

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whose Works they are found.

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By the AUTHOR

SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

To which is prefixed,

AGRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

THE FIFTH EDITION, corrected.

LONDON,

Printed for W. STRAHAN; J. and F. RIVINGTON; J. HINTON;
T. DAVIES; HAWES, CLARKE, and COLLINS; R. HORSEFIELD;
W. JOHNSTON; W. OWEN; T. LOWNDERS; T. CASLON; S. CROWDER;
T. LONGMAN; B. LAW; BECKETT, and DE HONDT; E. and C. DILLY;
J. DODSLEY; W. NICOLL; W. GRIFFIN; G. ROBINSON; T. CA-
DELL; J. KNOX; ALMON; W. GOLDSMITH; J. and J. RIDLEY.

MDCCLXXIII.

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

IN WHICH

The WORDS are reduced from their ORIGINALS
Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS

AND

Authorised by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whose Works they are found.

Assembled for the Fifth Edition

By the AUTHOR

SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

To which is prefixed

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE



IN TWO VOLUMES.

The Fifth Edition, corrected.

LONDON

Printed for W. Stansfeld, J. and F. Rivington, J. Hinton,
T. Davies, Hawley, Clarke, and Collins, R. Horsfield,
W. Johnston, W. Owen, T. Pownall, T. Cadell, S. Crowder,
T. Loxman, B. Law, B. Knight, and J. Hinton, F. and C. Dilly,
J. Debrett, W. Nichol, W. Gutteridge, G. Robinson, T. CA-
rell, J. K. Cox, A. and W. Goswami, J. and J. Ridgway

MDCCCLXII

P R E F A C E.

HAVING been long employed in the study and cultivation of the English language, I lately published a dictionary like those compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the use of such as aspire to exactness of criticism, or elegance of style.

But it has been since considered that works of that kind are by no means necessary to the greater number of readers, who, seldom intending to write or presuming to judge, turn over books only to amuse their leisure, and to gain degrees of knowledge suitable to lower characters, or necessary to the common business of life: these know not any other use of a dictionary than that of adjusting orthography, and explaining terms of science or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For these purposes many dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of skill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands by which even the lowest expectations could be satisfied. Some of their authors wanted industry, and others literature: some knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to supply them.

For this reason a small dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and, as I may without arrogance claim to myself a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I shall hope to be considered as having more experience at least than most of my predecessors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily use. I therefore offer to the public an abstract or epitome of my former work.

The P R E F A C E.

In comparing this with other dictionaries of the same kind, it will be found to have several advantages.

- I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.
- II. Many barbarous terms and phrases by which other dictionaries may vitiate the style are rejected from this.
- III. The words are more correctly spelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by observation of the practice of the best authors.
- IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more distinctly noted.
- V. The senses of each word are more copiously enumerated, and more clearly explained.
- VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, such as Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inserted; so that this book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers.
- VII. To the words, and to the different senses of each word, are subjoined from the large dictionary the names of those writers by whom they have been used; so that the reader who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unusual, and what are recommended by the best authority.

The words of this dictionary, as opposed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately spelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically ascertained. Of an abstract it is not necessary to say more; and I hope, it will not be found that truth requires me to say less.

GRAMMAR, which is the art of using words properly, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

PART I.

§ I. ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
A a	<i>A a</i>	Æ a	a
B b	<i>B b</i>	Ʒ b	be
C c	<i>C c</i>	Ɔ c	see
D d	<i>D d</i>	Ƣ d	dee
E e	<i>E e</i>	Ǝ e	e
F f	<i>F f</i>	ƿ f	eff
G g	<i>G g</i>	Ƣ g	jee
H h	<i>H h</i>	h h	aitch
I i	<i>I i</i>	i i	i (or ja)
J j	<i>J j</i>	ƿ j	j conson.
K k	<i>K k</i>	h h	ka
L l	<i>L l</i>	l l	el
M m	<i>M m</i>	ƿ m	em
N n	<i>N n</i>	h n	on

O o	O o	O o	o
P p	P p	P p	per
Q q	Q q	Q q	que
R r	R r	R r	dr
S s	S s	S s	es
T t	T t	T t	ter
U u	U u	U u	u or va
V v	V v	V v	v conson.
W w	W w	W w	double u
X x	X x	X x	ex
Y y	Y y	Y y	wy
Z z	Z z	Z z	zed, more

commonly *iz-*
ard, or uzzard,
 that is, *s bard*

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *says*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *system*, *obscure*, *sympathy*, *ευαγγέλιον*.

3

For

A GRAMMAR OF THE

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *wiew*, *wow*, *flowing*, *lowness*.

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form, as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar, I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow view I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

§ II. OF VOWELS.

A

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *salvation*, *generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a* called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pais*, and in their *e masculine*.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glass*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we still write *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon-sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the

rustick pronunciation; as *moun* for *man*, *bound* for *band*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a* as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalised or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Enear*.

E

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scene*; or short, as in *cellar*, *separate*, *celebrate*, *mien*, *then*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, *relent*, *medlar*, *reptile*, *serpent*, *cellar*, *cessation*, *blissing*, *fell*, *felling*, *debt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derby*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lenthen the preceding vowel, as *bān*, *bāne*; *cān*, *cāne*; *pīn*, *pīne*; *tūn*, *tūne*; *rōb*, *rōbe*; *pōp*, *pōpe*, *fīr*, *fīre*; *cūr*, *cūre*; *tūb*, *tūbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildnesse*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus *clear-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal; or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute, Camden calls it the silent *e*.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glove*, *live*, *give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

E forms as a diphthong with *a*; as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *flew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*, or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E a u are combined in *beauty*, and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final as *thin*, *thine*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *stir*, *first*, *shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double-*ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frënd*.

I is joined with *eu*, in *lieu*, and *ew*, in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bône*, *obedient*, *corröding*; or short, as *blöck*, *knöck*, *öétique*, *löll*.

Women, is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *ou* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *economy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boor*, *boot*, *cooler*; *ou* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head: *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl* a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *e* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open as *rough*, *tough*; which use can only teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u* without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *donneur*, *faveur*.

U

U is long in *use*, *confusion*; or short, as *us*, *conciſſion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations

A GRAMMAR OF THE

the force of the *w* consonant, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guest*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, But the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *synagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i*, at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive: as *destroy*, *destroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayed*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *y*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *flag*, *frog*.

§ III. OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *t* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *cir-*

cular, *cistern*, *city*, *ficcinity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concarvity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive*, from *captivus*.

Ch has a sound which is analysed into *tsh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *cholera*. *Arch*, is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh*, as *machine*, *chaise*.

C, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *stick*, *block*, which were originally *sticke*, *blocke*. In such words *c* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *cross*.

D

Is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *dross*, and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fly*, *frickle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At

ENGLISH TONGUE.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring, snug, song, frog,*

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, geese, get, gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing, stronger*, and generally before *er*, at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash, sign, foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantick, gibbet, gibes, giblets, gilet, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle, gipsy*.

Gh in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though, right, sought, spoken, thrite, soute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough, trough, fough, tough, enough, slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant, deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *b, l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *hat, horse*.

It seldom, perhaps never, except in compounded words, begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir, herb, hostler, honour, humble, honest, humour*, and their derivatives.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless except in etymology, as *jaculation, jester, jocund, juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept, king, skirt, skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *scaptick*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell, knoi*, but totally loses its sound.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cockle, pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill, will, full*. These words were originally written *kille, wille, fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf, half, halves, calves, could, would, should, psalm, talk, salmon, falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlaf, a loaf, or bread, hlafor, a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table, shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur, monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble, manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn, condemn, bymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is

A GRAMMAR OF THE

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*,
d between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Pb is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by u, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by cþ, cw, as *quadrant, queen, equestrian, quilt, inquiry, quire, quotidian*.

Qu is sometimes founded in words derived from the French, like *h*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*, *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrb*, *myrrbine*, *catarrbous*, *rheum*, *rheumatich*, *rhyme*.

R at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *sibilation*,
sister.

A single s seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as *loves, groves*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees, bushes, distresses*; the pronouns *this, his, ours, yours, us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *house, horse*, or in *s*, as *grass, dress, bliss, less*, anciently *grasse, dresse*.

A single at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*; and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *bosom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *présent*, *présent*, *damsel*, *casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *f*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *f* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *f*. This *f* is therefore termed by grammarians *suæ potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Σκαρμυ, scatter, sdegno, sdrucchiolo, sfavellare, σφιγξ, sgrnabrare, sgranare, shake, slumber, smell, strife, space, splendour, spring, squeeze, sbrow, scp, strength, stramen, sventura, swell.

S is mute in *isle, island, demesne, viscount.*

T.

T has its customary found, as
take, temptation.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *fi*, as *salvation*, except an *f* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from *y* as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then, thence, and there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that, these, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, these, them, though, thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *vo* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

OF

ENGLISH TONGUE.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*. Yet I am of opinion that both *w* and *y* are always vowels, because they cannot after a vowel be used with the sound which is supposed to make them consonants.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *where* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is founded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axe*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant, as *ye*, *young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. It may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*; but yet that it cannot be founded after a vowel.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *shard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepey* or just utterance of words, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain; being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combined to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers, in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

At length Erasmus that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At lengd Erasmus, dat grët injurd nâm,
De gloi of ðe prësthüd and ðe zâm,
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous âg,
And dröy ðös höli Vandals öff ðe släg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as near as I can by means of characters now in use so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spencer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?

Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.

Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from death's door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.

What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore,
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Unthankful wret, said hē, iz ðis ðe mjð,
Wi mib her sovrain mersli ðou dust qujt?
Ej, lř j j saved bj her gracijs djd.
But ðou dust wen wiñ vilenjs dispjt,
Tu blot her honor, and her heavnlj libt.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen so disloialj.
Ljñ of her hīb ezert, or sjm so libt.
Fair deñ it iz tu run mæ rām; ðen dj.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen stur luti disloialj.

But if tu luti disloialtj it bj.
Sal I ðan hāt her ðat fröm dæðez door
Mj broubt? ah! far bj tuc sprood fröm mj.
Wat kan I les du ðen her luti ðerswæ,
Sib I her du reward kanot restæ?
Dj raðer dj, and dñz du her serti,
Ljñz her serti and lññz her adæ.
Dj lř j j gæñ, ðj lř j j dub dæzeti;
Dj, raðer di, ðen stur fröm her luti swæñ,

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, then to trust to their gentleness. For the safegard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of coarse bouldering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day.

But pensoever you hav' occasion to trouble ðeir patienc', or to coom among ðem being troubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, ðan to trust to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe saf'gard of your fac', pñ ðey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coorse bouldering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar pñ for mor' saf'ty is to bee lined against ð' eminent parts wit woollen clot. First cut a peec' about an inc and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; pñ being sowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the sam breadt under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then set an oðer peec' about ðe breadt of a pilling against the top of ðe nose. At oðer tim's, pñ ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may serve ðowz it be in ðe heat of ðe day. Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees, 1634.

In the time of Charles I there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accom-

ENGLISH TONGUE.

commodating the letters to the pronunciation, by joining such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

— All the earth
Shall then be paradys, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier daine.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yur Fádher hwitsh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingd; m: cým, dhyi sill bi d, n in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing honor and labor for honour and labour, read for read in the preter tense, said for says, repeat for repeat, explain for explain, or declaim for declaim. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as horse, horses; I love, I loved.

§ I. Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the

VOL. I.

plural without an article; as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, and applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *e* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*, as, *an herb, an honest man*; but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse. *Shakespeare.*

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whole mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Milton.

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green herbs for the use of man*; that is, *for those beings that are cattle, and his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made
man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John, Alexander, Longinus, Aristarchus, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, London*. *God* is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ugliness, love, hatred, anger, goodness, kindness.*

b

3. Words

A GRAMMAR OF THE

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer* but *water*; This is not *brass* but *steel*.

§ II. OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following, are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom. Magister, a Master, the Master.
Gen. Magistri, of a Master, of the Master.
or Masters, the Masters.
Dat. Magistro, to a Master, to the Master.
Acc. Magistrum, a Master, the Master.
Voc. Magister, Master, O Master.
Abl. Magistro, from a Master, from the

[Master.

Plural.

Nom. Magistri, Masters, the Masters.
Gen. Magistrorum, of Masters, of the Masters.
Dat. Magistris, to Masters, to the Masters.
Acc. Magistros, Masters, the Masters.
Voc. Magistri, Masters, O Masters.
Abl. Magistris, from Masters, from the

[Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus :

Master, Gen. Master's. Plur. Masters.
Scholar, Gen. Scholar's. Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*; *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise, *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with

no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum datus*, *Trojae oris*, or any other Latin genitive.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined *smith, a smith*; Gen. *smith's, of a smith*; Plur. *smiths*, or *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knights*, for *knights*, in Chaucer; *leaves*, for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table, tables*; *sister, sisters*; *wood, woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch, sh, x, z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance, lances*; *outrage, outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men, women, oxen, swine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *shoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *leaf, leaves*; *calves*.

Except a few, *muff, muffs*; *chief, chiefs*; *hoof, hoofs*, *proof, proofs*, *mischief, mischiefs*, *puff, puffs*, *dwarf, dwarfs*, *handkerchief, handkerchiefs*, *grief, griefs*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs*.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lord's house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them.

Of

ENGLISH TONGUE.

§ III. Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as *a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men.*

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive, as *fair, fairer, fairest; lovely, lovelier, loveliest; sweet, sweeter, sweetest; low, lower, lowest; high, higher, highest.*

Some words are irregularly compared; as, *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; near, nearer, next; much, more, most, many (for more), more (for more), most (for most); late, later, latest, or last.*

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *neither, neithermost; outer, outermost; under, undermost; up, upper, uppermost; fore, former, foremost.*

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost, southmost.*

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, most benevolent.*

All adjectives may be compared by *more*, and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed, as *fair; fairer, or more fair; fairest, or most fair.*

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utter-

ance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, most deplorable.*

Disyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome, toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful, spleenful, dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling, charming*; in *ous*, as *perous*; in *less*, as *careless, harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent, fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *ey*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *ny*, as *ruddy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected to little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by Milton.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Lost.*
And *virtuous.*

What he wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuous*, *discreetest*, best. *Parad. Lost.*

So *trifling*, by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be named among the *famous*
Of women sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agonistes.
Inventive, by Ascham.

I have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Mortal, by Bacon.

The *mortal* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon, Natural*

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and naturalest considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by Johnson.

The wretched are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *B. Johnson.*

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustained one day in doubtful fight,

What heav'n's great king hath pow'rfullest to send

Against us from about his throne.

Parad. Lost.

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black, blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt, saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

§ IV. OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns in the English language are, *I, thou, he* with their plurals *we, ye, they, it, who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another, the same.*

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	He	They
Oblique	Him	Them

} Applied to masculines.

Singular. Plural.

Nom.	She	They	} Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	

Nom.	It	They	} Applied to neutrals or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours*; of the second, *thy, thine, your, yours*; of the third, from *he, his, from she, her, and hers*, and in the plural *their, theirs*, for both sexes.

Our, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books, These books are ours, Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning.*

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours. These books are ours.*

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as *ours* and *yours*, when they are referred to a substantive preceding.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever.*

Singular and Plural.	
Nom.	Who
Gen.	Whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom

Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other oblique cases.	Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whose

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as *Whether of these is left I know not. Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases, {	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses. I have not sent the same horses, but others.*

Another, being only an *other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, of *this*, in *this*, &c. of *that*, in *that*, &c. of *which*, in *which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for*, and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunctions with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand*, *our own house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrary or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *its self*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

§ V. Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying action, may likewise signify condition or habit, and become neuter; as *I love*, *I am in love*; *I strike*, *I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present and simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To HAVE. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I have*, *thou hast*, *he hath* or *has*;

Plur. *We have*, *ye have*, *they have*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. I had, thou hadst, he had;

Plur. We had, ye had, they had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. I have had, thou hast had, he has had;

Plur. We have had, ye have had, they have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. I had had, thou hadst had, he had had;

Plur. We had had, ye had had, they had had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, thou shalt have, he shall have;

Plur. We shall have, ye shall have, they shall have.

Second Future.

Sing. I will have, thou wilt have, he will have;

Plur. We will have, ye will have, they will have.

By reading these future tenses, may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have or have thou, let him have;

Plur. Let us have, have or have ye, let them have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have, thou have, he have;

Plur. We have, ye have, they have.

Preterite simple as in the indicative.

Preterite Compound.

Sing. I have had, thou have had, he have had;

Plur. We have had, ye have had, they have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had, thou shalt have had, he shall have had;

Plur. We shall have had, ye shall have had, they shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have, thou mayst have, he may have;

Plur. We may have, ye may have, they may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have, thou mightst have, he might have;

Plur. We might have, ye might have, they might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have, thou canst have, he can have;

Plur. We can have, ye can have, they can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have, thou couldst have, he could have;

Plur. We could have, ye could have, they could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterite*.

Sing. I should have had, thou shouldst have had, he should have had;

Plur. We should have had, ye should have had, they should have had.

ENGLISH TONGUE. A

In like manner we use, *I might have had; I could have had, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have.

Preterite. To have had.

Participle present. Having.

Participle preterite. Had.

Verb active. To love.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I love, thou lovest, he loveth or loves;

Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved, thou lovedst, he loved;

Plur. We loved, ye loved, they loved.

Preterperfect compared. I have loved, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love or love thou, let him love;

Plur. Let us love, love or love ye, let them love.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love, thou love, he love;

Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple, as in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

Preterite. I might, could, or should love, &c.

Double Pret. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love.

Preterite. To have loved.

Participle present. Loving.

Participle pass. Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am, thou art, he is;

Plur. We are or be, ye are or be, they are or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterite.

Sing. I was, thou wast or wert, he was;

Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Preterpluperfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou; let him be;

Plur. Let us be; be ye; let them be.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be, thou beest, he be;

Plur. We be, ye be, they be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were, thou wert, he were;

Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be.

Preterite. To have been.

Participle present. Being.

Participle preterite. Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c.

I have been loved, &c.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved;
&c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, &c. I might,
could, or should be loved, &c. I
might, could, or should have been
loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved.

Preterite. To have been loved.

Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I do, thou dost, he doth;

Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

Preterite.

Sing. I did, thou didst, he did;

Plur. We did, ye did, they did.

Preterite. &c. I have done, &c. I
had done, &c.

Future. I shall or will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do thou, let him do;

Plur. Let us do, do ye, let them do.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I do, thou do, he do;

Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Participle. present. Doing.

Participle preter. Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as, *I do love, I did love*; simply for *I love, or I loved*; but this is considered as a vicious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically;

I do love thee, and when I love thee not.
Chaos is come again. *Shakesp.*

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I do not love her*; *I wished him success, but did not help him.*

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but do not hurt him*; *Praise beauty, but do not dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as, *Do I live? Dost thou strike me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die?* So likewise in negative interrogations; *Do I not yet grieve? Did she not die?*

Do is thus used only in the simple tenses.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in the French; as,

I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French.

I was walked out, exieram; Je m'e tois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, doleo. She is dying, illa moritur. The tempest is raging, furit-procella. I am pursuing an enemy, hostem insequor.* So the other tenses, as, *We were walking, truxeramus, I have been walking, I had been walking, I shall or will be walking.*

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, *The grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The brass is forging, æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vicious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing, The brass is a forging*: a being properly

ENGLISH TONGUE.

at, and printing and forging verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers after *if, though, ere, before, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever, and words of wishing*; as *doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not.*

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben. Johnson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wall's to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite and its participle. Indeed in the scantiness of our conjugations there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd*, for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants *s, th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't* for *plac'd*, *snatch't*, *snatch'd*, *fish't*, *fish'd*, *wak't*, *wak'd*, *dwel't*, *dwel'd*, *smel't*, *smel'd*; or *placed*, *snatched*, *fished*, *waked*, *dwelled*, *smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in

VOL. I.

t, even in solemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *next*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept*; from the verbs, to *keep, to sleep, to weep, to creep, to sweep.*

Where *d* or *t* go before the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d*, or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced; as. *read, led, spread, shed, spread, bid, bid, chid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, slid, rid*; from the verbs, to *read, to lead, to spread, to shed, to spread, to bide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride.* And thus *cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, beat, sweat, fit, quit, smit, writ, bite, hit, met, shot*; from the verbs, to *cast, to hurt, to cost, to burst, to eat, to beat, to sweat, to fit, to quit, to smite, to write, to bite, to hit, to meet, to shoot.* And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt*; from the verbs, to *lend, to send, to rend, to gird.*

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as, *been, taken, given, slain, known*, from the verbs, to *be, to take, to give, to slay, to know.*

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, bidden, chidden, shotten, chosen, broken*; but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, bid, chid, shot, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs, to *write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to bid, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown, shewn, bewn, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, shew'd, bew'd, mow'd, loaded, laden*, from the verbs, to *sow, to shew, to hew, to mow, to load, or lade.*

C

Con-

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite; as, *wrote, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *the book is written*, is better than *the book is wrote*, though *wrote* may be used in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite imperfect, and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, sung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, stricken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make fought, taught, raught, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *tached, reached, beseeched, catched, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, seek, make* in both preterite and participle *took, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove, strowe, throve, drowe, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit,*

writ, abide, rid. In the preterite some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, swear, tare, ware, clare, gat, begat, forgot*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en* as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, seethed*.

4. *Give, bid, sit, make* in the preterite *gave, bade, sate*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitted*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crow, flew, slew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go, went*, from the old *wend*, and the participle *gone*.

§ VI. OF DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*, or the preterite of the verb, as, to strike, I strick or strook, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, fighting, striking*.

The

ENGLISH TONGUE.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lower, fighter, striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as, a house, *to house*; brass, *to brase*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength, *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a house, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, *a wood, woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as delight, *delightfulsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as, *worthless, witless, heartless, joyless, careless,*

helpless. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy, unbeliably, unfruitful, unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious, impious, indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue, untrusty, untaught, unhand-some*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unassisting, unaided, undelighted, unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present to mark a forbearance of action, as *unfeeling*, but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertileness, unperfectness*, which if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility, imperfection; uncivil, incivility; inactive, inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent, inelegant, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite, ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mis* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, *to disgrace*, *to dishonour*; to disgrace, *to deign*, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance, mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to

A GRAMMAR OF THE

use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to mis-employ*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification, as *distinguish*, *distinguo*; *detract*, *detraho*; *defame*, *defamo*; *detain*, *detineo*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *like* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly*, added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; with some degree of *sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockerel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a goslin*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *sup*, *sip*, *soop*, *sop*, *sipper*, where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *bum*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *grea-t*, little pronounced long *lee-th*; *sing*, *rang*, *long*, im-

ports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*; and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*; unskilfulness; godhead, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likelihood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as, long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, wide, *breadth*, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slowness*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, *weal*, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mowth*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math*; real, *realth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flight*, *frighth*, only that custom prevails, lest it should be twice repeated.

The same form retain *foith*, *spight*, *wreathe*, *wraith*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *sooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *sey* or *sy*, *spry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *sry*, *bray*, *jay*, *work*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

Thus

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worth/bip*; whence *worshipful*, to *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *worshandom*, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as to *beat*, a *bat*, a *baton*, a *battle*, a *beetle*, a *batle-door*, to *batter*, *butter*, a kind of glutinous composition for food. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batus*. Thus *take*, *teuch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually implies the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nez*, and the English *nose*; and *ness* a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed that they may the better correspond, *sn* denotes *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout*, *sneeze*, *snore*, *snout*, *sneer*, *snicker*, *snot*, *snivel*, *snite*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, *snaffle*, *snarle*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinuo*, as *snake*, *sneak*, *snail*, *snare*; so likewise *snap*; and *snatch*, *snib*, *snub*.

Bl implies a *blast*; as *blow*, *blast*, to *blast*, to *blight*, and, metaphorically, to *blast* one's reputation; *bleat*, *black*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak*, or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleech*, *blister*, *blurt*, *blister*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *blister*, *blabber-lips*, *blubber-cheeks*, *blot*, *blote*.

berings, *blast*, *blame*, to *blow*, that is *blow*, *bloom*; and perhaps, *blood* and *blush*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the thing signified.

Thus words that begin with *st* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *spinosus*, or *strenuus*, as *strong*, *strength*, *strew*, *strike*, *break*, *stroke*, *stipe*, *stive*, *stife*, *struggle*, *stout*, *stut*, *stretch*, *strait*, *stret*, *straight*, that is narrow, *distrain*, *stife*, *distress*, *string*, *strap*, *stream*, *streamer*, *stand*, *stip*, *stare*, *struggle*, *strange*, *stride*, *straddle*.

St in like manner implies strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*: for example, *stand*, *stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff*, *stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop*, to *stuff*, *stife*, to *stay*, that is, to stop; a *stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick*, *stut*, *stutter*, *hammer*, *stagger*, *stickle*, *slick*, *stake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock*, *stem*, *sting*, to *sting*, *stink*, *stitch*, *stud*, *stanchion*, *stub*, *stubble*, to *stuck* up, *stump*, whence *stumble*, *stalk*, to *stalk*, *step*, to *stamp*, with the feet, whence to *stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stow*, to *stow*, to *bestow*, *steward*, or *steward*, *stead*, *steady*, *stead fast*, *stable*, a *stable*, a *stall*, to *stall*, a *stool*, *stall*, *still*, *stall*, *stallage*, *stall*, *stage*, *still*, adj. and still, adv. *stale*, *stout*, *sturdy*, *stead*, *stout*, *stallion*, *stiff*, *stark-dead*, to *starve*, with hunger or cold; *stone*, *steel*, *stern*, *stanch*, to *stanch*, blood, to *stare*, *steep*, *steeple*, *stair*, *standard*, a stated measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denotes something firm and fixed.

Thr implies a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thrust*, *throng*, *throb*, *throng*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrawl*, *throws*.

Wr implies some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry*, to *wreath*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wra'b*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wrist*, *wrap*.

Sw implies a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as *sway*, *swing*, to *sway*, *swagger*, *swerve*, *swear*, *sweep*, *swell*, *swim*, *swing*, *swift*, *swet*, *switch*, *swing*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smooth*, *smug*, *smile*, *smirk*, *smite*, which signifies the same as to *strike*, but is a softer word; *small*, *smell*, *smack*, *smother*, *smute*, a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of *stroke*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *r*.

Ci denotes a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *clasp*, to *clasp*, to *clip*, to *clinch*, *cloak*, *clg*, *close*, to *close*, a *clod*, a *clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, a *clutter*, a *cluster*.

Sp implies a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spargo* or *separo*: for example, *spread*, *spring*, *spring*, *sprig*, *sprout*, *sprinkle*, *split*, *splinter*, *spill*, *spit*, *sputter*, *spatter*.

Sl denotes a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime*, *slide*, *slip*, *slipper*, *slay*, *sleight*, *slit*, *slow*, *slack*, *slight*, *sling*, *slap*.

And so likewise *ash*, in *crash*, *raash*, *gash*, *flash*, *clash*, *lash*, *slash*, *plash*, *trash*, indicates something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush*, in *crush*, *rush*, *gush*, *flush*, *blush*, *brush*, *push*, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Thus in *sling*, *sling*, *ding*, *swing*, *cling*, *sing*, *wring*, *siing*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion, or tremour, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tink*, *twink*, *sink*, *clink*, *chink*, *think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, *mingle*, *sprinkle*, *twinkle*, there is implied a frequency or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle*, *tangle*, *spangle*, *mangle*, *wrangle*, *brangle*, *dangle*; as also in *mumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*, *tumble*, *stumble*, *rumble*, *crumble*, *fumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mb*, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *scamble*, *seramble*, *wamble*, *amble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling & a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless *in* may imply the subtilty or the dissipated guttales. *Thick* and *thin* differ in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeak*, *squeak*, *squeal*, *squall*, *brail*, *voraul*, *yaul*, *spaul*, *screek*, *scriak*, *scriil*, *sharp*, *scrivel*, *wrinkle*, *crack*,

crash, *clash*, *gnash*, *plash*, *crush*, *hush*, *biff*, *fisse*, *whiff*, *soft*, *jar*, *burl*, *curl*, *twirl*, *bust*, *bustle*, *spindle*, *dwindle*, *twine*, *twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified; and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompositions, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace*, *face*, *elegant*, *elegance*, *resemble*.

Some verbs which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend*, *expend*, *expendo*; *conduce*, *conduco*; *despise*, *despicio*; *approve*, *approbo*; *conceive*, *concipio*.

From the supines, *supplicate*, *supplico*; *demonstrate*, *demonstro*; *dispose*, *dispono*; *expatiate*, *expatio*; *suppress*, *supprimo*; *exempt*, *eximo*.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as, *conceive*, *approve*, *expose*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden*, *garter*, *buckler*, to *advance*, to *cry*, to *plead*, from the French *jaradin*, *jartiere*, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *crier*, *plaidier*; though indeed, even of these part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as *wine*, *vinum*; *wind*, *ventus*; *vent*, *veni*; *way*, *via*; *wall*, *val-lum*; *swallow*, *volvo*; *wool*, *vellus*; *will*, *volo*; *warm*, *vermis*; *virtue*, *virtus*; *wasp*, *vespa*; *day*, *dies*; *draw*, *trahio*; *tame*, *domo*.

mo, *δαμνῶ*; yoke, jugum. *ὑψος*; ever, upper, super, *ὑψος*; am, sum, *αἶμα*; break, frango; fly, volo; blow, *βλῶ*. I make no doubt but the Teutonic is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words not only from the Greek, especially the *Æolic*, but from other neighbouring languages, as the *Oscan* and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonic. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonic languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *παῖς*, *psad*, ax, acb, mit, ford, *ψυδ*, daughter, *τοχτήρ*, mickle, mingle, moon, *σεῖρα*, grave, *γραψ*, to grave, to scrape, *υβόλη*, beal, from *ὑβῶς*, *ἄξιον*, *μῆλα*, *πορθμός*, *μεγάλας*, *μῆνον*, *μῆνη*, *ἐξήρος*, *γερῶν*, *ὄλος*, *εἰλέω*. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins.

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in *expendo*, *spend*; *exemplum*, *sample*; *excipio*, *scap*; *extraneus*, *strange*; *extractum*, *stretch'd*; *excrucio*, to *screw*; *exscorio*, to *scour*; *excorio*, to *scourge*; *excortico*, to *scratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as also *emendo*, to *mend*; *episcopus*, *bishop*; in Danish *Bisp*; *epistola*, *pistle*; *hospitale*, *spittle*; *Hispania*, *Spain*; *historia*, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Elizabetha*, *Betty*; *apis*, *bee*; *aper*, *bar*; *p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*;

and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now say *bear*: as for *lang*, *long*, for *bain*, *bane*; for *stane*, *stone*, *aprugna*, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in *pignus*, *parun*; *lege*, *law*; *ἀκρωῖς*, *fan*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis*, *a fell*; *pullus*, *a fool*; *pater*, *father*; *pavor*, *fear*; *pallio*, *file*; *impleo*, *fill*, *full*; *piscis*, *fish*; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; *apex*, *a piece*; *πέακ*, *pike*; *ζόφουρος*, *freeze*; *μύσθον*, *flum*; *defensio*, *fence*; *dispensator*, *spencer*; *alculto*, *cleouter*, *Fr. scout*; *exscalpo*, *scrape*; restoring *i* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap*, *scrabble*, *scrawl*; *exculpo*, *scdop*; *exterritus*, *fart*; *extonitus*, *attonitus*, *stond*; *stomachus*, *marw*; *offendo*, *fined*; *obstipo*, *stop*; *audere*, *dare*; *cavere*, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *uarm*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the *Æolick* digamma, which had the sound of *φ* and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph* *ulcus*, *ulcer*, *ulcer*, and hence, *sorry*, *sorrow*, *sorrowful*; *ingenium*, *engine*, *gin*; *scalenus*, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from *αἰλῶ*, whence *inclino*; *infundibulum*, *funnel*; *gagates*, *jet*; *projectum*, to *jet forth*, *a jetty*; *cucullus*, *a coat*.

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nomine*, *name*; *domina*, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nem*, from *homine*, *famina*, *nomine*. Thus *pagina*, *page*; *καθήμιον*, *put*; *κύπελλον*, *cup*; *cantharus*, *can*; *tentorium*, *tent*; *precor*, *pray*; *præda*, *prey*; *specio*, *speculator*, *spy*; *plico*, *ply*; *implico*, *imply*; *replico*, *reply*; *complico*, *comply*; *sedes*, *episcopalis*, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, *amita*, *aunt*; *spiritus*, *spiright*; *debitum*, *debt*; *dubito*, *doubt*; *comes*, *comitis*, *count*; *clericus*, *clerk*; *quietus*, *quite*; *acquieto*, to *acquit*; *separo*, to *sear*; *stabilis*, *stable*; *stabilium*, *stable*; *pallacium*, *palace*, *place*; *rabula*, *rail*, *rayal*, *bravul*, *bravul*, *rable*, *brable*; *quæsitio*, *quest*.

As also a consonant or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable, *rotundus*, *round*; *fragilis*, *frail*; *securus*, *sore*; *regula*, *rule*; *tegula*, *tile*; *subtilis*, *subtle*; *nomen*, *noun*; *decanus*, *dean*; *computo*, *count*; *subitaneus*, *suddain*, *soon*; *superare*, to *soar*; *periculum*, *peril*; *mirabile*, *marvel*; as *magnus*, *main*; *dignor*, *deign*; *tingo*, *stain*; *tinctum*, *taint*; *pingo*, *paint*; *prædare*, *reach*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

The contraction may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *xogianbe*, *kyrk*, *church*, *presbyter*, *priest*; *sacristanus*, *sexton*; *frango*, *fregi*, *break*, *breach*; *fagus*, *phya*, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *cb*, which are letters near a-kin; *frigesco*, *freeze*; *frigesco*, *fresh*, *sc* into *sb*, as above in *bishop*, *fish*, so in *scapba*, *skiff*, *skip*, and *refrigesco*, *refrsh*; but *viresco*, *fresh*; *phlebotamus*, *beam*; *bovina*, *beef*; *vitulina*, *veal*; *scutifer*, *squire*; *pœnitentia*, *penance*; *sanctuarium*, *sanctuary*, *sentry*; *quæsitio*, *chase*; *perquisitio*, *purchase*; *anguilla*, *eel*; *insula*, *isle*, *ile*, *island*, *iland*; *insuletta*, *islet*, *ilet*; *eyght*, and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owsney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; *examinare*, *to scan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *a*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, writ *esamen*, or *scamen*, is contracted into *scan*; as from *dominus*, *don*; *nomine*, *noun*; *abomino*, *ban*; and indeed *agum examen* they turned into *sciam*; for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; *thesaurus*, *store*; *sedile*, *stool*; *uror*, *ur*; *sudo*, *sweat*; *gaudium*, *gay*; *jocus*, *joy*; *succus*, *juice*; *catena*, *chain*; *caliga*, *calga*; *chaufe*, *chauffe*, *Fr. bose*; *extinguo*, *slanch*, *squench*, *quench*, *shint*; *foras*, *forib*; *species*, *spice*; *recito*, *read*; *adjuvo*, *aid*; *ævo*, *ævum*, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; *floccus*, *lock*; *excerpo*, *scrape*, *scrabble*, *scratol*; *extravagus*, *stray*, *straggle*; *colleclum*, *clot*, *clutch*; *colliro*, *coil*; *recolligo*, *recoil*; *severo*, *swear*; *stridulus*, *shrill*; *procurator*, *proxy*; *pulso*, *to push*; *calamus*, *a quill*; *impetere*, *to impeach*; *augeo*, *auxi*, *wax*; and *venefco*, *vanui*, *wane*; *syllabare*, *to spell*; *puteus*, *pit*; *granum*, *corn*; *comprimo*, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, *Alexander*, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; *Elizabetha*, *Elizabeth*, *Elisabeth*, *Betty*, *Bess*; *Margastera*, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; *Maria*, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; *Matthæus*, *Mattha*, *Mattheto*; *Martha*, *Matt*, *Pat*; *Golielmus*, *Wilhelmus*, *Girelamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wikin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus *carriophyllus*, *flos*; *gerosilo*, *Ital. giriflee*, *gilofer*, *Fr. gilliflowe*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; *petroselinum*, *parsley*; *portulaca*, *purslain*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydoniatum*, *quidney*; *persicum*, *peach*; *eruca*, *cruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; *annullus geminus*, *a gimnal*, or *gimbal ring*; and thus

the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choses, *kickshaw*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make the sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonic languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French, Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word, according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *percb*, a fish, from *perca*; but *percb*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise to *percb*. *To spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola*; whence *gospel*, *good-spell*, or *god-spell*. Thus *freeze*, or *freeze*, from *frigesco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *xopborus*; but *freeze*, for *cloth*, from *Frifa*, or perhaps from *frigesco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from *scrip* and *roll* comes *scroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *st* of the verb *stay* or *stand*, and *out* is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp* with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused; whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp*, the emission, *ar* the more acute noise, and *k*, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made

the

ENGLISH TONGUE

PART III.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis, therefore, has totally omitted it; and Johnson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou sleepest from good; He runs to death.*

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory; The sun's heat.*

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, *He loves me; You fear him.*

All prepositions require an oblique case; *He gave this to me; He took this from me; He says this of me; He came with me.*

PART IV.

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by Ruomattei; that of the French by Desmarais; and that of the English by Wallis, Cooper, and even by Johnson, though a poet. But, as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepeya*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

§ I.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English ver-

d

ifica-

the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*; its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*, and lastly its acute and tremulous, ends in the mute consonant *g*, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exultation. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastick force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out*, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *spring*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference, *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or grosser bud; *spring*, of a slenderer sound denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout* and *strut*. From the same *str*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *trush*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

ification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish*, *kingdom*, *ârest*, *âted*, *toilsome*, *lover*, *scôffer*, *saiver*, *foremost*, *zéalous*, *fúlness*, *gôdly*, *mèekly*, *ârtist*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét*, *to beséem*, *to bestôw*.

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descânt*, *a descânt*; *to cément*, *acément*; *to contrâct*; *a contrâct*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight*, *perjume*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *erâny*; in *our*, as *labour*, *favour*, in *ow*, as *wîllow*, *wâllow*, except *allow*, in *le*, as *bâttle*, *bible*; in *ish*, as *bânish*; in *ck*, as *câmbriek*, *câssock*; in *ter*, as *to bâtter*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fâsten*; in *et*, as *quét*, accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *cânker*, *bûtter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprîse*, *escâpe*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appéase*, *revéal*; or ending in two consonants, as *âténd*; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applâuse*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *móuntain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as, *loveliness*, *tênderness*, *contémner*, *wâgonner*, *phýsical*, *bestâtter*, *com-ménting*, *comménding*, *assúrance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious*, *arduous*; in *al*, as *câpital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ârmament*, *im-minent*, *élegant*, *prôpagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connivance*, *acquâintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promûlgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity*, *spécify*, *liberty*, *victôry*, *subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *légible*, *théâtre*, except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *exâmples*, *épístle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude*, commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créatour*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endéâvour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstick*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiescé*, *repartée*, *magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immâture*, *overchârgé*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *ârrogating*, *cóntinency*.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

incontinently, commendable, communi-
cableness.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation*, *perturbation*, *concoction*, words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combustible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puffanimity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

§ II.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alóft*, *créate*; or trochaick, as *bóly*, *lófty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,
Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show,
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, comes short. *Drayton.*

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyres?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Or shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost peak,
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
By many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swatches,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' allwage breech winter's scatches,

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obscure,
Where wholesome is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times, and every where,
The muse is still in ure. *Drayt.*

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems,

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky does shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew,
Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.
Full in the midst of this created
space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there
stands a place

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Confining on all three; with triple
 bound; }
 Whence all things, though remote,
 are view'd around,
 And thither bring their undula-
 ting sound.
 The palace of loud Fame, her seat of
 pow'r,
 Plac'd on the summit of a lofty
 tow'r;
 A thousand winding entries long and
 wide
 Receive of fresh reports a flowing
 tide.
 A thousand crannies in the walls are
 made;
 Nor gates nor bars exclude the busy
 trade.
 'Tis built of brass, the better to dif-
 fuse
 The spreading sounds, and multiply
 the news;
 Where echoes in repeated echoes
 play:
 A mart for ever full; and open night
 and day.
 Nor silence is within, nor voice ex-
 press,
 But a deaf noise of sounds that never
 cease;
 Confus'd, and chiding, like the hol-
 low rore
 Of tides, receding from th' insulted
 shore;
 Or like the broken thunder heard
 from far,
 When Jove to distance drive the rol-
 ling war.
 The courts are fill'd with a tumultu-
 ous din
 Of crouds, or issuing forth, or en-
 t'ring in:
 A thorough-fare of news; where
 some devise
 Things never heard, some mingle
 truth with lies;
 The troubled air with empty sounds
 they beat,
 Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden,

In all these measures the accents are
 to be placed on even syllables; and
 every line considered by itself is more
 harmonious, as this rule is more
 strictly observed.

Our trochaick measures are
 Of three syllables,

Here we may
 Think and pray,
 Before death
 Stops our breath:
 Other joys
 Are but toys.

Of five,

In the days of old,
 Stories plainly told,
 Lovers felt annoy.

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well form'd earth,
 Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In these measures the accent is to
 be placed on the odd syllables,

These are the measures which are now in
 use, and above the rest those of seven, eight,
 and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote
 verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Dray-
 ton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that
 bear so high,
 And farth'ft survey their soils with an ambi-
 tious eye,
 Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless
 crouds,
 The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'r-
 ing clouds,
 Especial audience craves, offended with the
 throng,
 That she of all the rest neglected was so
 long;
 Alledging for herself, when through the
 Saxons pride,
 The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting
 side
 Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did
 relieve
 These whom devouring war else every where
 did grieve.

And

ENGLISH TONGUE.

And when all Wales beside (by fortune or
by might)

Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did
retain,

And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar
things;

So only she is rich, in mountains, meads,
and springs,

And holds herself as great in her superfluous
waste,

As others by their towns, and fruitful til-
lage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer,
And as the mind of such a man, that hath
a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else
would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an
Alexandrine is now only used to diversify he-
roick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to
join

The varying verse, the full resounding
line,

The long majestick march, and energy
divine. *Pope.*

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the
sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now bro-
ken into a soft lyrick measure of verses, con-
sisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space. *Fenton.*

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see. *Lewis.*

We have another measure very quick and
lively, and therefore much used in songs,
which may be called the *anapestick*, in which
the accent rests upon every third syllable.
May I govern my passions with absolute
sway.

And grow wiser and better as life wears a-
way.

In this measure a syllable is often retrench-
ed from the first foot, as

Diogenes surlly and proud.

I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of me.

These measures are varied by many com-
binations, and sometimes by double endings,
either with or without rhyme, as in the he-
roick measure.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an here-
after,

And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight syllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of seven,
For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone.

In that of six,
'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploing,
All on a rock reclin'd.

In the anapestick,
What terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right.

To these measures, and their laws, may
be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few
licences, except a *synalæpha*, or eli-
sion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as
th' eternal; and more rarely of *e* in
to, as *t' accept*; and a *synæresis*, by
which two short vowels coalesce into
one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a
word is contracted by the expulsion
of a short vowel before a liquid, as
aw'rice, *temprance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples
by which the English language may be learn-
ed, if the reader be already acquainted with
grammatical terms, or taught by a master
to those that are more ignorant. To have
written a grammar for such as are not yet
initiated in the schools, would have been te-
dious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

The SAXON and ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

A	A	a	a	O	O	o	o
B	B	b	b	P	P	p	p
L	C	c	c	Q	Q	q	q
D	D	d	d	R	R	r	r
E	E	e	e	S	S	s	s
F	F	f	f	T	T	t	t
L	G	g	g	V	V	v	v
Þ	H	h	h	U	U	u	u
I	I	i	i	W	W	w	w
K	K	k	k	X	X	x	x
L	L	l	l	Y	Y	y	y
Œ	M	m	m	Z	Z	z	z
N	N	n	n				

Th Ð, ð, þ, That ꝥ, And ȝ.

A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABA

ABB

A Has, in the English language, three different sounds. The broad sound, as, *all, wall*. The open, *father, rather*. The slender, or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language. Of this sound we have examples in *place, face, waste*.

2. **A**, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a man, a tree*. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as, *an ox*.

3. **A** is sometimes a noun; as, great *A*.

4. **A** is placed before a participle, or participial noun.

A hunting.

Prior.

A begging.

Dryd.

5. **A** has a signification denoting proportion. The landlord hath a hundred *a* year.

Addison.

6. **A** is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line *a*. *Dryd.*

7. **A** is sometimes put for *be*.

8. **A**, in composition, seems sometimes the French *a*, and sometimes *as*; as, *aside, asleep, aware, a-weary, a-trip*. *Shakespeare.*

9. **A** is sometimes redundant; as, *arise, arouse, awake*. *Dryd.*

10. **A**, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, *A. M. artium magister*.

ABACUS. *f.* [Lat.]

1. A counting-table.

2. The uppermost member of a column.

ABAFT. *a.* [of *abastan*, Sax.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

ABANDON. *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.]

1. To give up, resign, or quit. *Dryd.*

2. To desert. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*

3. To forsake. *Spenser.*

Not. I.

ABANDONED. *part. a.*

1. Given up. *Shakespeare.*

2. Forsaken.

3. Corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT. *f.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.]

The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION. *f.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

TO ABAISE. *v. a.* [*abaïsser*, Fr.] To cast down, to depress, to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABAISEMENT. *f.* The state of being brought low; depression. *Ecclesiasticus.*

TO ABASH. *v. a.* [See *BASHFUL*.] To make ashamed. *Addison.*

TO ABATE. *v. a.* [From the French *abbatre*.]

1. To lessen, to diminish. *Davies.*

2. To deject, or depress. *Dryd.*

3. To let down the price in selling.

4. [In common law.] To *abat* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cotter.*

TO ABATE. *v. n.* To grow less. *Dryd.*

ABATEMENT. *f.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating. *Locke.*

2. The state of being abated. *Arbut.*

3. The sum of quantity taken away by the act of abating. *Swift.*

4. The cause of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury.*

ABATER. *f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. *Arbutnot.*

ABB. *f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp, among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABBA. *f.* [Heb. *SM*] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

ABBACY. *f.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

B

ABBES

A B E

A B J

A'B'BESS. *f.* [*abbatissa*, Lat. *abbesse*, Fr.] The superiour of a nunnery. *Dryd.*

A'B'B'EY, or ABBY. *f.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women. *Shakespeare.*

A'B'B'EY-LUBBER. *f.* A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement. *Dryd.*

A'B'BOT. *f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*.] The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBRE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*abbreviare*, Lat.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance. *Bacon.*

2. To shorten, to cut short. *Brown.*

ABBRE'VIA'TION. *f.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words. *Swift.*

ABBRE'VIA'TOR. *f.* One who abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *f.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgment. *Taylor.*

ABBREUVOIR. [in French, a watering-place.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones.

A, B, C, pronounced *abece*.

1. The alphabet.

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] To give up right; to resign. *Addison.*

ABDICA'TION. *f.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation.

A'BDICATIVE. *a.* That which causes or implies an abdication.

ABDO'MEN. *f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.]

A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the stomach, gut, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.

ABDO'MINAL. } *a.* Relating to the

ABDO'MINOUS. } abdomen.

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDU'CENT. *a.* Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDU'CTOR. *f.* [Lat.] The muscle which draws back the several members. *Arbutnot.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *f.* [from the names of *a, b, c.*] A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

A'BECEDARY. *a.* Belonging to the alphabet.

ABE'D. *ad.* [from *a*, for *at*.] In bed. *Sidn.*

ABE'RRANCE. *f.* A deviation from the right way; an error. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRANCY. The same with **ABE'RRANCE.** *Brown.*

ABE'RRANT. *a.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION. *f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [*aberro*, Lat.] Going astray. *Broton.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from *bezan*, Sax.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Fairy 2.*

ABE'TMENT. *f.* The act of abetting.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *f.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. *Dryden.*

ABEY'ANCE. *f.* The right of fee simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. *Cowell.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loath. *Milton.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *f.* [from *abhor*.] The

ABHO'RRENCY. } act of abhorring, detestation. *Locks, South.*

ABHO'RRENT. *a.* [from *abhor*.]

1. Struck with abhorrence.

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. *Dryden.*

ABHO'RRER. *f.* [from *abhor*.] A hater, detester. *Swift.*

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from *abidian*, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place, not to remove. *Gen.*

2. To dwell. *Shakespeare.*

3. To remain, not cease or fail. *Psalms.*

4. To continue in the same state. *Stillings.*

5. To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Fairy 2.*

6. To bear or support, the consequences of a thing. *Milton.*

7. To bear or support, without being conquered. *Woodward.*

8. To bear without aversion. *Sidney.*

9. To bear or suffer. *Pope.*

10. It is used with the participle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

ABI'DER. *f.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABI'DING. *f.* [from *abide*.] Continuance. *Raleigh.*

A'B'JECT. *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.]

1. Mean, or worthless. *Addison.*

2. Contemptible, or of no value. *Milton.*

3. Without hope or regard. *Milton.*

4. Destitute, mean and despicable. *Dryden, Pope.*

A'B'JECT. *f.* A man without hope. *Psalms.*

To A'B'JECT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *f.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject. *Boyle.*

ABJE'CTION.

A B N

A B O

ABJECTION. *f.* [from *abject.*] Meanness of mind; servility; baseness. *Hooker.*

ABJECTLY. *ad.* [from *abject.*] In an abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS. *f.* [from *abject.*] Servility, meanness. *Grew.*

ABILITY. *f.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, *Sidney.*

2. Capacity, qualification, power. *Dan.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind. *Rogers.*

ABINTE'STATE. *a.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

TO ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To swear not to do something. *Hale.*

2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

ABJURA'TION. *f.* [from *abjure.*] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

TO ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablactō*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLACTA'TION. *f.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEA'TION. *f.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

ABLA'TION. *f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.

2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns.

A'BLE. *a.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon.*

2. Having power sufficient. *South.*

TO A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable. *Shakespeare.*

ABLE-BODIED. *ad.* Strong of body.

TO A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGA'TION. *f.* [from *ablegate.*] A sending abroad.

A'BLENESS. *f.* [from *able.*] Ability of body, vigour, force. *Sidney.*

A'BLEPSY. *f.* [*Ἀβλεψία*, Gr.] Want of sight.

A'BLUENT. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat.] That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLU'TION. *f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing.

2. The rinsing of chemical preparations in water.

3. The cup given without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

TO A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny,

ABNEGA'TION. *f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial, renunciation. *Hammond.*

ABO'ARD. *a.* [from the French *à bord*, *as aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord.*] In a ship. *Raleigh.*

ABO'DE. *f.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence. *Waller.*

2. Stay, continuance in a place. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make abode; to dwell, to reside, to inhabit. *Dryden.*

TO ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See *BODZ.*] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostic; to be ominous. *Shakespeare.*

ABO'DEMENT. *f.* [from *to abode.*] A secret anticipation of something future. *Shakespeare.*

TO ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *abolere*, Lat.]

1. To annul. *Hooker.*

2. To put an end to; to destroy. *Hayw.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *abolish.*] That which may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. *f.* [from *abolish.*] He that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *f.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. *Hooker.*

ABOLI'TION. *f.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. *Grew.*

ABO'MINABLE. *a.* [*abominabilis*, Latin.]

1. Hatred, detestable. *Swift.*

2. Unclean. *Leviticus.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure. *Shakespeare.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *f.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; heinousness, odiousness. *Bentley.*

ABO'MINABLY. *a.* [from *abominable.*] Excessively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill sense. *Arbutnot.*

TO ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly. *South.*

ABOMINA'TION. *f.*

1. Hatred, detestation. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred. *Genius.*

3. Pollution, defilement. *Shakespeare.*

4. The cause of pollution. *King.*

ABORI'GINES. *f.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as the Welsh in Britain.

ABOR'TION. *f.* [*abortio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

2. The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbutnot.*

ABOR'TIVE. *f.* That which is born before the due time. *Feudsm.*

ABOR'TIVE. *a.* [*abortivus*, Latin.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shakespeare.*

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time. *South.*

3. That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.*

A B O

ABORTIVELY. *ad.* [from *abortive*.] Born without the due time; immaturity, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS. *f.* [from *abortive*.] The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT. *f.* [from *aborto*, *Lat.*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABOVE. *prep.* [from *a*, and *bupan*, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place. *Dryden.*

2. More in quantity or number. *Euclid.*

3. Higher in rank; power or excellence. *Psalms.*

4. Superior to; unattainable by. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than. *Locke.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*

ABOVE. *ad.*

1. Over-head. *Bacon.*

2. In the regions of heaven. *Pope.*

3. Before. *Dryden.*

From above.

1. From an high place. *Dryden.*

2. From heaven. *James.*

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly. *Dryden.*

ABOVE BOARD. In open fight; without artifice or trick. *L'Estrange.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. *Addison.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See **ABOVE-CITED.**

To ABOUND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, *Lat.* *abonder*, *French.*]

1. To have in great plenty.

2. To be in great plenty.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [*abutan*, or *abuton*, *Sax.*]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling. *Dryden.*

2. Near to. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to. *Locke.*

4. Engaged in, employed upon. *Taylor.*

5. Appendant to the person; as, cloaths, &c. *Milton.*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant. *Sidney.*

ABO'UT. *ad.*

1. Circularly. *Shakespeare.*

2. In circuit. *Shakespeare.*

3. Nearly. *Bacon.*

4. Here and there; every way. *Fa. Q.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a small time of.

6. The longest way, in opposition to the short straight way. *Shakespeare.*

7. To bring *about*; to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought about his purposes.*

8. To come *about*; to come to some certain state or point.

9. To go *about* a thing; to prepare to do

it. Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une chose*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un*.

A. Bp. for Archbishop.

ABRACADA'BRA. *f.* A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, *Latin.*] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts. *Hall.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. An herb.

ABRA'SION. *f.* [See **ABRADE.**]

1. The act of abrading; the rubbing off.

2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *ad.* [See **BREAST.**] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line. *Shakespeare.*

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, *Fr.* *abbrevio*, *Latin.*]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance. *Mac.*

2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of. *Shakespeare.*

ABRI'DGED OF. *p.* Deprived of, debarr'd from.

An ABRI'DGER. *f.* [from *abridge*.]

1. He that abridges; a shortener.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgements.

ABRI'DGMENT. *f.* [*abregement*, *French.*]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass. *Hooker.*

2. A diminution in general. *Donne.*

3. Restraint, or abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

ABRO'ACH. *ad.* [See **To BROACH.**]

1. In a posture to run out. *Swift.*

2. In a state of being diffused or propagated. *Shakespeare.*

ABRO'AD. *ad.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milton.*

2. Out of the house. *Shakespeare.*

3. In another country. *Hooker.*

4. In all directions, this way and that. *Dryden.*

5. Without, not within. *Hooker.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, *Lat.*] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul. *Hooker.*

ABROGA'TION. *f.* [*abrogatio*, *Lat.*] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*

ABRUPT. *a.* [*abruptus*, *Latin.*]

1. Broken, craggy. *Thomson.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening. *Milton.*

3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives. *Shakespeare.*

4. Unconnected. *B. Johnson.*

ABRUPT.

A B S

ABRU'PTION. *f.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Violent and sudden separation. *Woodward.*

ABRU'PTLY. *ad.* [See *ABRUPT*.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney. Add.*

ABRU'PTNESS. *f.* [from *abrupt*.]
1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness.
2. Unconnectedness, roughness, cragginess. *Woodward.*

A'BCESS. *f.* [*abcessus*, Latin.] A morbid cavity in the body. *Arbutnot.*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off.

ABSCI'SSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *f.* [*abscissio*, Latin.]
1. The act of cutting off. *Wifeman.*
2. The state of being cut off. *Brown.*

To ABSCO'ND. *v. a.* [*abscondo*, Latin.] To hide one's self.

ABSCO'NDER. *f.* [from *abscond*.] The person that absconds.

A'BSENCE. *f.* [See *ABSENT*.]
1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence. *Shakespeare.*
2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense. *Addison.*

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object. *Addison.*

A'BSENT. *a.* [*absens*, Latin.]
1. Not present; used with the particle *from*. *Pope.*

2. Absent in mind, inattentive. *Addison.*

To ABSENT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence. *Shakespeare.*

ABSENTE'E. *f.* A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country. *Davies.*

ABSI'NTHIATED. *p.* [from *absinthium*, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*abstis*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off.

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*absolvere*, Latin.]
1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense. *Shakespeare.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise. *Waller.*

3. To pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

4. To finish, to complete. *Hale.*

A'BSOLUTE. *a.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]
1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things. *Hooker.*

2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise. *Sourb.*

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power. *Dryden.*

A'BSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completely, without restriction. *Sidney.*

2. Without relation. *Hooker.*

3. Without limits or dependance. *Dryden.*

4. Without condition. *Hale.*
5. Peremptorily, positively. *Milnes.*

A'BSOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completeness.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarendon.*

3. Despotism. *Bacon.*

ABSOLU'TION. *f.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

2. The remission of sins, or penance. *Sourb.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *a.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.] That which absolves.

A'BSONANT. *a.* Contrary to reason.

A'BSONOUS. *a.* [*absonus*, Latin.] Absurd, contrary to reason.

To ABSO'RBE. *v. a.* [*absorbes*, Lat. *preter. absorbed*; *part. pret. absorbed*, or *absorpt*.]

1. To swallow up. *Phillips.*

2. To suck up. *Hatvey.*

ABSO'RBE'NT. *f.* [*absorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either eases the asperities of pungent humours, or draws away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

ABSO'RPT. *p.* [from *absorb*.] Swallowed up. *Pope.*

ABSO'RPTION. *f.* [from *absorb*.] The act of swallowing up. *Burns.*

To ABSTA'IN. *v. n.* [*abstinere*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

ABSTE'MIOUS. *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *abstemius*.] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *f.* [See *ABSTEMIOUS*.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *f.* [from *abstinere*, Latin.] The act of holding off.

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abtergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping.

ABSTE'RGENT. *a.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See *ABSTERGE*.] To cleanse, to purify. *Brown.*

ABSTE'RSION. *f.* [*abterfio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. *Bacon.*

ABSTE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *abtergo*.] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing. *Bacon.*

A'BSTINENCE. *f.* [*abstinentia*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.*

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. *Shakespeare.*

A'BSTINENT. *a.* [*abstinens*, Latin.] That uses abstinence.

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abstrahere*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another. *Dewey.*

2. To separate ideas. *Locke.*

3. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*

A'BSTRACT. *a.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics. *Williams.*

A'BSTRACT.

ABU

ACA

ABSTRACT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shakespeare.*
2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Watts.*
3. The state of being abstracted. *Wotton.*

ABSTRACTED. *p. a.* [from *abstract.*]

1. Separated. *Milton.*
2. Refined, abstruse. *Donne.*
3. Absent of mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY. *ad.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances. *Dryden.*

ABSTRACTION. *f.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting. *Watts.*
2. The state of being abstracted.
3. Absence of mind, inattention.
4. Disregard of worldly objects. *Pope.*

ABSTRACTIVE. *a.* [from *abstract.*] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY. *ad.* [from *abstract.*] In an abstract manner, absolutely. *Bentley.*

ABSTRUSE. *a.* [*abstrusus*, Lat. thrust out of sight.]

1. Hidden.
2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehension.

ABSTRUSELY. *ad.* Obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS. *f.* [from *abstruse.*] Difficulty, or obscurity. *Boyle.*

ABSTRUSITY. *f.*

1. Abstruseness.
2. That which is abstruse. *Brown.*

TO ABSUME. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Latin.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste. *Hale.*

ABSURD. *a.* [*absurdus*, Latin.]

1. Unreasonable; without judgment. *Bacon.*
2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason. *South.*

ABSURDITY. *f.* [from *absurd.*]

1. The quality of being absurd. *Locke.*
2. That which is absurd. *Addison.*

ABSURDLY. *ad.* [from *absurd.*] Improperly, unreasonably. *Swift.*

ABSURDNESS. *f.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE. *f.* [*abundantia*, French.]

1. Plenty. *Craftsw.*
2. Great numbers. *Addison.*
3. A great quantity. *Raleigh.*
4. Exuberance, more than enough. *Spenser.*

ABUNDANT. *a.* [*abundans*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful. *Par. Lost.*
2. Exuberant. *Arbutnot.*
3. Fully stored. *Burnet.*

ABUNDANTLY. *ad.* [from *abundant.*]

1. In plenty. *Gen.*
2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently. *Rogers.*

TO ABUSE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat. In *abuse*, the verb, *f* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.]

1. To make an ill use of.

2. To deceive, to impose upon.

3. To treat with rudeness. *Shakespeare.*

ABUSE. *f.* [from the verb *abuse.*]

1. The ill use of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. A corrupt practice, bad custom. *Swift.*
3. Seducement. *Sidney.*
4. Unjust censure, rude reproach. *Milton.*

ABUSER. *f.* [pronounced *abuser.*]

1. He that makes an ill use.
2. He that deceives.
3. He that reproaches with rudeness.
4. A ravisher, a violator.

ABUSIVE. *a.* [from *abuse.*]

1. Practising abuse. *Pope.*
2. Containing abuse; as, an *abusive* lampoon. *Roscommon.*
3. Deceitful. *Bacon.*

ABUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *abuse.*]

1. Improperly, by a wrong use. *Boyle.*
2. Reproachfully. *Herbert.*

TO ABUT. *v. n.* obsolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTMENT. *f.* [from *abut.*] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS. *f.* [*abyssus*, old Fr.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*. *Shakespeare.*

ABYSS. *f.* [*abyssus*, Lat. *ἄβυσσος*, bottomless, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom. *Milton.*
2. A great depth, a gulph. *Dryden.*
3. That in which any thing is lost. *Locke.*
4. The body of waters at the center of the earth. *Burnet.*
5. In the language of divines, hell. *Rose.*

AC, AK, or AKE. In the names of places, as *Akton*, an oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak,

ACACIA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes. *Savary.*

2. A tree commonly so called here.

ACADEMIAL. *a.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy

ACADEMIAN. *f.* [from *academy.*] A scholar of an academy or university. *Wood.*

ACADEMICAL. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university. *Wotton.*

ACADEMICK. *f.* [from *academy.*] A student of an university. *Watts.*

ACADEMICK. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university. *Dunciad.*

ACADEMICIAN. *f.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST. *f.* [from *academy.*] The member of an academy. *Ray.*

ACADEMY. *f.* [*academia*, Lat.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. *Shakespeare.*
2. The place where sciences are taught. *Dryden.*

3. An

3. An university.
 4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools.
- ACANTHUS.** *f.* [Lat.] The herb bear's foot. *Milton.*
- ACATALE'CTIC.** *f.* [ἀκατάληκτος, Gr.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables.
- To ACCE'DE.** *v. n.* [accedo, Lat.] To be added to, to come to.
- To ACCELERATE.** *v. a.* [accelero, Lat.] To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion. *Bacon.*
- ACCELERA'TION.** *f.* [acceleratio, Lat.]
 1. The act of quickening motion.
 2. The state of the body accelerated. *Hale.*
- To ACCE'ND.** *v. a.* [accendo, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire. *Decay of Piety.*
- ACCE'NSION.** *f.* [accensio, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled. *Woodward.*
- A'CCE'NT.** *f.* [accentus, Lat.]
 1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation. *Holder.*
 3. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments. *Prior.*
- To ACCE'NT.** *v. a.* [from accentus, Lat.]
 1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.*
 2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton.*
 3. To write or note the accents.
- To ACCE'NTUATE.** *v. a.* [accentuer, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.
- ACCENTUA'TION.** *f.* [from accentuare.] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.
- To ACCE'PT.** *v. a.* [accipio, Lat. acceptor, French.]
 1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly. *Dryden.*
 2. In the language of the Bible, to accept persons, is to act with personal and partial regard. *Job.*
- ACCEPTABI'LITY.** *f.* The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor.*
- ACCE'PTABLE.** *a.* [acceptable, Fr.] Grateful; pleasing.
- ACCE'PTABLENESS.** *f.* [from acceptable.] The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*
- ACCE'PTABLY.** *ad.* [from acceptable.] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*
- ACCE'PTANCE.** *f.* [acceptance, Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spenser.*
- ACCEPTA'TION.** *f.* [from accept.]
 1. Reception, whether good or bad.
 2. Good reception, acceptance.
 3. The state of being acceptable, regard.
 4. Acceptance in the juridical sense.

5. The meaning of a word.
- ACCE'PTER.** *f.* [from accept.] The person that accepts.
- ACCEPTILA'TION.** *f.* [acceptilatio, Lat.] The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.
- ACCE'PTION.** *f.* [acceptio, Fr. from acceptio, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. *Hammond.*
- ACCE'SS.** *f.* [accessus, Lat. access, Fr.]
 1. The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hammond.*
 2. The means, or liberty of approaching either to things or men. *Milton.*
 3. Encrease, enlargement, addition. *Bacon.*
 4. The returns or fits of a distemper.
- A'CCESSARINESS.** *f.* [from accessory.] The state of being accessory.
- A'CCESSARY.** *f.* He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *Charandou.*
- ACCE'SSIBLE.** *a.* [accessibilis, Lat. accessible, Fr.] That which may be approached.
- ACCE'SSION.** *f.* [accessio, Lat. accession, Fr.]
 1. Encrease by something added, enlargement, augmentation.
 2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, accession to a confederacy.
 3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's accession to the throne.
- A'CCESSORILY.** *ad.* [from accessory.] In the manner of an accessory.
- A'CCESSORY.** *a.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.
- A'CCESSORY.** *f.* [accessorius, Lat. accessoire, French.]
 1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.
 2. That which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law.
- A'CCIDENCE.** *f.* [a corruption of accident, from accidentia, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.
- A'CCIDENT.** *f.* [accidens, Latin.]
 1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. *Davies.*
 2. In grammar, the property of a word. *Holder.*
 3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance. *Holder.*
- ACCIDE'NTAL.** *f.* [accidental, Fr.] A property nonessential.
- ACCIDE'NTAL.** *a.* [from accident.]
 1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential.
 2. Casual, fortuitous; happening by chance.
- ACCIDE'NTALLY.** *ad.* [from accidental.]
 1. Nonessentially.
 2. Casually; fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS. *f.* [from *accidental*.]

The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT. *si.* [accipiens, Lat.] A receiver.

To ACCITE. *v. a.* [accito, Lat.] To call; to summons. *Shakespeare.*

ACCLAM. *f.* [acclamo, Lat.] A shout of praise; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION. *f.* [acclamatio, Lat.] Shouts of applause.

ACCLIVITY. *f.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Ray.*

ACCLIVOUS. *a.* [acclivus, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLOY. *v. a.* [See *CLOY*.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to croud; to stuff full. *Fairy Q.*

2. To fill to satiety. *Ray.*

To ACCOIL. *v. n.* [See *COIL*.] To croud, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry. *Fairy Q.*

A'CCOLENT. *f.* [accolens, Lat.] A borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE. *a.* [accommodabilis, Lat.] That which may be fitted. *Watts.*

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [accommodo, Lat.] To supply with conveniences of any kind. *Shakespeare.*

ACCOMMODATE. *a.* [accommodatus, Lat.] Suitable, fit.

ACCOMMODATELY. *ad.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION. *f.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniences.

2. In the plural, conveniences; things requisite to ease or refreshment. *Clarendon.*

3. Adaptation, fitness. *Hale.*

4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE. *a.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable.

ACCOMPANIER. *f.* [from *accompany*.] The person that makes part of the company; companion.

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [accompagner, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.

2. To join with. *Swift.*

ACCOMPLICE. *f.* [complice, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]

1. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator. *Addison.*

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [accomplir, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplish a design. *Ezekiel.*

2. To complete a period of time. *Dan.*

3. To fulfil; as a prophecy. *Addison.*

4. To gain, to obtain. *Shakespeare.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or

body.

Shakespeare.

ACCOMPLISHED. *p. a.*

1. Complete in some qualification. *Locke.*

2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments. *Milton.*

ACCOMPLISHER. *f.* [from *accomplish*.]

The person that accomplishes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *f.* [accomplissement, French.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

2. Completion; as of a prophecy. *Alterb.*

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body. *Addison.*

4. The act of obtaining any thing. *South.*

ACCOMPT. *f.* [compte, Fr.] An account, a reckoning. *Hooker.*

ACCOMPTANT. *f.* [accountant, Fr.] A reckoner, computer.

To ACCORD. *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *chorda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts.] To make agree; to adjust one thing to another. *Pope.*

To ACCORD. *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another. *Tillotson.*

ACCORD. *f.* [accord, French.]

1. A compact; an agreement. *Dryden.*

2. Concurrence, union of mind. *Spenser.*

3. Harmony, symmetry. *Dryden.*

4. Musical note. *Bacon.*

5. Voluntary motion. *Spenser.*

ACCORDANCE. *f.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person. *Fairfax.*

2. Conformity to something. *Hammond.*

ACCORDANT. *a.* [accordant, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. *Shakespeare.*

ACCORDING. *p.* [from *accord*.]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to.

2. In proportion. *Hooker.*

3. With regard to. *Holder.*

ACCORDINGLY. *ad.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably, suitably, conformably. *Shakespeare.*

To ACCOST. *v. a.* [accoster, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute. *Milton.*

ACCOUSTABLE. *a.* [from *accos*.] Easy of access; familiar. *Wotton.*

ACCOUNT. *f.* [from the old French *acompte*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences.

Shakespeare.

2. The state or result of a computation.

3. Value or estimation. *Mac.*

4. Distinction, dignity, rank. *Pope.*

5. Regard, consideration, sake. *Locke.*

6. A narrative, relation.

7. Examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matt.*

8. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority. *Shakespeare.*

9. Explanation, assignment of causes. *Locke.*

10. An account concerning things previously established. *Bacon.*

11. The

ACC

ACE

11. The reasons of any thing collected. *Addison.*
 12. [In law.] A writ or action brought against a man. *Covent.*
 To ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]
 1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion. *Deut.*
 2. To reckon, to compute. *Holder.*
 3. To give an account, to assign the causes. *Swift.*
 4. To make up the reckoning; to answer for practices. *Dryden.*
 5. To assign to. *Clarendon.*
 6. To hold in esteem. *Chron.*
 ACCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for. *Oldham.*
 ACCO'UNTANT. *a.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; responsible for. *Shakespeare.*
 ACCO'UNTANT. *f.* [See ACCOUNTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts. *Brown.*
 ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *f.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*
 To ACCOUPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. *Bacon.*
 To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* To entertain with courtship, or courtesy. *Fairy Queen.*
 To ACCO'UTRE. *v. a.* [*accouturer*, Fr.] To dress; to equip. *Dryden.*
 ACCO'UTREMENT. *f.* [*accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments. *Sba.*
 ACCRE'TION. *f.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to encrease it. *Bacon.*
 ACCRE'TIVE. *a.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanville.*
 To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.
 To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accru*, French.]
 1. To accede to, to be added to. *Hooker.*
 2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.*
 3. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as profits. *Addison.*
 ACCUBA'TION. *f.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The antient posture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*
 To ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the antient manner. *Dier.*
 To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up, to heap together. *Sba.*
 ACCUMULA'TION. *f.* [from *accumulare*.]
 1. The act of accumulating.
 2. That state of being accumulated. *Arbutnot.*
 ACCU'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *accumulare*.]
 1. That which accumulates.
 2. That which is accumulated. *Gov. of Ton.*
 ACCUMULA'TOR. *f.* [from *accumulare*.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper

together.
 ACCURACY. *f.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety. *Deasy of Play.*
 ACCURATE. *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]
 1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance.
 2. Exact, without defect or failure. *Colson.*
 ACCURATELY. *ad.* [from *accurate*.] Exactly, without error, nicely. *Newton.*
 ACCURATENESS. *f.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness, nicety. *Newton.*
 To ACCU'RSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery. *Hooker.*
 ACCU'RSED. *part. a.*
 1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery. *Denham.*
 2. Execrable; hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare.*
 ACCU'SABLE. *a.* [from the verb *accuse*.] That which may be censured; blameable; culpable. *Brown.*
 ACCUSA'TION. *f.* [from *accuse*.]
 1. The act of accusing. *Milton.*
 2. The charge brought against any one. *Shakespeare.*
 ACCU'SATIVE. *a.* [*accusativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates. The 4th case of a noun.
 ACCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *accuse*.] That which produceth or containeth an accusation. *Ayliffe.*
 To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.]
 1. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
 2. To blame or censure. *Romans.*
 ACCU'SER. *f.* [from *accuse*.] He that brings a charge against another. *Ayliffe.*
 To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accostumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure. *Milton.*
 ACCU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *accustom*.] Of long custom or habit. *Hale.*
 ACCU'STOMABLY. *ad.* According to custom. *Bacon.*
 ACCU'STOMANCE. *f.* [*accostumance*, Fr.] Custom, habit, use. *Boyle.*
 ACCU'STOMARILY. *ad.* In a customary manner.
 ACCU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *accustom*.] Usual, practised.
 ACCU'STOMED. *ad.* [from *accustom*.] According to custom; frequent; usual. *Sba.*
 ACE. *f.* [*as*, Lat.] *Arbutnot.*
 1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice. *Samb.*
 2. A small quantity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 ACE'PHALOUS. *a.* [*axephalos*, Gr.] Wanting a head. *Dis.*
 ACE'RBITY. *f.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]
 1. A rough sour taste. *Pope.*
 2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper. *Dis.*
 To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acerreo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dis.*
 ACERVA.

ACERVA'TION. *f.* [from *acervate*.] Heap-
ing together.

ACE'SCENT. *a.* [*acescens*, Latin.] That
which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

ACETO'SE. *a.* That which has in it acids.

ACETO'SITY. *f.* [from *acetose*.] The state
of being acetose.

ACE'TOUS. *a.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.]
Sour.

ACHE. *f.* [*ace*, Saxon; *ἄχος*, Greek.] A
continued pain.

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See *ACHN*.] To be in
pain.

To ACHI'EVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, French.]
1. To perform, to finish.

2. To gain, to obtain.

An ACHI'EVER. *f.* He that performs what
he endeavours.

An ACHI'EVEMENT. *f.* [*achievement*, Fr.]
1. The performance of an action.

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.

A'CHOR. *f.* [*ἄχρῳ*, Gr.] A species of the
herpes.

A'CID. *a.* [*acidus*, Latin; *acide*, Fr.] Sour,
sharp.

ACI'DITY. *f.* [from *acid*.] Sharpness;
sourness.

A'CIDNESS. *f.* [from *acid*.] The quality
of being acid.

ACI'DULÆ. *f.* [that is, *aque acidule*.]
Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp
particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate,
and alum-springs are.

To ACI'DULATE. *v. a.* To tinge with
acids in a slight degree.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.*

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any
thing or person in a particular character.

2. To confess; as, a fault.

3. To own; as, a benefit.

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *a.* [from *acknow-
ledge*.] Grateful.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *f.* [from *acknow-
ledge*.]

1. Concession of any character in another.

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received.

5. Act of attestation to any concession;
such as homage.

ACME. *f.* [*ἄκμῃ*, Gr.] The height of any
thing; more especially used to denote the
height of a distemper.

ACO'LOTHIST. *f.* [*ἀκολούθῳ*, Gr.] One
of the lowest order in the Romish church.

A'CONITE. *f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] The herb

wolf's bane. In poetical language, poison
in general.

A'CORN. *f.* [*Æcern*, Sax. from *ac*, an
oak, and *corn*, corn.] The seed or fruit
born by the oak.

ACO'USTICKS. *f.* [*ἀκουσικά*, of *ἀκούω*, Gr.]
1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing.

To ACQUA'INT. *v. a.* [*acquaint*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with.

2. To inform.

ACQUA'INTANCE. *f.* [*acquaintance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with;
familiarity; knowledge.

2. Familiar knowledge.

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of
friendship.

4. The person with whom we are ac-
quainted, without the intimacy of friend-
ship.

ACQUA'INTED. Familiar, well known.

ACQUE'ST. *f.* [*acquies*, Fr.] Acquisition;

the thing gained.

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquiescere*, Fr. *ac-
quiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain sa-
tisfied.

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *f.* [from *acquiesce*.]

1. A silent appearance of content.

2. Satisfaction, rest, content.

3. Submission.

ACQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *acquire*.] Attain-
able.

To ACQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiri*,
Lat.] To gain by one's labour or power.

ACQUI'RED. *particip. a.* [from *acquire*.]

Gained by one's self.

An ACQUI'RER. *f.* [from *acquire*.] The
person that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUI'REMENT. *f.* [from *acquire*.]

That which is acquired; gain; attain-
ment.

ACQUISITION. *f.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring.

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

ACQUI'SITIVE. *a.* [*acquisitivus*, Latin.]

That which is acquired.

ACQUI'ST. *f.* [See *ACQUEST*.] Acquire-
ment; attainment.

To ACQUI'T. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, French.]

1. To set free.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to
absolve.

3. To clear from any obligation.

4. The man hath *acquitted* himself well;
he discharged his duty.

ACQUITTMENT. *f.* [from *acquies*.] The
state of being acquitted; or act of acquit-
ting.

ACQUITTAL. *f.* Is a deliverance from an
offence.

ACT

ACT

TO ACQUITTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUITTANCE. *f.* [from *acquit.*]

1. The act of discharging from a debt. *Milton.*
2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *Shakespeare.*

A'CRE. *f.* [*Æcre*, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *DiB.*

A'CRID. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste. *Arbutnot.*

ACRIMO'NIOUS. *a.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive. *Harvey.*

A'CRIMONY. *f.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness; corrosiveness. *Bacon.*
2. Sharpness of temper, severity. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *f.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*

ACROAMA'TICAL. *a.* [*ακροαματις*, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACRO'NYCAL. *a.* [from *ἀκρος*, *summus*, and *νύξ*, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term applied to the stars, of which the rising and setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at sun-set.

ACRO'NYCALLY. *ad.* [from *acronycal.*] At the acronycal time. *Dryden.*

A'CROSPIRE. *f.* [from *ἀκρος* and *σπῆρα*, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. *Mortimer.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. a.* Having sprouts. *Mortimer.*

ACRO'SS. *ad.* Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it. *Bacon.*

An ACRO'STICK. *f.* [from *ἀκροστικός*, and *στίχον*, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROTERS, or ACROTE'RIA. *f.* [In architecture; from *ἀκρος*, Gr.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.

TO ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest. *Pope.*
2. To perform the proper functions, *South.*
3. To practise the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's self. *Dryden.*

TO ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as a stage-player. *Pope.*
2. To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryden.*

3. To produce effects in some passive subject. *Arbutnot.*
4. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South.*

ACT. *f.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill. *Shakespeare.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Shakespeare.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryden.*

4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a measure executed. *Shakespeare.*

5. A state of action. *Hesler.*

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Ref.*

7. A decree of a court of justice. *Shakespeare.*

ACTION. *f.* [*actio*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest. *Shakespeare.*

2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shakespeare.*

3. Agency, operation. *Bentley.*

4. The series of events represented in a fable. *Addison.*

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] Action personal belongs to a man against another. Action real is given to any man against another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well against or for the thing which we seek, as against the person that hath it. *Cowell.*

7. In France, the same as *stocks* in England.

ACTIONABLE. *a.* [from *action.*] That which admits an action in-law; punishable. *Howell.*

ACTION-TAKING. *a.* Litigious. *Shakespeare.*

A'CTIVE. *a.* [*actīvus*, Latin.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton.*

2. That which acts; opposed to *passive*. *Dante.*

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hesler.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryden.*

6. In grammar, a verb *active* is that which signifies action; as, *I touch*. *Clarke.*

A'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *active.*] Busily; nimbly.

A'CTIVENESS. *f.* [from *active.*] Quickness; nimbleness. *Williams.*

ACTIVITY. *f.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active. *Bacon.*

A'CTOR. *f.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player. *Ben. Jonson.*

A'CTRESS. *f.* [*actrix*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing. *Addison.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage. *Dryden.*

A'CTUAL. *a.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action. *Shakespeare.*

2. Really.

A D A

2. Really in act; not merely potential. *Milton.*
3. In act; not purely in speculation. *Dryd.*
- ACTUA'LITY.** *f.* [from *actual.*] The state of being actual. *Cheyne.*
- A'CTUALLY.** *ad.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really. *South.*
- A'CTUALNESS.** *f.* [from *actual.*] The quality of being actual.
- A'CTUARY.** *f.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register, or officer, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court. *Ayliffe.*
- To A'CTUATE.** *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action. *Addison.*
- A'CTUATE.** *q.* [from the verb.] Put into action; brought into effect. *South.*
- ACTUO'SE.** *a.* [from *act.*] That which hath strong powers. *Diſt.*
- To A'CUATE.** *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen.
- ACU'LEATE.** *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] Prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point.
- ACU'MEN.** *f.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects. *Pope.*
- ACU'MINATED.** *particip. a.* Ending in a point; sharp pointed. *Wiseman.*
- ACU'TE.** *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.]
1. Sharp; opposed to *blunt*. *Locke.*
 2. Ingenious; opposed to *stupid*. *Locke.*
 3. Vigorous; powerful in operation. *Locke.*
 4. Acute disease; any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy.*
 5. Acute accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.
- ACU'TELY.** *ad.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; sharply. *Locke.*
- ACU'TENESS.** *f.* [from *acute*.]
1. Sharpness.
 2. Force of intellects. *Locke.*
 3. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady. *Brown.*
 4. Sharpness of sound. *Boyle.*
- ADA'CTED.** *part. a.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force. *Diſt.*
- A'DAGE.** *f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim; a proverb. *Glanville.*
- AD'AGIO.** *f.* [Italian] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.
- A'DAMANT.** *f.* [*adamans*, Lat.]
1. A stone of impenetrable hardness. *Sba.*
 2. The diamond. *Ray.*
 3. The loadstone. *Bacon.*
- ADAMANTE'AN.** *a.* [from *adamant*.] Hard as adamant. *Milton.*
- ADAMA'NTINE.** *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]
1. Made of adamant. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility. *Davies.*
- A'DAM'S APPLE.** *f.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.
- To ADA'PT.** *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit;

A D D

- to suit; to proportion. *Swift.*
- ADAPTA'TION.** *f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another. *Boyle.*
- ADA'PTION.** *f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting. *Cheyne.*
- To ADD.** *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]
1. To join something to that which was before. *Dryden.*
 2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*
- To ADDE'CIMATE.** *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Diſt.*
- To ADDE'EM.** *v. a.* [from *deem*.] To esteem; to account. *Daniel.*
- A'DDER.** *f.* [*Ætæp*, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile. *Taylor.*
- A'DDER'S GRASS.** *f.* A plant.
- A'DDER'S TONGUE.** *f.* An herb. *Miller.*
- A'DDER'S WORT.** *f.* An herb.
- A'DDIBLE.** *a.* [from *add*.] Possible to be added. *Locke.*
- ADDI'BLITY.** *f.* [from *addible*.] The possibility of being added. *Locke.*
- A'DDICE.** *f.* [corruptly *adæ*; *adene*, Sax.] A kind of ax. *Maxon.*
- To ADDI'CT.** *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]
1. To devote, to dedicate. *Cor.*
 2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *he addicted himself to vice.*
- ADDI'CTEDNESS.** *f.* [from *addicted*.] The state of being addicted. *Boyle.*
- ADDI'CTION.** *f.* [*addictio*, Lat.]
1. The act of devoting.
 2. The state of being devoted. *Shakeſp.*
- An A'DDITAMENT.** *f.* Addition; thing added. *Hale.*
- ADDI'TION.** *f.* [from *add*.]
1. The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley.*
 2. Additament, or the thing added. *Ham.*
 3. [In arithmetick.] *Addition* is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one sum or total. *Cock.*
 4. [In law.] A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname. *Corvel. Shakeſp. Clarend.*
- ADDI'TIONAL.** *a.* [from *addition*.] That which is added. *Addison.*
- A'DDITORY.** *a.* [from *add*.] That which has the power of adding. *Arbutnot.*
- A'DDLE.** *a.* [from *adel*, a disease, Sax.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Burton.*
- To A'DDLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make addle; to make barren. *Brown.*
- A'DDLE-PATED.** *a.* Having barren brains. *Dryden.*
- To ADDRE'SS.** *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr.]
1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action. *Shakeſp.*
 2. To

2. To get ready.
 3. To apply to another by words.
ADDRESSES. *f.* [*adresse*, French.]
 1. Verbal application to any one. *Prior.*
 2. Courtship. *Addison.*
 3. Manner of addressing another; as, a man of a pleasing address.
 4. Skill, dexterity. *Swift.*
 5. Manner of directing a letter.
ADDRESSESER. *f.* [from *address*.] The person that addresses.
ADDUCENT. *a.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body. *Quincy.*
TO ADDULCE. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten.
ADDENOGRAPHY. *f.* [from *ἀδνω* and *γραφω*, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.
ADEMPITION. *f.* [*ademptum*, Lat.] Privation.
ADEPT. *f.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. *Pope.*
ADEPT. *a.* Skilful; thoroughly versed. *Boyle.*
ADEQUATE. *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*
ADEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *adequate*.] In an adequate manner; with exactness of proportion. *South.*
ADEQUATENESS. *f.* [from *adequate*.] The state of being adequate; exactness of proportion.
TO ADHERE. *v. n.* [*adhereo*, Lat.]
 1. To stick to.
 2. To be consistent; to hold together. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
ADHERENCE. *f.* [from *adhere*.]
 1. The quality of adhering; tenacity.
 2. Fixedness of mind; attachment; steadiness. *Swift.*
ADHERENCY. *f.* [The same with *adherence*.] *Decay of Piety.*
ADHERENT. *a.* [from *adhere*.]
 1. Sticking to. *Pope.*
 2. United with. *Watts.*
ADHERENT. *f.* [from *adhere*.] A follower; a partisan. *Raleigh.*
ADHERER. *f.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres. *Swift.*
ADHERSION. *f.* [*adhaesio*, Lat.] The act or state of sticking to something. *Boyle.*
ADHERSIVE. *a.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomson.*
TO ADHIBIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.
ADHIBITION. *f.* [from *adhibeo*.] Application; use. *DiC.*
ADJACENCY. *f.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]
 1. The state of lying close to another thing.
 2. That which is adjacent. *Brown.*
ADJACENT. *a.* [*adjacent*, Lat.] Lying-

- close; bordering upon something. *Hated.*
ADJACENT. *f.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*
ADIAPHOROUS. *a.* [*adiaforos*, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle.*
ADIAPHORY. *f.* [*adiaphoria*, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.
TO ADJECT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjecum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to.
ADJECTION. *f.* [*adjecio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
 2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown.*
ADJECTIVIOUS. *a.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown in.
ADJECTIVE. *f.* [*adjectivum*, Latin.] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad. *Clarke.*
ADJECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective.
ADIEU. *ad.* [from *à Dieu*.] Farewel. *Prior.*
TO ADJOIN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjuugo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts.*
TO ADJOIN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryden.*
TO ADJOURN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time. *Bacon.*
ADJOURNMENT. *f.* [*adjournment*, Fr.] A putting off till another day. *L'Estrange.*
A'DIPOUS. *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *DiC.*
A'DIT. *f.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage under ground. *Ray.*
ADITION. *f.* [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another.
TO ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]
 1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties. *Locke.*
 2. To sentence to a punishment. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Simply, to judge; to decree. *Knolles.*
ADJUDICATION. *f.* [*adjudicatio*, Latin.] The act of granting something to a litigant.
TO ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge.
TO ADJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjuugo*, Lat.] To yoke to.
ADJUMENT. *f.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help.
ADJUNCT. *f.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift.*
ADJUNCT. *a.* Immediately consequent. *Shakespeare.*
ADJUNCTION. *f.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of adjoining.
 2. The thing joined.
ADJUNCTIVE. *f.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
 1. He that joins.
 2. That which is joined.
ADJURATION. *f.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of proposing an oath to another.
 2. The form of oath proposed to another. *Addison.*
 To

ADM

To ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form. *Milton.*

To ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]
1. To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.*
2. To make accurate. *Locke.*
3. To make conformable. *Addison.*

ADJU'STMENT. *f.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]
1. Regulation; the act of putting in method. *Woodward.*
2. The state of being put in method. *Watts.*

A'DJUTANT. *f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

To ADJU'TE. *v. a.* [*adjuto*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur. *Johnson.*

ADJU'TOR. *f.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

ADJU'TORY. *a.* That which helps.

A'DJUVANT. *a.* [*adjuvant*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further.

ADME'ASUREMENT. *f.* [See **MEASURE.**] The act or practice of measuring according to rule. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Latin.] The act of measuring to each his part.

ADM'NICLE. *f.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support.

ADMINI'CULAR. *a.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help.

To ADMIN'ISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply. *Philips.*
2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office. *Pope.*

3. To administer justice.

4. To administer the sacraments. *Hooker.*

5. To administer an oath. *Shakesp.*

6. To administer physick.

7. To contribute; to bring supplies.

8. To perform the office of an administrator.

To ADMIN'ISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To give as physick. *Woodward.*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment. *Shakespeare.*

2. The active or executive part of government. *Swift.*

3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. *Hooker.*

ADMINISTRATIVE. *a.* [from *administrate*.] That which administers.

ADMINI'STRATOR. *f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same. *Cowel. Bacon.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts.*

3. He that conducts the government. *Swift.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts.*

3. He that conducts the government. *Swift.*

ADMINISTRATRIX. *f.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *f.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

A'DMIRABLE. *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder. *Sidney.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. *f.* [*admirabilia*, Lat.]

ADMIRABILITY. *f.* The quality or state of being admirable.

A'DMIRABLY. *ad.* [from *admirable*.] In an admirable manner. *Addison.*

A'DMIRAL. *f.* [*amiral*, French.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Cowel.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet. *Kneller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral. *Kneller.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *f.* [from *admiral*.] The office of admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *f.* [*amiralte*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *f.* [*admiration*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. *Milton.*

To ADMIN'RE. *v. a.* [*admiror*, Lat.]

1. To regard with wonder.

2. To regard with love.

To ADMIN'RE. *v. n.* To wonder.

An ADMIN'RER. *f.* [from *admire*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

2. A lover.

ADMIN'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *admire*.] With admiration. *Shakespeare.*

ADMIN'SSIBLE. *a.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted. *Hale.*

ADMIN'SSION. *f.* [*admissio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being admitted. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering. *Woodward.*

4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMIN'T. *v. o.* [*admitto*, Latin.]

1. To suffer to enter. *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position. *Fairfax.*

4. To allow, or grant in general.

ADMIN'TTABLE. *a.* [from *admit*.] Which may be admitted. *Ayliffe.*

ADMIN'TTANCE. *f.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; permission to enter.

2. The power or right of entering.

3. Custom.

A D O

4. Concession of a position. *Brown.*
To ADMIX. *v. a.* [*admisco*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.
ADMIXTION. *f.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another. *Bacon.*
ADMIXTURE. *f.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another. *Woodward.*
To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*
ADMONISHER. *f.* [from *admonish*.] The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty. *Dryden.*
ADMONISHMENT. *f.* [from *admonish*.] Admonition; notice of faults or duties.
ADMONITION. *f.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof. *Hooker.*
ADMONITIONER. *f.* [from *admonition*.] A general adviser. A ludicrous term. *Hooker.*
ADMONITORY. *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admonishes. *Hooker.*
ADMURMURATION. *f.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring to another.
To ADMOVE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. *Brown.*
ADO. *f.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French.]
 1. Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney.*
 2. Bustle; tumult; business. *Locke.*
 3. More tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth. *L'Estrange.*
ADOLESCENCE. *f.* [*adolescencia*, Lat.]
ADOLESCENCY. *f.* The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty. *Brown. Bentley.*
To ADOPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Latin.]
 1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.
 2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else. *Locke.*
ADOPTEDLY. *ad.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted. *Shakesp.*
ADOPTER. *f.* [from *adopt*.] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.
ADOPTION. *f.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of adopting. *Shakesp.*
 2. The state of being adopted. *Rogers.*
ADOPTIVE. *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]
 1. More that is adopted by another. *Bacon.*
 2. He that adopts another. *Ayliffe.*
ADORABLE. *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored. *Cheyne.*
ADORABLENESS. *f.* [from *adorable*.] Worthiness of divine honours.
ADORABLY. *ad.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.
ADORATION. *f.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]
 1. The external homage paid to the Divinity. *Hooker.*
 2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem. *Shakespear.*

A D V

To ADORE. *v. a.* [*adore*, Lat.] To worship with external homage. *Dryden.*
ADORER. *f.* [from *adore*.] He that adores; a worshipper. *Prior.*
To ADORN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]
 1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments. *Cowley.*
 2. To set out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley.*
 3. To embellish with oratory. *Spratt.*
ADORNMMENT. *f.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment. *Raleigh.*
ADOWN. *ad.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground. *Fairy Queen.*
ADOWN. *prep.* Down towards the ground. *Dryden.*
ADRE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *dread*.] In a state of fear. *Sidney.*
ADRI'FT. *ad.* [from *a* and *drift*.] Floating at random.
ADRO'IT. *a.* [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful. *Jervas.*
ADRO'ITNESS. *f.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity.
ADRY. *ad.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty. *Spee.*
ADSCIT'PTIOUS. *a.* [*adscititius*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete something else.
ADSTRIC'TION. *f.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.
To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, French.]
 1. To bring forward, in the local sense. *Paradise Lost.*
 2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize. *Ephes.*
 3. To improve. *Tillotson.*
 4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to. *South.*
 5. To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon.*
 6. To propose; to offer to the publick. *Dryden.*
To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*
 1. To come forward. *Parnell.*
 2. To make improvement. *Locke.*
ADVA'NCE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.*
 2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover. *Walsh.*
 3. Progression; rise from one point to another. *Aiterbury.*
 4. Improvement; progress towards perfection. *Hale.*
ADVA'NCEMENT. *f.* [*avancement*, Fr.]
 1. The act of coming forward. *Swift.*
 2. The state of being advanced; preferment. *Shakespear.*
 3. Improvement. *Brown.*
ADVA'NCER. *f.* [from *advance*.] A promoter; forwarder. *Bacon.*
ADVA'NTAGE. *f.* [*avanlage*, Fr.]
 1. Superiority. *Spratt.*
 2. Super-

2. Superiority gained by stratagem. *Spenser.*
 3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakesp.*
 4. Favourable circumstances. *Waller.*
 5. Gain; profit. *Job.*
 6. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Preponderation on one side of the comparison. *Tillotson.*
TO ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To benefit. *Locke.*
 2. To promote; to bring forward. *Glanville.*
ADVA'NTAGED. *a.* [from the verb.] Possessed of advantages. *Glanville.*
ADVANTA'GE-GROUND. *f.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon.*
ADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [*avantageux*, Fr.] Profitable; useful; opportune. *Hammond.*
ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *advantageous*.] Conveniently; opportunely, profitably. *Arbut.*
ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *advantageous*.] Profitableness; usefulness; convenience. *Boyle.*
TO ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Latin.] To accede to something; to be superadded. *Ayliffe.*
ADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*adveniens*, Latin.] Advancing; superadded. *Glanville.*
A'DVENT. *f.* [from *adventus*, Latin.] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.
ADVE'NTINE. *a.* [from *advenio*, *adventum*, Lat.] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added. *Bacon.*
ADVENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added. *Boyle. Dryden.*
ADVE'NTIVE. *f.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without. *Bacon.*
ADVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *advent*.] Relating to the season of advent. *Bishop Saunderson.*
ADVE'NTURE. *f.* [French.]
 1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.*
 2. An enterprise in which something must be left to hazard. *Dryden.*
TO ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]
 1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shakesp.*
 2. In an active sense, to put into the power of chance.
ADVE'NTURER. *f.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He that seeks occasion of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance. *Fairy Queen.*
ADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]
 1. He that is inclined to adventures; daring, courageous. *Dryden.*
 2. Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addison.*
ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *adventurous*.] Boldly; daringly. *Shakespeare.*
ADVE'NTURESOME. *a.* [from *adventure*.] The same with *adventurous*.
ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *f.* [from *adventuresome*.] The quality of being adventuresome.
A'DVERB. *f.* [*adverbium*, Latin.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification. *Clarke.*
ADVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.
ADVE'RBIALY. *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addison.*
ADVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *adverse*.] Contrary to.
ADVERSA'RIA. [Lat.] A common-place. *Bull.*
A'DVERSARY. *f.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Shakespeare.*
ADVER'SATIVE. *a.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A word which makes some opposition or variety.
A'DVERSE. *a.* [*adversus*, Latin.]
 1. Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*
 2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. Opposed to *prosperous*. *Roscommon.*
 3. Personally opponent. *Sidney.*
ADVE'RSITY. *f.* [*adversité*, French.]
 1. Affliction; calamity.
 2. The cause of our sorrow; misfortune. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The state of unhappiness; misery. *Shak.*
A'DVERSELY. *a.* [from *adverse*.] Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shakespeare.*
TO ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe. *Ray.*
ADVE'RTENCE. *f.* [from *adverto*.] Attention to; regard to. *Deity of Piety.*
ADVE'RTENCY. *f.* [from *adverto*.] The same with *advertence*.
TO ADVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]
 1. To inform another; to give intelligence.
 2. To give notice of any thing in the public prints.
ADVERTI'SEMENT. *f.* [*advertissement*, Fr.]
 1. Instruction; admonition.
 2. Intelligence; information.
 3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.
ADVERTI'SER. *f.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]
 1. He that gives intelligence or information.
 2. The paper in which advertisements are published.
ADVERTI'SING. *a.* [from *advertise*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. *Shak.*
TO ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.]

A D U

Lat.] To draw towards evening.
ADVISE. *f.* [*avis, avis, Fr.*]
 1. Counsel; instruction.
 2. Reflection; prudent consideration.
 3. Consultation; deliberation.
 4. Intelligence.
ADVISE-BOAT. *f.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.
ADVISABLE. *a.* [from *advise*.] Prudent; fit to be advised. *Soutp.*
ADVISABLENESS. *f.* [from *advisable*.] The quality of being advisable; fitness; propriety.
TO ADVISE. *v. a.* [*adviser, Fr.*]
 1. To counsel. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To inform; to make acquainted.
TO ADVISE. *v. n.*
 1. To consult; as, he advised with his companions.
 2. To consider; to deliberate. *Milton.*
ADVISED. *particip. a.* [from *advise*.]
 1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise. *Bacon.*
 2. Performed with deliberation; acted with design. *Hooker.*
ADVISEDLY. *ad.* [from *advised*.] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently. *Suckling.*
ADVISEDNESS. *f.* [from *advised*.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderson.*
ADVISEMENT. *f.* [*advisement, Fr.*]
 1. Counsel; information. *Spenser.*
 2. Prudence; circumspection.
ADVISER. *f.* [from *advise*.] The person that advises; a counsellor. *Waller.*
ADULATION. *f.* [*adulation, Fr. adulatio, Lat.*] Flattery; high compliment. *Clarendon.*
ADULATOR. *f.* [*adulator, Lat.*] A flatterer.
ADULATORY. *a.* [*adulatorius, Lat.*] Flattering.
ADULT. *a.* [*adultus, Lat.*] Grown up; past the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*
ADULT. *f.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength. *Sharp.*
ADULTNESS. *f.* [from *adult*.] The state of being adult.
TO ADULTER. *v. a.* [*adulter, Fr.*] To commit adultery with another. *Johnson.*
ADULTERANT. *f.* [*adulterans, Lat.*] The person or thing which adulterates.
TO ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer, Fr.*]
 1. To commit adultery. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture. *Boyle.*
ADULTERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Sb.*
 2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture. *Swift.*
ADULTERATENESS. *f.* [from *adulterate*.] The quality or state of being adulterate.

A D U

ADULTERATION. *f.* [from *adulterate*.]
 1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being contaminated. *Johnson.*
ADULTERER. *f.* [*adulter, Lat.*] The person guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*
ADULTERESS. *f.* [from *adulterer*.] A woman that commits adultery.
ADULTERINE. *f.* [*adulterine, Fr.*] A child born of an adulteress.
ADULTEROUS. *a.* [*adulter, Lat.*] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*
ADULTERY. *f.* [*adulterium, Lat.*] The act of violating the bed of a married person. *Dryden.*
ADUMBRANT. *a.* [from *adumbrate*.] That which gives a slight resemblance.
TO ADUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro, Lat.*] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance. *Decay of Piety.*
ADUMBRATION. *f.* [from *adumbrate*.]
 1. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation. *Bacon.*
 2. A faint sketch.
ADUNATION. *f.* [from *ad and unis, Lat.*] The state of being united; union. *Boyle.*
ADUNOITY. *f.* [*aduncitas, Lat.*] Crookedness; hookedness. *Arbutnot.*
ADUNQUE. *a.* [*aduncus, Lat.*] Crooked. *Bacon.*
ADVOCACY. *f.* [from *advocate*.] Vindication; defence; apology. *Bruton.*
ADVOCATE. *f.* [*advocatus, Lat.*]
 1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature. *Ayl. Dryden.*
 2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator. *Shakespeare.*
 3. In the sacred sense, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*
ADVOCATION. *f.* [from *advocate*.] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shakespeare.*
ADVOLATION. *f.* [*advolo, advolutum, Lat.*] The act of flying to something.
ADVOLUTION. *f.* [*advolutio, Lat.*] The act of rolling to something.
ADVOUTRY. *f.* [*avoutrie, Fr.*] Adultery. *Bacon.*
ADVOWE. *f.* He that has the right of advowson.
ADVOWSON. *f.* A right to present to a benefice. *Corwell.*
TO ADURE. *v. n.* [*aduro, Lat.*] To burn up. *Bacon.*
ADUST. *a.* [*adustus, Lat.*]
 1. Burnt up, scorched. *Bacon.*
 2. It is generally now applied to the humours of the body. *Pope.*
ADUSTED. *a.* [See *ADUST*.] Burnt; dried with fire. *Paradise Lost.*
ADUSTIBLE. *a.* [from *adust*.] That which may be adusted, or burnt up.

ADU'STION. *f.* [from *adust.*] The act of burning up, or drying. *Harvey.*

Æ, or Æ. A diphthong of the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English.

ÆGILOPS. *f.* [αἰγίλος, *Gr.*] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose. *Quincy.*

ÆGYPTIACUM. *f.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL. In compound names, *all, or altogether.* So, *Aldred, altogether reverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful.* *Gib.*

ÆLF. Implies assistance. So *Ælfrin* is *victorious.* *Gibson.*

Æ'RIAL. *a.* [ærius, *Lat.*]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it. *Prior, Newton.*

2. Produced by the air. *Dryden.*

3. Inhabiting the air. *Milton.*

4. Placed in the air. *Pope.*

5. High; elevated in situation. *Philips.*

Æ'RIE. *f.* [aire, *Fr.*] A nest of hawks and other birds of prey. *Cowel.*

ÆRO'LOGY. *f.* [ἀήρ and λόγος, *Gr.*] The doctrine of the air.

ÆRO'MANCY. *f.* [ἀήρ and μανία, *Gr.*] The art of divining by the air.

ÆRO'METRY. *f.* [ἀήρ and μέτρον, *Gr.*] The art of measuring the air.

ÆRO'SCOPY. *f.* [ἀήρ and σκόπεω, *Gr.*] The observation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL. *f.* A medicine so called, from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy.*

ÆT'ITES. *f.* [ἀἴθερ, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. *a.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.]

1. At a great distance. *Bacon.*

2. To a great distance. *Dryden.*

3. From *afar*; from a distant place. *Addison.*

4. **AFAR OFF**; remotely distant. *Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *participial a.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with a redundant.] Frighted; terrified; afraid. *Fairy Queen. Ben. Johnson.*

AFER. *f.* [Lat.] The south west wind. *Milton.*

AFFABI'LITY. *f.* [affabilité, *Fr.* affabilitas, *Lat.*] Easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. *Clarendon.*

A'FFABLE. *a.* [affable, *Fr.* affabilis, *Lat.*]

1. Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant. *Bacon.*

2. Applied to the external appearance; benign; mild.

A'FFABLENESS. *f.* [from *affable.*] Courtesy; affability.

A'FFABLY. *ad.* [from *affable.*] Courteously; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. *a.* [affabre, *Fr.*] Skillfully made; complete.

AFFAI'R. *f.* [affaire, *Fr.*] Business; something to be managed or transacted. *Pope.*

To AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, *Fr.*] To confirm; to establish. *Shakespeare.*

AFFE'CT. *f.* [from the verb *affect.*]

1. Affection; passion; sensation. *Bacon.*

2. Quality; circumstance. *Wise.*

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [affectet, *Fr.* afficere, *Lat.*]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing. *Milton.*

2. To move the passions. *Addison.*

3. To aim at; to aspire to. *Dryden.*

4. To attend to; to endeavour after. *Newton.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love. *Hooker.*

6. To study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy. *Prior.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner. *Ben. Johnson.*

AFFECTA'TION. *f.* [affectatio, *Lat.*] The act of making an artificial appearance. *Spectator.*

AFFE'CTED. *participial a.* [from *affect.*]

1. Moved; touched with affection. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an affected lady.

ÆFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *affected.*] In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *f.* [from *affected.*] The quality of being affected.

AFFE'CTION. *f.* [affection, *Fr.* affectio, *Lat.*]

1. The state of being affected by any cause or agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Passion of any kind. *Sidney.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some person. *Pope.*

4. Zeal. *Bacon.*

5. State of the mind, in general. *Shakespeare.*

6. Quality; property. *Holder.*

7. State of the body. *Wise.*

8. Lively representation in painting. *Wotton.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *a.* [affectioné, *Fr.* from *affection.*]

1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Spratt.*

2. Fond; tender. *Sidney.*

3. Benevolent. *Rogers.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *ad.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *f.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondness; tenderness; good-will.

AFFE'CTIONED. *a.* [from *affection.*]

1. Affected; conceited. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inclined; mentally disposed. *Rom.*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *affect.*] In an affecting manner.

AFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *affect.*] That which affects; which strongly touches. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUO'SITY. *f.* [from *affectuosus.*] Passionateness. *Dis.*

A F F

AFFE'CTUOUS. *a.* [from *affect*.] Full of passion.

To AFFE'RE. *v. a.* [*offer*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm.

AFFI'ANCE. *f.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Trust in general; confidence. *Shaksp.*
3. Trust in the divine promises and protection.

To AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance*.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To give confidence. *Pope.*

AFFI'ANCER. *f.* [from *affiance*] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDA'TION. *f.* [from *affido*, Lat. See

AFFIDATURE. } **AFFIED.**] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDA'VIT. *f.* [*offdavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *be made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

AFFI'ED. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affi*, derived from *affido*.] Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakespeare.*

AFFILIA'TION. *f.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption. *Chambers.*

AFFINAGE. *f.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the copel. *Diſt.*

AFFI'NED. *a.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakespeare.*

AFFI'NITY. *f.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Latin.]

1. Relation by marriage.
2. Relation to; connexion with.

To AFFI'RM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: opposed to the word *deny*.

To AFFI'RM. *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.

AFFI'RMABLE. *a.* [from *affirm*.] That which may be affirmed.

AFFI'RMANCE. *f.* [from *affirm*.] Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*. *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT. *f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms.

AFFIRMA'TION. *f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to *negation*. *Shakespeare.*
2. The position affirmed. *Hammond.*
3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*. *Hook.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *affirm*.]

1. That which affirms: opposed to *negative*.
2. That which can or may be affirmed. *Newton.*
3. Positive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY. *ad.* [from *affirmative*.] On the positive side; not negatively. *Brown.*

AFFI'RMER. *f.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms. *Watts.*

A F F

To AFFL'X. *v. a.* [*affige*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end; to subjoin. *Rogers.*

AFFI'X. *f.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A particle united to the end of a word. *Clarke.*

AFFI'XION. *f.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.
2. The state of being affixed.

AFFLA'TION. *f.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLA'TUS. *f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*

AFFLICTEDNESS. *f.* [from *afflicted*.] Sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER. *f.* [from *affligo*.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *f.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*
2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery. *Addison.*

AFFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *affligo*.] Painful; tormenting. *South.*

AFFLUENCE. *f.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; con- course. *Wotton.*
2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*

AFFLUENCY. *f.* The same with *affluence*.

AFFLUENT. *a.* [*affluens*, Latin.]

1. Flowing to any part. *Harvey.*
2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *f.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX. *f.* [*affluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.
2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*

AFFLU'XION. *f.* [*affluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourer*, *affourager*, French.]

1. To yield or produce.
2. To grant or confer any thing. *Fairy Queen.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.]

1. To turn ground into forest. *Davies.*
2. To be able to sell. *Addison.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] To

1. fright; to terrify.
2. To be able to bear expences. *Swift.*

AFFRAY. *f.* A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRICTION. *f.* [*affricatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

A F O

A G A

TO AFFRIGH'T. *v. a.* [See **FRIGHT.**]

To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*

AFFRIGH'T. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. *Dryden.*
2. The cause of fear; a terrible object. *Ben. Johnson.*

AFFRIGH'TFULL. *a.* Full of affright or terrour; terrible. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRIGH'TMENT. *f.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terrour. *Locke.*
2. The state of fearfulness. *Hammond.*

TO AFFRO'NT. *v. a.* [from *affronter*, Fr.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. *Shakespeare.*
2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front. *Milton.*
3. To provoke by an open insult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*

AFFRO'NT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Insult offered to the face. *Dryden.*
2. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*
3. Open opposition; encounter. *Milton.*
4. Disgrace; shame. *Arbutnot.*

AFFRO'NTER. *f.* [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *part. a.* [from *affront*.] That which has the quality of affronting.

Watts.

TO AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [from *affundo*, Lat.]

To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *f.* [from *affusio*, Lat.] The act of affusing. *Grew.*

TO AFFY'. *v. a.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shakespeare.*

TO AFFY'. *v. a.* To put confidence in; to put trust in. *Shakespeare.*

AFI'ELD. *ad.* [from *a* and *field*.] To the field. *Gay.*

AFLA'T. *ad.* [from *a* and *flat*.] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

AFLO'AT. *ad.* [from *a* and *float*.] Floating. *Addison.*

AFO'OT. *ad.* [from *a* and *foot*.]

1. On foot; not on horseback. *Shakesp.*
2. In action; as, a design is on foot. *Shak.*
3. In motion. *Shakespeare.*

AFO'RE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*.]

1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.
2. Sooner in time. *Shakespeare.*

AFO'RE. *ad.*

1. In time foregone or past. *Shakesp.*
2. First in the way. *Shakespeare.*
3. In front; in the fore part. *Spenser.*

AFO'REGOING. *part. a.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

AFO'REHAND. *ad.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]

1. By a previous provision. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted. *Bacon.*

AFO'REMENTIONED. *a.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before. *Addison.*

AFO'RENAMED. *a.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before. *Peacbam.*

AFO'RESAID. *a.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before. *Bacon.*

AFO'RETIME. *ad.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past. *Susanna.*

AFRA'ID. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affray*.] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Psalms. Dryden.*

AFRE'SH. *ad.* [from *a* and *fresh*.] Anew; again. *Watts.*

AFRO'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition. *Shakespeare.*

AFTER. *prep.* [from *æfter*, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *Shakespeare.*
2. In pursuit of. *Samuel.*
3. Behind. *Newton.*
4. Posterior in time. *Dryden.*
5. According to. *Bacon.*
6. In imitation of. *Addison.*

AFTER. *ad.*

1. In succeeding time. *Bacon.*
2. Following another. *Shakespeare.*

AFTER is compounded with many words.

AFTERAGES. *f.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. *Raleigh.*

AFTERALL. At last; in fine; in conclusion. *Atterbury.*

AFTERBIRTH. *f.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The secundine. *Wijeman.*

AFTERCLAP. *f.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Spenser.*

AFTERCOST. *f.* The expence incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mort.*

AFTERCROP. *f.* Second harvest. *Mort.*

TO AFTEREYE. *v. a.* To follow in view. *Shakespeare.*

AFTERGAME. *f.* Methods taken after the first turn of affairs. *Watts.*

AFTERMATH. *f.* [from *after* and *math*, from *more*.] Second crop of grass mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON. *f.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*

AFTERPAINS. *f.* Pains after birth.

AFTERTASTE. *f.* Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT. *f.* Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. *Dryd.*

AFTERTIMES. *f.* Succeeding times. *Dryd.*

AFTERWARD. *ad.* In succeeding time. *Hooker.*

AFTERWIT. *f.* Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. *L'Estrange.*

AGA'IN. *ad.* [from *agen*, Saxon.]

1. A second time; once more. *Bacon.*
2. On the other hand. *Bacon.*
3. On another part. *Dryden.*
4. In return. *Bacon.*
5. Back; in restitution. *Shakespeare.*
6. In recompence. *Prov.*
7. In order of rank or succession. *Bacon.*
8. Besides; in any other time or place. *En.*
9. Twice.

AGE

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated. *Pope.*
10. Again and again; with frequent repetition. *Locke.*
11. In opposition. *Romans.*
12. Back. *Deut.*

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ængeon, Saxon.]

1. In opposition to any person. *Genesis.*
2. Contrary; opposite, in general. *Dryden.*
3. In contradiction to any opinion. *Swift.*
4. With contrary motion or tendency: used of material action. *Shakespeare.*
5. Contrary to rule. *Dryden.*
6. Opposite to, in place. *Dryden.*
7. To the hurt of another. *Davies.*
8. In expectation of. *Clarendon.*

AGA'PE. *ad.* [a and gape.] Staring with eagerness. *Spenser.*

A'GARICK. *f.* [agaricum, Latin.] A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

AGA'ST. *a.* [from agaze.] *Milton.*

A'GATE. *f.* [agate, Fr. achates, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class. *Woodw.*

A'GATY. *a.* [from agate.] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from a and gaze.] To strike with amazement. *Fairy Queen.*

AGE. *f.* [age, Fr.]

1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration. *Shakespeare.*
2. A succession or generation of men. *Ros.*
3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived; as, the age of heroes.
4. The space of a hundred years.
5. The latter part of life; old age. *Prior.*
6. Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life. *Dryden.*
7. [In law.] In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowel.*

A'GED. *a.* [from age.]

1. Old; stricken in years. *Prior.*
2. Old; applied to inanimate things. *Still.*

A'GEDLY. *ad.* [from aged.] After the manner of an aged person.

AGE'N. *ad.* [ægen, Sax.] Again, in return. *Dryden.*

A'GENCY. *f.* [from agent.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action. *Woodward.*
2. Business performed by an agent. *Swift.*

A'GENT. *a.* [agens, Lat.] That which acts. *Bacon.*

A'GENT. *f.*

1. A substitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dryden.*

AGG

2. That which has the power of operating. *Temple.*

AGGENERATION. *f.* [from ad and generare, Lat.] The state of growing to another body. *Brown.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from agger, Lat.] To heap up. *Diel.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [agglomerare, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLU'TINANTS. *f.* [from agglutinare.] Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [from ad and glutin, Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*

AGGLUTINATION. *f.* [from agglutinare.] Union; cohesion. *Wiseman.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from agglutinare.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wiseman.*

To A'GGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [aggrandisere, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *f.* [aggrandissement, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized.

A'GGRANDIZER. *f.* [from aggrandize.] The person that makes great another.

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [aggravare, Lat.]

1. To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggravate an accusation. *Milton.*
2. To make any thing worse. *Bacon.*

AGGRAVATION. *f.* [from aggravare.]

1. The act of aggravating.
2. The extrinsecal circumstances, which encrease guilt, or calamity. *Hammond.*

A'GGREGATE. *a.* [aggregatus, Latin.]

Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass. *Ray.*

A'GGREGATE. *f.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [aggregare, Lat.]

To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass. *Milton.*

AGGREGATION. *f.* [from aggregate.]

1. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*
2. The whole composed by the coaction of many particulars.
3. State of being collected. *Brown.*

To AGGRE'SS. *v. a.* [aggressor, aggressum, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SSION. *f.* [aggressio, Lat.] Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity. *L'Estrange.*

AGGRESSOR. *f.* [from aggressi.] The assaulter or invader; opposed to the defendant. *Pope.*

AGGRIEVANCE. *f.* Injury; wrong.

To AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from gravare, Lat.]

1. To give sorrow; to vex. *Spenser.*
2. To

A G O

2. To impose; to hurt in one's right.
Glanville.
To AGGROU'P. *v. a.* [*aggregare*, Italian.]
 To bring together into one figure. *Dryden.*
AGHA'ST. *a.* [from *a* and *γαστ*, a ghost.]
 Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre. *Addison.*
A'GILE. *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior.*
A'GILENESS. *f.* [from *agile*.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity.
AGI'LITY. *f.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity. *Watts.*
A'GIO. *f.* [Italian.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*
To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [*giste*, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. *Blount.*
AGI'STMENT. *f.* A *modus*, composition, or mean rate.
A'GITABLE. *f.* [*agitabilis*, Latin.] That which may be put in motion.
To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Latin.]
 1. To put in motion.
 2. To actuate; to move. *Blackmore.*
 3. To affect with perturbation.
 4. To bandy; to discuss; to controvert. *Boyle.*
AGITA'TION. *f.* [*agitatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being moved.
 3. Discussion; controversial examination. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts. *Tatler.*
 5. Deliberation; the state of being consulted upon. *Swift.*
AGITA'TOR. *f.* [from *agitate*.] He who manages affairs.
A'GLET. *f.* [*aiguilette*, French.]
 1. A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal. *Hayw. Shakesp.*
 2. The pendants at the ends of the chieftes of flowers.
A'GMINAL. *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Diſt.*
A'GNAIL. *f.* [from *ange*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail.] A whitlow.
AGNA'TION. *f.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descendant from the same father, in a direct male line.
AGNI'TION. *f.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.
To AGNI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Latin.] To acknowledge; to own. *Shakespeare.*
AGNOMINA'TION. *f.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another. *Camden.*
AGNUS CASTUS. *f.* [Latin.] The chaste tree. *Dryden.*
AGO. *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] Past; as, long ago; that is, long time has past since. *Addison.*

A G R

AGO'G. *ad.* In a state of desire. *South.*
AGO'ING. *a.* [*a* and *going*.] In action. *Tat.*
AGO'NE. *ad.* [*agan*, Saxon.] Ago; past. *Ben. Johnson.*
A'GONISM. *f.* [*ἀγωνισμός*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Diſt.*
AGONI'STES. *f.* [*ἀγωνιστής*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a publick solemnity for a prize. *Milton.*
To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [*agoniser*, Fr.] To be in excessive pain. *Pope.*
A'GONY. *f.* [*ἀγών*, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.]
 1. The pangs of death. *Roscommon.*
 2. Any violent pain of body or mind. *Milt.*
 3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.*
AGO'OD. *ad.* [*a* and *good*.] In earnest. *Sbat.*
AGO'UTY. *f.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit: when chased, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke. *Trevoux.*
To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.]
 To grant favours to. *Fairy Queen.*
AGRA'RIAN. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.
To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease*.]
 To daub; to grease. *Fairy Queen.*
To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr.]
 1. To be in concord. *Pope.*
 2. To yield to. *Burton.*
 3. To settle terms by stipulation. *Marb.*
 4. To settle a price between buyer and seller. *Matthew.*
 5. To be of the same mind or opinion. *Clarendon.*
 6. To be consistent. *Mark.*
 7. To suit with. *Locke.*
 8. To cause no disturbance in the body. *Arbutnot.*
To AGRE'E. *v. a.*
 1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenser.*
 2. To reconcile. *Roscommon.*
AGRE'EABLE. *a.* [*agreeable*, Fr.]
 1. Suitable to; consistent with. *Temple.*
 2. Pleasing. *Addison.*
AGRE'EABLENESS. *f.* [from *agreeable*.]
 1. Consistency with; suitability to. *Locke.*
 2. The quality of pleasing. *Collier.*
 3. Resemblance; likeness. *Grav.*
AGRE'EABLY. *ad.* [from *agreeable*.] Consistently with; in a manner suitable to. *Swift.*
AGRE'ED. *particip. a.* Settled by consent. *Locke.*
AGRE'EINGNESS. *f.* [from *agree*.] Consistence; suitability.
AGRE'EMENT. *f.* [*agrement*, French.]
 1. Concord. *Explan.*
 2. Resemblance of one thing to another. *Locke.*
 3. Compact; bargain. *Arbutnot.*
A'GRICULTURE. *f.* [*agricultura*, Latin.] Tillage; husbandry. *Pope.*
A'GRI-

AIM

AIR

A'GRIMONY. *f.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

AGRO'UND. *ad.* [from *a* and *ground*.] 1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther. *Raleigh.*

2. Hindered in the progress of affairs. *A'GUE.* *f.* [*aigu*, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. *Denham.*

A'GUED. *a.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; shivering. *Shakespeare.*

A'GUE-FIT. *f.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the ague. *Shakespeare.*

A'GUE-TREE. *f.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] *Sassafras.* *Diet.*

A'GUISH. *a.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague. *Granville.*

A'GUSHNESS. *f.* [from *aguisb*.] The quality of resembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure. *Isaiah.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Ps.*

3. Most frequently, compassion and complaint. *Prior.*

AHA'! AHA'! *interject.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Psalms.*

AHE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Further onward than another. *Dryden.*

2. Headlong; precipitant.

AHE'IGHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high. *Shakespeare.*

AHOVA! *f.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*

TO AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help; to support; to succour. *Waller.*

AID. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Help; support. *Pope.*

2. The person that gives help; a helper. *Tobit.*

3. In law. A subsidy. *Cowell.*

AIDANCE. *f.* [from *aid*.] Help; support. *Shakespeare.*

AIDANT. *a.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. *Shakespeare.*

AIDER. *f.* [from *aid*.] A helper; an ally. *Bacon.*

AIDLESS. *a.* [from *aid*.] Helpless; unsupported. *Milton.*

AIGULET. *f.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Fairy Queen.*

TO AIL. *v. a.* [*eglan*, Saxon.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Genesis.*

2. To effect in any manner. *Dryden.*

AIL. *f.* [from the verb.] A disease. *Pope.*

AILMENT. *f.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease. *Granville.*

AILING. *particip. a.* Sickly.

TO AIM. *v. a.* [*esmer*, Fr.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon. *Pope.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps, towards any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotson.*

3. To guess. **AIM.** *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missive weapon. *Dryd.*

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakespeare.*

3. An intention; a design. *Pope.*

4. The object of a design. *Locke.*

5. Conjecture; guess. *Shakespeare.*

AIR. *f.* [*air*, Fr. *air*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terrequeous globe. *Watts.*

2. The state of the air with regard to health. *Bacon.*

3. A small gentle wind. *Milton.*

4. Any thing light or uncertain. *Shakep.*

5. The open weather. *Dryden.*

6. Vent; emission into the air. *Dryden.*

7. Publication; exposure to the publick. *Pope.*

8. Poetry; a song. *Milton.*

9. Musick, whether light or serious. *Pope.*

10. The mien, or manner, of the person. *Addison.*

11. An affected or labour'd manner or gesture. *Swift.*

12. Appearance. *Pope.*

TO AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air. *Dryden.*

2. To take the air. *Addison.*

3. To open to the air. *Hooker.*

AIRBLADDER. *f.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbutnot.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they rise or fall. *Cudworth.*

AIRBUILT. *a.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air. *Pope.*

AIR-DRAWN. *a.* Painted in air. *Shakep.*

AIRER. *f.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

AIRHOLE. *f.* [from *air* and *bole*.] A hole to admit air.

AIRINESS. *f.* [from *airy*.]

1. Exposure to the air. *Felton.*

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity. *Addison.*

AIRING. *f.* [from *air*.] A short journey.

AIRLESS. *a.* [from *air*.] Without communication with the free air. *Shakespeare.*

AIRLING. *f.* [from *air*.] A young gay person. *Ben. Johnson.*

AIRPUMP. *f.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. *Chambers.*

AIRSHAFT. *f.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines. *Ray.*

AIRY. *a.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air. *Boyle.*

3. High in air. *Addison.*

4. Light as air; unsubstantial. *Shakep.*

5. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple.*

6. Fluttering; loose; full of levity. *Dryd.*

7. Gay;

ALC

7. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; lively; light of heart. *Taylor.*
ALSLE. *f.* The walk in a church. *Addison.*
AIT. *f.* A small island in a river.
TO AKE. *v. n.* [from *αἶσθαι*, Gr.] To feel a lasting pain. *Locke.*
AKI'N. *a.* [from *a* and *kin*.]
 1. Related to; allied to by blood. *Sidney.*
 2. Allied to by nature. *L'Estrange.*
ALABASTER. *f.* [*ἀλάβαστρον*.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; the white is most common. *Shakespeare.*
ALABASTER. *a.* Made of alabaster. *Add.*
ALACK! *interject.* Alas! an expression of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
ALACKADAY! *interject.* A word noting sorrow and melancholy.
ALACRIOUSLY. *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
ALACRITY. *f.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness; gaiety. *Dryden.*
ALAMODE. *ad.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion.
ALAND. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed. *Dryden.*
ALARMS. *f.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms.]
 1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms. *Pope.*
 2. Notice of any danger approaching.
 3. Any tumult or disturbance. *Pope.*
TO ALARM. *v. a.*
 1. To call to arms. *Addison.*
 2. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger. *Tickel.*
 3. To disturb. *Dryden.*
ALARMBELL. *f.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden.*
ALARMING. *particip. a.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising.
ALARMPOST. *f.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.
ALARUM. *f.* See **ALARM**. *Prior.*
TO ALARUM. *v. a.* See **ALARM**. *Shakesp.*
ALA'S! *interject.* [*ahelas*, French.]
 1. A word expressing lamentation. *Pope.*
 2. A word of pity. *Shakespeare.*
ALATE. *ad.* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately.
ALB. *f.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice.
ALBE'IT. *ad.* Although; notwithstanding. *South.*
ALBUGINEOUS. *a.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Resembling an albugo.
ALEU'GO. *f.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.
ALCAHEST. *f.* An universal dissolvent.
ALCA'ID. *f.*
 1. The government of a castle. *Dryden.*
 2. In Spain, the judge of a city. *Du Cange.*

ALE

- ALCANNA.** *f.* An Egyptian plant used in dying. *Brown.*
ALCHYMICAL. *a.* [from *alchemy*.] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*
ALCHYMICALLY. *ad.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchymist. *Camden.*
ALCHYMIST. *f.* [from *alchemy*.] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy. *Grew.*
ALCHYMY. *f.* [of *al*, Arab. and *khymia*.]
 1. The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. *Dennis.*
 2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons. *Bacon. Milton.*
ALCOHOL. *f.* A high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine. *Boyle.*
ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *f.* [from *alcoholize*.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.
TO ALCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.] To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
ALCORAN. *f.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda. *Sanderfon.*
ALCOVE. *f.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state. *Trev.*
ALDER. *f.* [*alnus*, Latin.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood will endure long under ground, or in water. *Pope.*
ALDERLIVEST. *a.* Most beloved. *Shakesp.*
ALDERMAN. *f.* [from *ald*, old, and *man*.] The same as senator; a governor or magistrate. *Pope.*
ALDERMANLY. *ad.* [from *alderman*.] Like an alderman. *Swift.*
ALDERN. *a.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder. *May.*
ALE. *f.* [*eale*, Saxon.]
 1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A merry meeting used in country places. *Ben. Johnson.*
ALEBERRY. *f.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and tops of bread.
ALEBREW. *f.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that professes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*
ALECONNER. *f.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.
ALEECOST. *f.* The name of an herb. *DiD.*
ALEGAR. *f.* [from *ale* and *eager*, sour.] Sour ale.
ALEHOOF. *f.* [from *ale* and *hoof*, head.] Groundivy. *Temple.*
ALEHOUSE. *f.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A tipling-house. *South.*
ALEHOUSEKEEPER. *f.* [from *alehouse* and

and-keeper.] He that keeps ale publicly to sell.

A'LEKNIGHT. *f.* [from *ale* and *knights*.] A pot-companion; a tippler. Obsolete. *Com.*

ALEMBICK. *f.* A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops. *Boyle.*

ALENGTH. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length.

ALE'RT. *a.* [*alerte*, *Fr.*] 1. Watchful; vigilant. 2. Brisk; pert; petulant. *Addison.*

ALE'RTNESS. *f.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; pertness. *Addison.*

A'LEWASHED. *a.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Soaked in ale. *Shakespeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *f.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse. *Swift.*

A'LEXANDERS. *f.* [*Smyrnum*, *Lat.*] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

A'LEXANDER'S FOOT. *f.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE. *f.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. This verse consists of twelve syllables. *Pope.*

ALEXIPHA'R MICK. *a.* [from *ἀλεξίς* and *φαρμακον*.] That which drives away poison; antidotal. *Brown.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *a.* That which drives away poison.

A'LGATES. *ad.* [*all* and *gate*.] On any terms. Obsolete. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *f.* [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes

the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and

by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity

at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be

equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is

known.

ALGEBRA'ICAL. *a.* Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRA'ICK. *a.* Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRA'IST. *f.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra. *Graunt.*

A'LGID. *a.* [*a'gidus*, *Lat.*] Cold; chill. *DiE.*

ALGIDITY. *f.* Chilness; cold. *DiE.*

ALGIFIC. *a.* [from *algor*, *Latin*.] That which produces cold. *DiE.*

ALGOR. *f.* [*Lat.*] Extreme cold; chilness. *DiE.*

A'LGORISM. *f.* Arabick words, used

A'LGORITHM. *f.* to imply the science of numbers. *DiE.*

ALIAS. *ad.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise; as, Mallet, *alias* Malloch; that is, otherwise Malloch.

A'LIBLE. *a.* [*alibilis*, *Latin*.] Nutritive; nourishing. *DiE.*

A'LIEN. *a.* [*alienus*, *Latin*.] 1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land. *Dryden.*

2. Estranged from; not allied to. *Rogers.*

A'LIEN. *f.* [*alienus*, *Latin*.] 1. A foreigner; not a denison; a stranger. *Davies.*

2. [In law.] An alien is one born in a strange country, and never franchised. *Addison.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*alienar*, *Fr.* *alieno*, *Lat.*] 1. To make any thing the property of another. *Conwall.*

2. To estrange; to turn away the mind or affection. *Hale.*

A'LIENABLE. *a.* [from *To alienate*.] That of which the property may be transferred. *Clarendon.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*alienar*, *Fr.* *alieno*, *Latin*.] 1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Dennis.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections. *Bacon.*

A'LIENATE. *a.* [*alienatus*, *Latin*.] Withdrawn from; stranger to. *Talbot.*

ALIENA'TION. *f.* [*alienatio*, *Latin*.] 1. The act of transferring property. *Swift.*

2. The state of being alienated. *Hooker.*

3. Change of affection. *Hooker.*

4. Disorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [*alibean*, *Saxon*.] 1. To come down. *Dryden.*

2. To fall upon. *Dryden.*

ALI'KE. *ad.* [from *a* and *like*.] With resemblance; in the same manner. *Pope.*

A'LIMENT. *f.* [*alimentum*, *Lat.*] Nourishment; nutriment; food. *Arbutnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes. *Brown.*

ALIME'NTARINESS. *f.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary. *DiE.*

ALIME'NTARY. *a.* [from *aliment*.] 1. That which belongs to aliment. *Arbutnot.*

2. That which has the power of nourishing. *Arbutnot.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *f.* [from *aliment*.] The quality of nourishing. *Bacon.*

ALIMONIOUS. *a.* [from *alimony*.] That which nourishes. *Harvey.*

A'LIMONY. *f.* [*alimonia*, *Lat.*] Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which

E

by

by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation. *Hudibras.*

A'LlIQUANT. *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LlIQUOT. *a.* [*aliquot*, Latin.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

A'LlISH. *a.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale. *Mortimer.*

A'LlIVE. *a.* [from *a* and *live*.]

1. In the state of life; not dead. *Dryden.*

2. Unextinguished; undestroyed; active. *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; sprightly. *Clarissa.*

4. It is used to add an emphasis; as, the best man *alive*. *Clarendon.*

A'LlKAHEST. *f.* An universal dissolvent; a liquor.

ALKALE'SCENT. *a.* [from *alkali*.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arbutnot.*

A'LlKALI. *f.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us *glasswort*.] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

A'LlKALINE. *a.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Arbutnot.*

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make alkaline.

ALKA'LIZATE. *a.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *f.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizing.

A'LlKANET. *f.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI. *f.* A medicinal fruit or berry; produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter cherry*. *Chambers.*

ALKE'RME'S. *f.* A confection, whereof the *hermes* berries are the basis. *Chambers.*

ALL. *a.* [*Æll*, Saxon.]

1. The whole number; every one. *Tillois.*

2. The whole quantity; every part. *Locke.*

ALL. *f.*

1. The whole. *Prior.*

2. Every thing. *Shakespeare.*

ALL. *ad.* [See **ALL.** *a.*]

1. Quite; completely. *Locke.*

2. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.*

ALL is much used in composition.

ALL-BE'ARING. *a.* [from *all* and *bear*.] Omniparous. *Pope.*

ALL-CHE'ERING. *a.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That which gives gaiety to all. *Shakespeare.*

ALL-CO'NQUERING. *a.* That which subdues every thing. *Milton.*

ALL-DEVO'URING. *a.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That which eats up every thing. *Pope.*

ALLFOU'RS. *f.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HA'IL. *f.* [from *all* and *hail*, for health.] All health. *Wals.*

ALL-HALLOWN. *f.* [from *all* and *hallow*.] The time about All-saints day. *Shakespeare.*

ALL-HA'LOWTIDE. *f.* [See **ALL-HALLOWN**.] The term near All-saints, or the first of November. *Bach.*

ALL-HE'AL. *f.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species of iron-wood.

ALL-JU'DGING. *a.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That which has the sovereign right of judgment. *Rome.*

ALL-KNO'WING. *a.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all-wise. *Asterbury.*

ALL-SE'EING. *a.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *f.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November. *Shakespeare.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *a.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing. *Hooker.*

ALL-WISE. *a.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possessed of infinite wisdom. *Prior.*

ALL-ANTO'IS. *f.* The tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**.

2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. *Stat.*

ALLA'Y. *f.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled. *Newton.*

ALLA'YER. *f.* [from *alloy*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of alloying. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT. *f.* [from *alloy*.] That which has the power of alloying. *Shakespeare.*

ALLEGA'TION. *f.* [from *allege*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration. *Shakespeare.*

2. The thing alledged or affirmed. *Pope.*

3. An excuse; a plea.

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allege*, Latin.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuse; argument. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *a.* [from *allege*.] That which may be alleged. *Brown.*

ALLE'GE.

ALL

ALL

ALLE'GEMENT. *f.* [from *allege.*] The same with *allegation*.

ALLE'GER. *f.* [from *allege.*] He that alleges. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *f.* [*allegiance, Fr.*] The duty of subjects to the government. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. *a.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*. *Shakespeare.*

ALLEGORICK. *a.* [from *allegory.*] Not real; not literal. *Milton.*

ALLEGORICAL. *a.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not literal. *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALLY. *ad.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner. *Pope.*

TO ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *f.* [*ἀλληγορία.*] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben. Johnson.*

ALLE'GRO. *f.* A word denoting in music a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU'YAH. *f.* A word of spiritual exultation; *Praise God.* *Gov. of Tongue.*

TO ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*allevio, Lat.*] To make light; to ease; to soften. *Bentley.*

ALLEVIA'TION. *f.* [from *alleviate.*]
1. The act of making light.
2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

ALLEY. *f.* [*allée, French.*]
1. A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*
2. A passage in towns narrower than a street. *Shakespeare.*

ALLI'ANCE. *f.* [*alliance, Fr.*]
1. The state of connexion with another by confederacy; a league.
2. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.*
3. Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.*
4. The persons allied to each other. *Addis.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *f.* [*allicio, Latin.*] The power of attracting. *Granville.*

TO ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo, Lat.*] To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGA'TION. *f.* [from *alligate.*]
1. The act of tying together.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *f.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America. *Garth.*

ALLI'SION. *f.* [*allido, allisum, Lat.*] The act of striking one thing against another. *Woodward.*

ALLOCA'TION. *f.* [*alloco, Lat.*]
1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCU'TION. *f.* [*allocutio, Lat.*] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *a.* [from *alodium,*] Not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. *f.* A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLO'NGE. *f.* [*allonge, Fr.*] A pass or thrust with a rapier.

TO ALLO'O. *v. a.* To set on; to incite. *Philips.*

A'LLOQUY. *f.* [*alloquium, Lat.*] The act of speaking to another. *Dis.*

TO ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot.*]
1. To distribute by lot.
2. To grant. *Dryden.*
3. To distribute; to give each his share. *Tastler.*

ALLO'TMENT. *f.* [from *allos.*] The part; the share. *Rogers.*

ALLO'TTERY. *f.* [from *allos.*] That which is granted to any in a distribution. *Shakespeare.*

TO ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allow, Fr.*]
1. To admit; not to contradict. *Locke.*
2. To grant; to yield. *Locke.*
3. To permit. *Shakespeare.*
4. To authorize. *Shakespeare.*
5. To give to; to pay to. *Waller.*
6. To make abatement, or provision. *Addison.*
7. To praise; to commend. *Obsolete.*

ALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *allow.*]
1. That which may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.*
2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbury.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *f.* [from *allowable.*] Lawfulness; exemption from prohibition. *Soub.*

ALLO'WANCE. *f.* [from *allow.*]
1. Admission without contradiction. *Locke.*
2. Sanction; licence. *Hook.*
3. Permission. *Locke.*
4. An appointment for any use. *Bacon.*
5. Abatement from the strict rigour. *Swift.*
6. Established character. *Shakespeare.*

ALLO'Y. *f.* [See *ALLAY.*]
1. Baser metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.*
2. Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.*

TO ALLU'DE. *v. n.* [*alludo, Lat.*] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention. *Burns.*

ALLU'MINOR. *f.* [*allumer, Fr.* to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowall.*

TO ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*lure, Fr.*] To entice to any thing. *Milton.*

ALLU'RE. *f.* [from the verb.] Something set up to entice birds. *Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *f.* [from *allure.*] Enticement; temptation. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *f.* [from *allure.*] One who tempts.

A L M

A L P

ALLU'RER. *f.* [from *allure.*] Enticer; en-
veigler.
ALLU'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *allure.*] In an
alluring manner; enticingly.
ALLU'RINGNESS. *f.* [from *alluring.*] En-
ticement; temptation by proposing plea-
sure.
ALLU'SION. *f.* [*allusio*, Lat.] A hint; an
implication. *Burnet.*
ALLU'SIVE. *a.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Latin.]
Hunting at something. *Rogers.*
ALLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *allusive.*] In an
allusive manner. *Hammond.*
ALLU'SIVENESS. [from *allusive.*] The
quality of being allusive.
ALLU'VION. *f.* [*alluvio*, Latin.]
1. The carrying of any thing to something
else by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water.
To ALLY. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]
1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or con-
federacy. *Pope.*
2. To make a relation between two things.
Dryden.
ALLY. *f.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some
means of connexion. *Temple.*
ALMACA'NTER. *f.* A circle drawn pa-
rallel to the horizon.
ALMACA'NTER'S STAFF. *f.* An instru-
ment used to take observations of the sun,
about the time of its rising and setting.
Chambers.
A'LMANACK. *f.* [from *al*, Arabick, and
man, a month.] A calendar. *Dryden.*
A'LMANDINE. *f.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.]
A ruby coarser and lighter than the ori-
ental. *DiEt.*
ALMI'GHTINESS. *f.* [from *almighty.*] Om-
nipotence; one of the attributes of God.
Taylor.
ALMI'GHTY. *a.* [from *all* and *mighy.*]
Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Genesis.*
Shakespeare.
A'LMOND. *f.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of
the almond tree. *Locke.*
A'LMOND TREE. *f.* It has leaves and
flowers very like those of the peach-tree.
Dryden.
A'LMONDS of the throat, or **TONSILS**,
called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are
two round glands placed on the sides of the
basis of the tongue, under the common
membrane of the fauces. *Wiseman.*
A'LMOND-FURNACE. *f.* A peculiar kind
of furnace used in refining. *Chambers.*
A'LMONER. *f.* [*eleemosynarius*, Lat.] The
officer of a prince, employed in the dis-
tribution of charity. *Dryden.*
A'LMONRY. *f.* [from *almoner.*] The place
where alms are distributed.
ALMO'ST. *ad.* [from *all* and *most.*] Nearly;
well nigh. *Bentley.*
ALMS. *f.* [*eleemosyna*, Lat.] What is given

in relief of the poor.
A'LMSBASKET. *f.* [from *alms* and *basket.*]
The basket in which provisions are put to
be given away. *L'Estrange.*
A'LMSDEED. *f.* [from *alms* and *deed.*] A
charitable gift. *Shakespeare.*
A'LMSGIVER. *f.* [from *alms* and *give.*]
He that supports others by his charity. *Ba.*
A'LMSHOUSE. *f.* [from *alms* and *house.*]
An hospital for the poor. *Pope.*
A'LMSMAN. *f.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A
man who lives upon alms. *Shakespeare.*
A'LMUG-TREE. *f.* A tree mentioned in
scripture.
A'LNAGAR. *f.* A measurer by the ell; a
sworn officer, whose business formerly was
to inspect the affize of woollen cloth. *DiEt.*
A'LNAGE. *f.* [from *aulnage*, Fr.] Ell-
measure. *DiEt.*
A'LNIGHT. *f.* *Alnight* is a great cake of
wax, with the wick in the midst. *Bacon.*
A'LOES. *f.* [*אלוה*]
1. A precious wood used in the East for
perfumes, of which the best sort is of
higher price than gold. *Servius.*
2. A tree which grows in hot countries.
Miller.
3. A medicinal juice extracted not from
the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*,
by cutting the leaves, and exposing the
juice that drops from them to the sun.
ALOE'TICAL. *a.* [from *aloes.*] Consisting
chiefly of aloes. *Wiseman.*
ALO'FT. *ad.* [*lofter*, to lift up, Dan.] On
high; in the air. *Suckling.*
ALO'FT. *prep.* Above.
A'LOGY. *f.* [*αλογία*.] Unreasonableness;
absurdity. *DiEt.*
ALO'NE. *ad.* [*alleen*, Dutch.]
1. Without another; single. *Bentley.*
2. Without company; solitary. *Sidney.*
Dryden.
ALO'NG. *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr.]
1. At length. *Dryden.*
2. Through any space measured length-
wise. *Bacon.*
3. Forward; onward. *Pope.*
ALO'NGST. *ad.* Through the length. *Kenil.*
ALO'OF. *ad.* [*all off*, that is, quite off.] At a
distance. *Dryden.*
ALO'UD. *ad.* [from *a* and *loud.*] Loudly;
with a great noise. *Waller.*
ALO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *low.*] In a low
place; not aloft. *Dryden.*
A'LPHA. *f.* The first letter in the Greek
alphabet answering to our A; therefore
used to signify the first. *Revel.*
A'LPHABET. *f.* [from *αλφα*, *alpha*, and
βητα, *beta*, the two first letters of the
Greeks.] The letters, or elements of
speech. *Dryden.*
ALPHABETICAL. *a.* [from *alphabet.*] Ac-
cording to the series of letters. *Swift.*
ALPHA

ALPHABETICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*] According to the order of the letters. *Holder.*

ALREADY. *ad.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time. *Pope.*

ALS. *ad.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also. *Spenser.*

A'LSO. *ad.* [from *all* and *so*.] In the same manner; likewise. *Burnet.*

A'LTAR. *f.* [*altare*, Latin.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*

2. The table in christian churches where the communion is administered. *Shakspeare.*

A'LTARAGE. *f.* [*altaragium*, Latin.] An emolument from oblations. *Ayliffe.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *f.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.]

The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacbam.*

To A'ALTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, French.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion or sect. *Dryden.*

To A'ALTER. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; to be changed; to suffer change.

A'ALTERABLE. *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, French.] That which may be altered or changed. *Swift.*

A'ALTERABLENESS. *f.* [from *alterable*.]

The quality of being alterable.

A'ALTERABLY. *ad.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

A'ALTERANT. *a.* [*alterant*, French.] That which has the power of producing changes. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION. *f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, French.]

1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*

2. The change made. *Hooker.*

A'ALTERATIVE. *a.* [from *alter*.] Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution. *Gov. of T.*

ALTERCA'TION. *f.* [*altercation*, French.] Debate; controversy. *Halewell.*

ALTE'RN. *a.* [*alternus*, Latin.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

ALTE'RNACY. *f.* [from *alternate*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; reciprocal. *South.*

ALTE'RNATE. *f.* [from *alternate*, *a.*] Vicissitude. Not generally used. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alternare*, Latin.]

1. To perform alternately. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

ALTE'RNATELY. *ad.* [from *alternate*.] In reciprocal succession. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *f.* [from *alternate*.]

The quality of being alternate. *DiE.*

ALTE'RNATION. *f.* [from *alternate*.]

The reciprocal succession of things. *Brown.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *f.* [*alternativus*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken. *Yang.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *ad.* [from *alternativus*.] By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *f.* [from *alternativus*.] The quality or state of being alternative. *DiE.*

ALTE'RNITY. *f.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude. *Brown.*

ALTHOUGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though*.] Notwithstanding; however. *Swift.*

ALTILOQUENCE. *f.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Latin.] Pompous language. *DiE.*

ALTIMETRY. *f.* [*alimetria*, Latin.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights. *DiE.*

ALTISONANT. *a.* [*altisonus*, Lat.] High sounding; pompous in sound. *DiE.*

ALTITUDE. *f.* [*altitudo*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence. *Swift.*

5. Highest point. *Shakspeare.*

A'LTOTHEGHER. *ad.* [from *all* and *together*.] Completely; without restriction; without exception. *Swift.*

A'LUDEL. *f.* [from *a* and *lutum*.] *Aludels* are subliming pots used in chymistry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *f.* [*alumen*, Latin.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. *Boyle.*

ALUM-STONE. *f.* A stone or calc used in surgery. *Wiseman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *alum*.] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum. *Wiseman.*

A'LWAYS. *ad.* [*allewege*, Saxon.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation. *Dryden.*

A. M. artium magister, or master of arts.

AM. The first person of the verb *to be*. See *To Bz.* *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *f.* [from *amabilis*, Latin.] Loveliness. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO. *f.* A sort of pear.

AMADO'T. *f.* A sort of pear.

AMA'IN. *ad.* [from *main*, or *maigne*, old French.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden.*

AMA'LGAM. *f.* The mixture of metals

AMALGAMA. *f.* procured by amalgamation. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quicksilver.

AMALGAMA'TION. *f.* [from *amalgamare*.]

The

A M B

The act or practice of amalgamating metals. *Bacon.*

AMANDA'TION. *f.* [from *amando*, Latin.]

The act of sending on a message.

AMANUE'NSIS. *f.* [Latin.] A person who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *f.* [*amaranthus*, Latin.]

1. The name of a plant.

2. In poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.

AMARA'NTHINE. *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.]

Consisting of amaranths.

AMA'RITUDE. *f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

AMA'SMENT. *f.* [from *amasi*.] A heap;

an accumulation.

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amasser*, French.]

1. To collect together into one heap or mass,

2. To add one thing to another.

To AMA'TE. *v. n.* [from *a* and *mate*.] To

terrify; to strike with horror.

A'MATORY. *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating

to love.

AMAURO'SIS. *f.* [*αμαυρωσις*, Gr.] A dimness

of sight, not from any visible defect in the

eye, but from some distemperature of the

inner parts, occasioning the representations

of flies and dust floating before the eyes.

To AMAZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, per-

plexity.]

2. To confuse with terror.

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

3. To put into perplexity.

AMAZE. *f.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Aston-

ishment; confusion, either of fear or

wonder.

AMAZEDLY. *ad.* [from *amazed*.] Con-

fusedly; with amazement.

AMAZEDNESS. *f.* [from *amazed*.] The

state of being amazed; wonder; confusion.

AMAZEMENT. *f.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Confused apprehension; extreme fear;

horror.

2. Extreme dejection.

3. Height of admiration.

4. Wonder at an unexpected event.

AMAZ'ING. *participle a.* [from *amaze*.]

Wonderful; astonishing.

AMAZ'INGLY. *ad.* [from *amazing*.] To a

degree that may excite astonishment.

AMAZON. *f.* [*a* and *μαζω*, Gr.] The A-

mazons were a race of women famous for

valour; so called from their cutting off their

breasts. A virago.

AMBA'GES. *f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words;

a multiplicity of words.

AMBASSADE. *f.* Embassy. Not in use.

AMBA'SSADOUR. *f.* [*ambassadeur*, French.]

A person sent in a publick manner from

one sovereign power to another. The person

of an ambassadour is inviolable.

AMBA'SSADRESS. *f.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassadour.

2. A woman sent on a message.

A'MBASSAGE. *f.* [from *ambassadeur*.] An

embassy.

A'MBER. *f.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A yel-

low transparent substance of a gummy or

bituminous consistence, but a refinous taste,

and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly

found in the Baltick sea.

A'MBER. *a.* Consisting of amber.

AMBER-DRI'NK. *f.* Drink of the colour of

amber.

A'MBERGRIS. *f.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or

grey.] A fragrant drug that melts almost

like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash

colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

It is found on the sea coasts of several warm

countries, and on the western coasts of Ire-

land.

A'MBER-SEED, resembles millet.

A'MBER-TREE. *f.* A shrub, whose beauty

is in its small ever-green leaves.

AMBIDE'XTER. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both

his hands.

2. A man who is equally ready to act on

either side, in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *f.* [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use

both hands.

2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *a.* [from *ambidexter*,

Latin.]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of

either hand.

2. Double dealing; practising on both

sides.

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ambi-*

dextrous.] The quality of being ambi-

dextrous.

A'MBIENT. *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surround-

ing; encompassing.

A'MBIGU. *f.* [French.] An entertainment,

consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGU'ITY. *f.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubt-

fulness of meaning; uncertainty of signi-

fication.

AMBY'GUOUS. *a.* [*ambiguus*, Latin.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings.

2. Using doubtful expressions.

AMBY'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambiguous*.]

In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBY'GUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ambiguous*.]

Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of sig-

nification.

AMBI'LOGY. *f.* [*ambo*, Lat. and *λογος*, Gr.]

Talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*,

Latin.] Using ambiguous expressions.

A'MBIT. *f.* [*ambitus*, Latin.] The compass

or circuit of any thing.

AMBI'TION. *f.* [*ambitio*, Latin.]

1. The

A M B

1. The desire of preferment or honour. *Sidney.*
 2. The desire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*
AMBITIOUS. *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; aspiring. *Asbythos on Coins.*
AMBITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambitious*.] With eagerness of advancement or preference. *Dryden.*
AMBITIOUSNESS. *f.* The quality of being ambitious. *Dryden.*
AMBITUDE. *f.* [*ambio*, Latin.] Compass; circuit.
To AMBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, French; *ambulo*, Latin.]
 1. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryd.*
 2. To move easily. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To move with submission. *Revd.*
 4. To walk daintily. *Shakespeare.*
AMBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A pace or movement in which the horse moves both his legs on one side; an easy pace.
AMBLER. *f.* [from *to amble*.] A pacer.
AMBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.
AMBROSIA. *f.* [*ἀμβροσία*, Gr.]
 1. The imaginary food of the gods.
 2. The name of a plant.
AMBROSIAL. *a.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious. *Pope.*
AMBRY. *f.* [Corrupted from *alms*.]
 1. A place where alms are distributed.
 2. The place where plate, and utensils for house-keeping are kept.
AMBS-ACE. *f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *acc*.] A double ace. *Bramb.*
AMBULATION. *f.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking. *Brown.*
AMBULATORY. *a.* [*ambulo*, Latin.]
 1. That which has the power or faculty of walking. *Willms.*
 2. That which happens during a passage or walk. *Wotton.*
 3. Moveable.
AMBURY. *f.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.
AMBUSCA'DE. *f.* [*embuscade*, Fr.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others. *Addison.*
AMBUSCA'DO. *f.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post in order to surprise. *Shakesp.*
AMBUSH. *f.* [*embushe*, Fr.]
 1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden.*
 2. The act of surprising another by lying in wait. *Milton.*
 3. The state of lying in wait. *Hayward.*
 4. The persons placed in private stations. *Shakespeare.*
AMBUSHED. *a.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in

ambush, and *ambushed* is *used*. *Dryden.*
AMBU'SHMENT. *f.* [from *ambush*.] Ambush; surprise. *Shakesp.*
AMBU'STION. *f.* [*ambushio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald. *Shakespeare.*
A'MEL. *f.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated masks are overlaid, which we call enamelling. *Boyle.*
A'ME'N. *a.* [Hebrew.] A terminal in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*. *Shakespeare.*
A'ME'NABLE. *a.* [*amenable*, French.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to account. *Davies.*
A'ME'NANCE. *f.* [from *amener*, French.] Conduct; behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
To A'ME'ND. *v. n.* [*amender*, French.]
 1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong.
 2. To reform the life. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To refore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.
To A'ME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. *Shakespeare.*
A'ME'NDE. *f.* [French.] A fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault. *Shakespeare.*
A'ME'NDMENT. *f.* [*amendement*, Fr.]
 1. A change from bad for the better. *Ray.*
 2. Reformation of life. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Recovery of health. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [In law.] The correction of an error committed in a process. *Shakespeare.*
A'ME'NDER. *f.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing. *Shakespeare.*
A'ME'NDS. *f.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompense; compensation. *Shakespeare.*
A'ME'NITY. *f.* [*aménité*, Fr. *aménitas*, Lat.] Agreeableness of situation. *Shakespeare.*
To A'ME'RCE. *v. n.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To punish with a fine or penalty. *Shakespeare.*
A'ME'RCER. *f.* [from *amercer*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.
A'ME'RCEMENT. *f.* [from *amercer*.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender. *Shakespeare.*
AMES-ACE. *f.* [*ams-acc*.] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*
AMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; irregular. *Shakespeare.*
A'METHYST. *f.* [*ἀμέθυστος*, Gr.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. Supposed to hinder drunkenness. The oriental *amethyst* is the most valuable. *Shakespeare.*
A'METHYSTINE. *a.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst.
A'MIABLE. *a.* [*aimable*, French.]
 1. Lovely; pleasingly; worthy to be loved. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Pretending love; shewing love. *Shakespeare.*
A'MIABLENESS. *f.* [from *amiable*.] Loveliness; power of raising love. *Addison.*
A'MIABLY. *ad.* [from *amiable*.] In a manner as to excite love. *Addison.*

A/MICABLE. *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*
A/MICABLENESS. *f.* [from *amicable*.] Friendliness; goodwill.
A/MICABLY. *ad.* [from *amicable*.] In a friendly way. *Prior.*
A/MICE. *f.* [*amice*, Fr.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Paradise Reg.*
AMID. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*.]
AMIDST. }
 1. In the midst; middle. *Paradise Lost.*
 2. Mingled with; surrounded by. *Dryden.*
 3. Amongst. *Addison.*
AMISS. *ad.* [*a* and *miss*.]
 1. Faultily; criminally. *Addison.*
 2. In an ill sense. *Fairfax.*
 3. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing. *Dryden.*
 4. Impaired in health.
AMISSIION. *f.* [*amissio*, Latin.] Loss.
To AMIT. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose. *Brown.*
AMITY. *f.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friendship. *Denb.*
AMMONIAC. *a.*
GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East-Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.
SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient was a native salt, generated in inns where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, urining in the stables, out of this urine arose a kind of salt, denominated *Ammoniac*. The modern *sal ammoniac* is entirely fictitious, and made in Egypt; with foot, a little sea-salt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of foot.
AMMONIACAL. *a.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac salt.
AMMUNITION. *f.* [*munitio*, Fr.] Military stores. *Clarendon.*
AMMUNITION-BREAD. *f.* Bread for the supply of the armies.
A/MNESTY. *f.* [*amnestia*.] An act of oblivion. *Swift.*
AMNION. } [Lat.] The innermost mem-
AMNIOS. } brane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.
AMO/MUM. *f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.
AMO'NG. } *prep.* [among, Saxon.]
AMO'NGST. }
 1. Mingled with. *Paradise Lost.*
 2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. *Addison.*
A/MORIST. *f.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a gallant. *Boyle.*
A/MOROUS. *a.*
 1. Enamoured. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Pope.*
 3. Belonging to love. *Waller.*
A/MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly. *Dennis.*
A/MOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *amorous*.] Fondness; lovingness. *Boyle.*
AMO'RT. *a.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] Depressed; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*
AMORTIZATION. } *f.* [*amortissement*,
AMORTIZEMENT. } Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*
To AMO'RTISE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, French.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation. *Blount.*
To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Latin.]
 1. To remove from a post or station.
 2. To remove; to move; to alter. *Fairy Queen.*
To AMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*monter*, French.] To rise to in the accumulative quantity. *Burnet.*
AMO'UNT. *f.* The sum total. *Thomson.*
AMO'UR. *f.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*
AMPHIBIOUS. *a.* [*ἄμφι* and *βίος*.] That which can live in two elements. *Arbutnot.*
AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.
AMPHIBOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.
AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully.
AMPHIBOLOGY. *f.* [*ἄμφιλογία*, Gr.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*
AMPHIBOLOUS. *a.* [*ἄμφι* and *βόλος*, Gr.] Tossed from one to another. *Hewell.*
AMPHISBÆ'NA. *f.* [Lat. *ἄμφιβαῖνα*, Gr.] A serpent supposed to have two heads. *Milton.*
AMPHITHE'ATRE. *f.* [Lat. *ἄμφιθεάτρειον*, Gr.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.
AMPHITHE'ATRE. *f.* [of *ἄμφιθεάτρειον*, Gr.] A building in a circular or oval form; having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another. *Dryden.*
A/MPL. *a.* [*amplus*, Latin.]
 1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomson.*
 2. Great in bulk. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Unlimited; without restriction. *Dryden.*
 4. Liberal; large; without parsimony. *Hooker.*
 5. Large; splendid. *Clarendon.*
 6. Diffusive; not contracted.
A/MPLENESS. *f.* [from *ample*.] Largeness; splendour. *South.*
To A/MPLIATE. *v. a.* To enlarge; to extend. *Brown.*
AMPLIATION. *f.* [from *ampliate*.]
 1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Dis-

2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Pope.*
 3. Belonging to love. *Waller.*
A/MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly. *Dennis.*
A/MOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *amorous*.] Fondness; lovingness. *Boyle.*
AMO'RT. *a.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] Depressed; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*
AMORTIZATION. } *f.* [*amortissement*,
AMORTIZEMENT. } Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*
To AMO'RTISE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, French.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation. *Blount.*
To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Latin.]
 1. To remove from a post or station.
 2. To remove; to move; to alter. *Fairy Queen.*
To AMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*monter*, French.] To rise to in the accumulative quantity. *Burnet.*
AMO'UNT. *f.* The sum total. *Thomson.*
AMO'UR. *f.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*
AMPHIBIOUS. *a.* [*ἄμφι* and *βίος*.] That which can live in two elements. *Arbutnot.*
AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.
AMPHIBOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.
AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully.
AMPHIBOLOGY. *f.* [*ἄμφιλογία*, Gr.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*
AMPHIBOLOUS. *a.* [*ἄμφι* and *βόλος*, Gr.] Tossed from one to another. *Hewell.*
AMPHISBÆ'NA. *f.* [Lat. *ἄμφιβαῖνα*, Gr.] A serpent supposed to have two heads. *Milton.*
AMPHITHE'ATRE. *f.* [Lat. *ἄμφιθεάτρειον*, Gr.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.
AMPHITHE'ATRE. *f.* [of *ἄμφιθεάτρειον*, Gr.] A building in a circular or oval form; having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another. *Dryden.*
A/MPL. *a.* [*amplus*, Latin.]
 1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomson.*
 2. Great in bulk. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Unlimited; without restriction. *Dryden.*
 4. Liberal; large; without parsimony. *Hooker.*
 5. Large; splendid. *Clarendon.*
 6. Diffusive; not contracted.
A/MPLENESS. *f.* [from *ample*.] Largeness; splendour. *South.*
To A/MPLIATE. *v. a.* To enlarge; to extend. *Brown.*
AMPLIATION. *f.* [from *ampliate*.]
 1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Dis-

2. Diffuseness. *Holder.*

To AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.]

To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION. *f.* [*amplification*, Fr.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. Exaggerated representation.

AMPLIFIER. *f.* [from *To amplify*.] One that exaggerates. *Popo.*

To AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge.

2. To exaggerate any thing.

3. To improve by new additions.

To AMPLIFY. *v. n.*

1. To lay one's self out in diffusion.

2. To form pompous representations.

AMPLITUDE. *f.* [*amplitude*, Fr.]

1. Extent.

2. Largeness; greatness.

3. Capacity.

4. Splendour; grandeur.

5. Copiousness; abundance.

6. Amplitude, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.

AMPLY. *ad.* [*amplè*, Fr.]

1. Largely; liberally.

2. At large; without reserve.

3. Copiously; with a diffusive detail.

To AMPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.]

To cut off a limb.

AMPUTATION. *f.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The

operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMULET. *f.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended

remedy; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing.

To AMUSE. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity.

2. To draw on from time to time.

AMUSEMENT. *f.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That

which amuses; entertainment.

AMUSER. *f.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that

amuses.

AMUSIVE. *ad.* [from *amuse*.] That which

has the power of amusing.

AMYGDALATE. *ad.* [*amygdala*, Lat.]

Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Re-

sembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ang, Saxon.]

1. One, but with less emphasis.

2. Any, or some.

ANA. *f.* [*ana*.] A word used in the pre-

scriptions of physick, importing the like quantity.

ANA. *f.* Books so called from the last syllables

of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*.

ANACAMPTICK. *a.* [*ανακαμπτικ*.] Re-

flecting, or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS. *f.* The doctrine of re-

flected light, or catoptricks.

Vol. I.

ANACATHARTICK. *f.* Any medicine that

works upwards.

ANACHORETE. *?* [*αναχρηστης*.] A monk,

ANACHORITE. *?* who leaves the con-

vent for a more solitary life.

ANACHRONISM. *f.* [from *ana* and

χρονος.] An error in computing time.

ANACLA'TICKS. *f.* [*ana* and *κλαω*.] The

doctrine of refracted light: dioptricks.

ANADIPELO'SIS. *f.* [*αναδιπλασιας*.] Redu-

plication: a figure in rhetoric.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *a.* [*αναγωγικ*.] That

which contributes or relates to spiritual

elevation.

ANAGRAM. *f.* [*ana* and *γραμμη*.] A conceit

arising from the letters of a name trans-

posed; as this, of *W, l, l, l, a, m, N, e, y*,

attorney general to Charles I. a very labo-

rious man, *I may in law*.

ANAGRAMMATISM. *f.* [from *anagram*.]

The art or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST. *f.* [from *anagram*.]

A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRAMMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagram-*

matizer, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK. *a.* [*αναλεπτικ*.] Com-

forting; corroborating.

ANALOGICAL. *a.* [from *analogy*.] Used

by way of analogy.

ANALOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *analogical*.]

In an analogical manner; in an analogous

manner.

ANALOGICALNESS. *f.* [from *analogical*.]

The quality of being analogical.

To ANALOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *analogy*.]

To explain by way of analogy.

ANA'LOGOUS. *a.* [*ana* and *λογος*.] Hav-

ing analogy; having something parallel.

ANA'LOGY. *f.* [*αναλογια*.]

1. Resemblance between things with re-

gard to some circumstances or effects.

2. By grammarians, it is used to signify the

agreement of several words in one common

mode; as, *love, loved, hate, hated*.

ANA'LYSIS. *f.* [*αναλυσις*.]

1. A separation of a compound body into

the several parts.

2. A consideration of any thing in parts.

3. A solution of any thing, whether cor-

poral or mental, to its first elements.

ANALY'TICAL. *a.* [from *analysis*.]

1. That which resolves any thing into first

principles.

2. That which proceeds by analysis.

ANALY'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *analytical*.]

In such a manner as separates compounds

into

into simples. The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts. *Hudibras.*

To **A'NALYZE**. *v. a.* [*ἀναλύω*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. *Boyle.*

A'NALYZER. *f.* [from *To analyze*.] That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHOSIS. *f.* [*ἀνά and μορφή*.] Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation. *Boyle.*

ANANAS. *f.* The pine apple. *Thomson.*

ANAPHORA. *f.* [*ἀναφορά*.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word. *Boyle.*

A'NARCH. *f.* An author of confusion. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHIAL. *a.* [from *anarchy*.] Confused; without rule. *Cheyne.*

A'NARCHY. *f.* [*ἀναρχία*.] Want of government; a state without magistracy. *Swift.*

ANASARCA. *f.* [from *ἀνά and σάρξ*.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

ANASTOMOSIS. *f.* [from *ἀνά and σῶμα*.] The inosculation of vessels. *Quincy.*

ANASTROPHE. [*ἀναστροφή*.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed. *Wotton.*

ANATHEMA. *f.* [*ἀνέθεμα*.] A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. *Shakespeare.*

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *anathema*.] That which has the properties of an anathema. *Wotton.*

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *anathematical*.] In an anathematical manner. *Shakespeare.*

To **ANATHEMATIZE**. *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority. *Hammond.*

ANAT'FEROUS. *a.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANA'TOCISM. *f.* [*anatocismus*, Lat. *ἀνατοκισμός*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest. *Shakespeare.*

ANATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *anatomy*.] 1. Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *anatomical*.] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

ANA'TOMIST. *f.* [*ἀνατομίστης*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection. *Prior.*

To **ANA'TOMIZE**. *v. a.* [*ἀνατομίζω*.] 1. To dissect an animal. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakespeare.*

ANAT'OMY. *f.* [*ἀνατομία*.]

1. The art of dissecting the body. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body. *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.*

4. A skeleton. *Shakespeare.*

5. A thin meagre person. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCESTOR. *f.* [*ancestor*, Fr.] One from whom a person descends. *Dryden.*

A'NCESTREL. *a.* [from *ancestor*.] Claimed from ancestors. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY. *f.* [from *ancestor*.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors. *Pope.*

2. The honour of descent; birth. *Addison.*

A'NCHENTRY. *f.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity of a family; properly *ancienty*. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCHOR. *f.* [*ancora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing which confers stability. *Hebrews.*

To **A'NCHOR**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.*

2. To stop at; to rest on. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCHOR. *Anchor*, an abstemious re- *Shakespeare.*

cluse. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *f.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.]

1. The hold or fastness of the anchor. *Wotton.*

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCHORED. *participle a.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. ? *f.* [contracted from *anachoret*, *ἀναχωρητής*.] A recluse; a hermit. *Spratt.*

ANCHOVY. *f.* [from *anchova*.] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT. *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.]

1. Old; not modern. *Raleigh.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration. *Shakespeare.*

3. Past; former. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCIENTS. *f.* Those that lived in old times, opposed to the moderns. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCIENT. *f.* The flag or streamer of a ship. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCIENT. *f.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol.*

A'NCIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ancient*.] In old times. *Sidney.*

A'NCIENTNESS. *f.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY. *f.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCONY. *f.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.* The particle by which sentences or terms are joined. *Bacon.*

A'NDIRON. *f.* Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns. *ANDAO.*

ANDRO'GYNAL. *a.* [from *andros* and *gynai*.] Hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *ad.* [from *androgynal*.] With two sexes.

ANDRO'GYNUS. *f.* [See **ANDROGYNAL**.] An hermaphrodite.

A'NECDOTE. *f.* [*ἀνέκδοτος*.] Something yet unpublished; secret history. *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*ανέμος* and *γραφία*.] The description of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *f.* [*ανέμος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

ANEMONE. *f.* [*ανέμων*.] The wind flower. *Miller.*

ANEMOSCOPE. *f.* [*ἀνέμος* and *σκοπεῖν*.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* [Scotch.]

1. Concerning; about.

2. Over against; opposite to. *Diff.*

ANES. *f.* The spires or beards of corn. *Diff.*

A'NEURISM. *f.* [*ἀνευρίσμις*.] A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. *Sharp.*

ANE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time. *Prior.*

2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *anfractuosi*.] Fullness of windings and turnings.

A'NGEL. *f.* [*ἄγγελος*.]

1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.*

2. Angel is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, angels of darkness. *Revelations.*

3. Angel, in scripture, sometimes means man of God.

4. In the fable of love, a beautiful person. *Shakespeare.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, rated at ten shillings. *Bacon.*

A'NGEL. *a.* Resembling angels. *Pope.*

A'NGELSHOT. *f.* [from *angel* and *shot*.] Chain-shot. *Diff.*

ANGE'LICA. *f.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute*.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling angels. *Raleigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *f.* [from *angelical*.] Excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Angelical; above human. *Pope.*

A'NGELOT. *f.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *DiB.*

A'NGER. *f.* [*angere*, Saxon.]

1. Anger is uneasiness upon receipt of any injury. *Locke.*

2. Smart of a sore. *Temple.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the *noia*.] To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*

A'NGERLY. *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shak.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *f.* [from *ἀγγίον* and *γραφία*.] A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. *a.* [from *ἀγγίον*, *σπέρμα*, and *ἐντρίχμα*.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed pod.

A'NGLE. *f.* [*angle*, Fr.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other. *Steele.*

A'NGLE. *f.* [*angel*, German.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices. *Shakespeare.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *f.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are hung. *Addison.*

A'NGLER. *f.* [from *angle*.] He that fishes with an angle. *Dryden.*

A'NGLICISM. *f.* [from *anglus*, Lat.] An English idiom.

A'NGOBER. *f.* A kind of pear.

A'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner. *Shakespeare.*

A'NGRY. *a.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger. *Genest.*

2. Having the appearance of anger. *Prou.*

3. Painful; inflamed. *Wise.*

A'NGUISH. *f.* [*angoisse*, Fr.] Excessive pain either of mind or body. *Deane.*

A'NGUISHED. *a.* [from *anguish*.] Excessively pained. *Deane.*

A'NGULAR. *a.* [from *angulus*.] Having angles or corners. *Newman.*

ANGULA'RITY. *f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *angular*.] With angles. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *a.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *f.* [from *angulus*.] Angularity. *DiB.*

A'NGULOUS. *a.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST. *a.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait. *DiB.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *f.* [from *angustus*, Lat.] The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed. *Wise.*

ANHELA'TION. *f.* [*anhele*, Latin.] The act of panting.

ANHELO'SE. *a.* [*anhelus*, Latin.] Out of breath. *DiB.*

A'NIENTED. *a.* [*anientir*, Fr.] Frustrated.

ANK

ANIGHTS. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] To the night time. *Shakespeare.*

A'NIL. *f.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

AN'PLENESS. *f.* [an'plitas, Lat.] The old

ANI'LITY. *f.* age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *a.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into life. *DiB.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *f.* [animadversio, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure. *Clarendon.*

2. Punishment. *Swift.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *animad-*
vert.] That has the power of judging. *Glanville.*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [animadverto, Latin.]

1. To pass censures upon. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict punishments. *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *f.* [from *animadvert*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *f.* [animal, Latin.]

1. A living creature corporeal. *Ray.*

2. By way of contempt, we say a stupid man is a stupid animal.

A'NIMAL. *a.* [animalis, Latin.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals. *Watts.*

2. Animal is used in opposition to spiritual.

ANIMA'LCULE. *f.* [animalculum, Latin.] A small animal. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY. *f.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [animo, Latin.]

1. To quicken; to make alive.

2. To give powers to. *Dryden.*

3. To encourage; to incite. *Knolles.*

A'NIMATE. *a.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED. *particip. a.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*

ANIMA'TION. *f.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening. *Bacon.*

2. That which animates. *Brooks.*

3. The state of being enlivened.

A'NIMATIVE. *a.* [from *animate*.] That has the power of giving life.

ANIMA'TOR. *f.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life. *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE. *a.* [animosus, Latin.] Full of spirit; hot. *DiB.*

ANIMO'SITY. *f.* [animositas, Latin.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. *Swift.*

A'NISE. *f.* [anisum, Latin.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. *Miller.*

A'NKER. *f.* [anker, Dutch.] A liquid measure, the fourth part of the awm, and contains two shekars; each shekar consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

ANN

A'NKLE. *f.* [antleop, Saxon.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Priest.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle. *Peacock.*

A'NNALIST. *f.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *f.* [annales, Latin.] Histories digested in the exact order of time. *Rogers.*

A'NNATS. *f.* [annates, Lat.] First fruits. *Crowl.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. a.* [ælan, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through. *Dryden.*

2. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X. *v. a.* [annecto, annexum, Lat.]

1. To unite to at the end.

2. To unite a smaller thing to a greater. *Raleigh.*

ANNE'X. *f.* [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION. *f.* [from *annex*.]

1. Conjunction; addition. *Hammond.*

2. Union; coalition; conjunction. *Ayliffe.*

ANNE'XION. *f.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing. *Rogers.*

ANNEX'MENT. *f.* [from *annex*.]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed. *Shakespeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE. *a.* [from *annihilate*.] That which may be put out of existence.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [ad and nihilum, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.*

2. To destroy. *Raleigh.*

3. To annul. *Hooker.*

ANNI'HILATION. *f.* [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *f.* [anniversarius, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. *Stillingsma.*

2. The act of celebration of the anniversary. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *a.* [anniversarius, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual. *Ray.*

A'NNO DOMINI. [Latin.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.*

1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

A'NNOLIS. *f.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNO'TATION. *f.* [annotatio, Lat.] Ex-

plication; note. *Boyle.*

ANNO'TATOR. *f.* [Latin.] A writer of notes; a commentator. *Felton.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [annoncer, Fr.]

1. To publish; to proclaim. *Milton.*

2. To declare by a judicial sentence. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [annoyer, Fr.] To in-

commode; to vex. *Sidney.*

ANNOY.

ANO

ANS

ANNOY. *f.* [from the verb.] Injury; molestation. *Dryden.*

ANNOYANCE. *f.* [from annoy.]
1. That which annoys. *Shakespeare.*
2. The act of annoying. *South.*

ANNOYER. *f.* [from *To annoy.*] The person that annoys.

A'NNUAL. *a.* [annual, French.]
1. That which comes yearly. *Pope.*
2. That which is reckoned by the year. *Shakespeare.*
3. That which lasts only a year. *Ray.*

A'NNUALLY. *ad.* [from annual.] Yearly; every year. *Brown.*

ANNUITANT. *f.* [from annuity.] He that possesses or receives any annuity.

ANNUITY. *f.* [annuité, French.]
1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. *Cowell.*
2. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*

TO ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from nullus, Latin.]
1. To make void; to nullify. *Rogers.*
2. To reduce to nothing. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of rings. *Ray.*

A'NNULET. *f.* [from *annulus*, Latin.]
1. A little ring.
2. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called annulets.

TO ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [annumero, Lat.] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION. *f.* [annumeratio, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

TO ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [annuncio, Lat.] To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION DAY. *f.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed virgin; solemnized on the 25th of March. *Taylor.*

A'NODYNE. *a.* [from *a* and *odyné*, Greek.] That which has the power of mitigating pain. *Dryden.*

TO ANO'INT. *v. a.* [oindre, enoindre, part. oint, enoint, French.]
1. To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be rubbed upon. *Dryden.*
3. To consecrate by unction. *Shakespeare.*

ANO'INTER. *f.* [from *anoint.*] The person that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *f.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity. *Dick.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *a.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular.

ANO'MALOUS. *a.* [*a priv.* and *analogos.*] Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke.*

ANO'MALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly.

ANO'MALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly.

ANO'MALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly.

ANO'MALY. *f.* [anomalie, Fr.] Irregularity; deviation from rule. *South.*

A'NOMY. *f.* [*a priv.* and *nomos*, Gr.] Breach of law. *Bramhal.*

ANO'N. *ad.*
1. Quickly; soon. *Waller.*
2. Now and then. *Milton.*

ANONYMOUS. *a.* [*a priv.* and *onymos.*] Wanting a name. *Ray.*

ANONYMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name. *Swift.*

ANORE'XY. *f.* [*anorexia.*] Inappetency. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER. *a.* [from *an* and *other.*]
1. Not the same. *Locke.*
2. One more. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any other. *Samuel.*
4. Not one's self. *South.*
5. Widely different. *South.*

ANO'THER-GAINES. *a.* Of another kind. *Sidney.*

ANO'THER-GUESS. *a.* Of a different kind. *Arbutnot.*

A'NSATED. *a.* [ansatus, Latin.] Having handles.

TO A'NSWER. *v. n.* [an-swerian, Saxon.]
1. To speak in return to a question. *Dryd.*
2. To speak in opposition. *Matthew. Boyle.*
3. To be accountable for. *Brown.*
4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of. *Swift.*
5. To give an account. *Taylor.*
6. To correspond to; to suit with. *Prov.*
7. To be equivalent to. *Ecclesiastic.*
8. To satisfy any claim or petition. *Salmon.*
9. To act reciprocally upon. *Dryden.*
10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else. *Taylor.*
11. To bear proportion to. *Shelf.*
12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. *Atterbury.*
13. To comply with. *Shakespeare.*
14. To succeed; to produce the wished event. *Bacon.*
15. To appear to any call, or authorisation summons. *Shakespeare.*
16. To be over-against any thing. *Shakespeare.*

A'NSWER. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is said in return to a question, or position. *Atterbury.*
2. A confutation of a charge. *Swift.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *f.* He that makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *a.* [from *answer.*]
1. That to which a reply may be made. *Swift.*
2. Obligated to give an account. *Sidney.*
3. Correspondent. *Milton.*
4. Proportionate. *Milton.*
5. Suitable; suited. *Milton.*
6. Equal. *Locke.*
7. Relative; correlative. *Locke.*

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence.

Spondence; suitably.
ANSWERABLENESS. *f.* [from *answer-able*.] The quality of being answerable. *Diff.*
ANSWERER. *f.* [from *answer*.]
 1. He that answers.
 2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first. *Swift.*
ANT. *f.* [æmetv, Saxon.] An emmet; a pismire. *Pope.*
ANTBEAR. *f.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*
ANTHILL. *f.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests. *Addison.*
ANT. A contraction for *and it*, or *and if* it.
ANTA'GONIST. *f.* [ἀντι and ἀγωνίζω, Gr.]
 1. One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton.*
 2. Contrary. *Addison.*
 3. [In anatomy.] The *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some others. *Arbuthnot.*
TO ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντι and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend against another. *Diff.*
ANTA'LGICK. *a.* [from ἀντι, against, and ἀλγο, pain.] That which softens pain.
ANTANACLASIS. *f.* [from ἀντανάκλασις.]
 1. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification.
 2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis. *Smith.*
ANTAPHRODITICK. *a.* [from ἀντι and ἀφροδίσια.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.
ANTAPOPLE'TICK. *a.* [from ἀντι and ἀποπληξίς.] Good against an apoplexy.
ANTA'RCTICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ἀρκτικός.] Relating to the southern pole. *Waller.*
ANTARTHRITICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ἀρθρίτις.] Good against the gout.
ANTASTHMA'TICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ἀσθμα.] Good against the asthma.
ANTE. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.
A'NTEACT. *f.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.
ANTEAMBULA'TION. *f.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Diff.*
TO ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cado*, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale.*
ANTECE'DENCE. *f.* [from *antecede*.] The act or state of going before. *Hale.*
ANTECE'DENT. *a.* [antecedens, Latin.] Going before; preceding. *Saunders.*
ANTECE'DENT. *f.* [antecedens, Latin.]
 1. That which goes before. *Saunders.*
 2. [In grammar.] The noun to which the relative is subjoined.

3. [In logic.] The first proposition of an enthymeme. *Watts.*
ANTECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *antecedens*.] Previously. *Saunders.*
ANTECE'SSOR. *f.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Diff.*
ANTECHA'MBER. *f.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Addison.*
TO A'NTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *datum*, Latin.]
 1. To date earlier than the real time. *Dome.*
 2. To date something before the proper time. *Pope.*
ANTEDILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]
 1. Existing before the deluge. *Woodward.*
 2. Relating to things existing before the deluge. *Brown.*
A'NTELOPE. *f.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spenser.*
ANTEMERIDIAN. *a.* [ante and meridian.] Being before noon.
ANTEME'TICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ἐμμεν.] That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.
ANTEMU'NDANE. *a.* [ante and mundus, Lat.] That which was before the world.
A'NTEPAST. *f.* [ante and passum, Lat.] A fore-taste. *Decay of Pity.*
A'NTEPENULT. *f.* [antepeultima, Latin.] The last syllable but two.
ANTEPILE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ἐπιληπτικός.] A medicine against convulsions. *Brown.*
TO A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [antepono, Latin.] To prefer. *Diff.*
ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *f.* [antepredicamentum, Latin.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.
ANTERIO'RITY. *f.* [from *anteriour*.] Priority; the state of being before.
ANTERIOUR. *a.* [anterior, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*
A'NTES. *f.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.
ANTESTO'MACH. *f.* [from *ante* and *stomach*.] A cavity that leads into the stomach. *Roy.*
ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ἐλμινθικός.] That which kills worms. *Arbuthnot.*
A'NTHEM. *f.* [ἁδμεν, Greek.] A holy song. *Addison.*
ANTHO'LOGY. *f.* [ἀνθολογία, Greek.]
 1. A collection of flowers.
 2. A collection of devotions.
 3. A collection of poems.
A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *f.* A kind of erysipelas.
ANTHRAX. *f.* [ἀνθραξ, Gr.] A scab or blotch which burns the skin. *Quincy.*
ANTHRO.

ANT

ANTHROPOLOGY. *f.* [*ἄνθρωπος* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *f.* [*ἄνθρωπος* and *φαγία*.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shakespeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGIAN. *f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakespeare* from *anthropophagi*. *Shakespeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *f.* [*ἄνθρωπος* and *φαγία*.] The quality of eating human flesh. *Brown.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *f.* [*ἄνθρωπος* and *σοφία*.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *a.* [*ἄντι* and *ὕπνος*.] That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTI. [*ἄντι*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek; it signifies *contrary* to; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *a.* [*from ἄντι*, and *acidus*, sour.] Alkali. *Arbutnot.*

ANTICHA'MBER. *f.* Corruptly written for *antechamber*.

ANTICHRISTIAN. *a.* [*from ἄντι* and *χριστιανός*.] Opposite to christianity. *South.*

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *f.* [*from anti-christian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIANITY. *f.* [*from anti-christian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

To ANTICIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Latin.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him. *Hammond.*

2. To take up before the time. *Dryden.*

3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was. *Denham.*

4. To preclude. *Shakespeare.*

ANTICIPATION. *f.* [*from anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time. *Holder.*

2. Foretaste. *L'Estrange.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known. *Darham.*

A'NTICK. *a.* [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculously wild. *Dryden.*

A'NTICK. *f.*

1. He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon. *Shakespeare.*

2. Odd appearance. *Spenser.*

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [*from antick*.] To make anticks. *Shakespeare.*

A'NTICKLY. *ad.* [*from antick*.] With odd postures. *Shakespeare.*

ANTICLIMAX. *f.* [*from ἄντι* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first. *Addison.*

ANTICONVULSIVE. *a.* [*from ἄντι* and *convulsivus*.] Good against convulsions. *Floyer.*

ANT

ANTICOR. *f.* [*ἄντι* and *cor*.] A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. *Farris's Dict.*

ANTICOURTIER. *f.* [*from ἄντι* and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. *a.* [*from antidote*.] That which has the quality of countervailing poison. *Brown.*

ANTIDOTE. *f.* [*ἀντίδοτον*, Gr.] A medicine given to expel poison. *Dryden.*

ANTIFE'BRILE. *a.* [*ἄντι*, and *febris*.] Good against fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTILOGARITHM. *f.* [*from ἄντι*, against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTIMONARCHICAL. *a.* [*ἄντι* and *μοναρχία*.] Against government by a single person. *Addison.*

ANTIMONIAL. *a.* [*from antimony*.] Made of antimony. *Blackmore.*

ANTIMONY. *f.* *Antimony* is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature. Mines of all metals afford it. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRITICK. *a.* [*ἄντι* and *νεφρίτις*.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys. *Chambers.*

A'NTINOMY. *f.* [*ἄντι* and *νόμος*.] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK. *a.* [*ἄντι* and *παραλυτικός*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIRATHETICAL. *a.* [*from antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Flower.*

ANTIPATHY. *f.* [*from ἄντι* and *πάθος*; *antipathia*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; opposed to sympathy. *Lach.*

ANTIPERISTASIS. *f.* [*ἄντι* and *ἐπίστασις*.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality is opposed becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTYPESTILENTIAL. *a.* [*ἄντι* and *pestilentia*.] Efficacious against the plague. *Harvey.*

ANTIPHRA'SIS. *f.* [*ἄντι* and *φρασίς*.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTIPODAL. *a.* [*from antipodes*.] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*

ANTIPODES. *f.* [*ἄντι* and *ποδός*.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. *Waller.*

A'NTIPOPE. *f.* [*from ἄντι* and *pope*.] He that usurps the popedom. *Addison.*

ANTI-

ANTIPTO'SIS. *f.* [*ἀντιπτοσις*.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY. *f.* [*antiquarius*, Latin.] A man studious of antiquity. *Pope.*

A'NTIQUARY. *a.* Old; antique. *Shakespeare.*

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Latin.] To make obsolete. *Addison.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *f.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being obsolete.

ANTI'QUE. *a.* [*antique*, French.]

1. Ancient; not modern. *Shakespeare.*

2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.*

3. Of old fashion. *Smith.*

4. Odd; wild; antick. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE. *f.* [from *antique*, *a.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *f.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique. *Addison.*

ANTI'QUITY. *f.* [*antiquitas*, Latin.]

1. Old times. *Addison.*

2. The ancients. *Raleigh.*

3. Remains of old times. *Bacon.*

4. Old age. *Shakespeare.*

ANTI'SCII. *f.* [*ἀντισκία*.] The people who have their shadows projected opposite ways. The people of the north are *Antiscii* to those of the south; one projecting shadows at noon towards the north, the other towards the south. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *a.* [*ἀντι and scorbutum*.] Good against the scurvy. *Arbut.*

ANTI'SPASM. *f.* [*ἀντισπασμ*.] The revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *a.* [*ἀντισπασμικός*.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *a.* [*ἀντισπαστικός*.] Medicines which cause a revulsion.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *a.* [*ἀντι and splene-tick*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI'STROPHY. *f.* [*ἀντιστροφή*.] In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *a.* [*ἀντι and struma*.] Good against the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

ANTI'THE'SIS. *f.* in the plural *antitheses*. [*ἀντιθεσις*.] Opposition; contrast. *Pope.*

ANTI'TYPE. *f.* [*ἀντίτυπος*.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology. *Burnet.*

ANTI'TYPICAL. *a.* [from *antitype*.] That which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *a.* [*ἀντι and venereal*.] Good against the venereal disease. *Wiseman.*

A'NTLER. *f.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Branch of a stag's horns. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECL. *f.* [from *ἀντι* and *ἐκλίνω*.] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'SIA. *f.* [from *ἀντι* and *ὄνομα*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the Orator for Cicerone. *Smith.*

A'NTRE. *f.* [*antre*, Fr.] A cavern; a den. *Shakespeare.*

A'NVIL. *f.* [*anvil*, Saxon.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shakespeare.*

ANXI'ETY. *f.* [*anxietas*, Latin.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; solicitude. *Tillotson.*

2. Depression; lowness of spirits. *Arbut.*

A'NXIOUS. *a.* [*anxius*, Latin.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anxious*.] Solicitously; unquietly. *South.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious.

A'NY. *a.* [*anig, enig*, Saxon.]

1. Every; whatever; whatever. *Pope.*

2. It is used in opposition to *none*. *Dew.*

A'ORIST. *f.* [*ἀόριστος*.] Indefinite.

AO'RTA. *f.* [*ἀορτή*.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *ad.* [from *a* and *pace*.]

1. Quick; speedily. *Tillotson.*

2. Hastily. *Atterbury.*

APAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *ἀπαγωγή*.] Such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the absurdity, which arises from denying it. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *ad.* [*apart*, French.]

1. Separately from the rest in place. *Clar.*

2. In a state of distinction. *Dryden.*

3. At a distance; retired from the other company. *Shakespeare.*

APA'RTMENT. *f.* [*apartement*, French.] A room; a set of rooms. *Addison.*

A'PATHY. *f.* [*a* and *πάθος*.] Exemption from passion. *South.*

APE. *f.* [*ape*, Icelandic.]

1. A kind of monkey. *Granville.*

2. An imitator. *Shakespeare.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addison.*

APE'AK. *ad.* [*à pique*, Fr.] In a posture to pierce the ground.

A'PEPSY. *f.* [*ἀπεψία*.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

APE'RIENT. *a.* [*aperio*, Latin.] Gently purgative. *Arbut.*

APE'RITIVE. *a.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] That which has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*

APE'RT. *a.* [*apertus*, Latin.] Open.

APE'RTION. *f.* [from *apertus*, Latin.]

1. An opening; a passage; a gap. *Watson.*

2. The

2. The act of opening. *Wise man.*
APER'TLY. *ad.* [*aperit*, Latin.] Openly.
APER'TNESS. *f.* [from *aperit*.] Openness. *Holder.*
AP'ERTURE. *f.* [from *apertus*, open.] *Holder.*
 1. The act of opening.
 2. An open place. *Glanville.*
APET'ALOUS. *a.* [of *a* and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.
AP'EX. *f.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point. *Woodward.*
APHÆ'RESIS. *f.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
APHE'LION. *f.* *aphelia*, plur. [*ἀπὸ ἡλίου*.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun. *Cbeysne.*
APHILA'NTHROPY. *f.* [*ἀφιλανθρωπία*.] Want of love to mankind.
A'PHORISM. *f.* [*ἀφορισμός*.] A maxim; an unconnected position. *Rogers.*
APHORI'STICAL. *a.* [from *aphorism*.] Written in separate unconnected sentences.
APHORI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey.*
APHRODISI'ACAL. } *a.* [*ἀφροδίτη*.] Re-
APHRODISI'ACK. } lating to the vene-
 real disease.
A'PIARY. *f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*
AP'ICES of a flower. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*
API'ECE. *ad.* [*a* and *piece*.] To the part or share of each. *Hooker. Swift.*
A'PISH. *a.* [from *ape*.]
 1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Foppish; affected. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Silly; trifling. *Glanville.*
 4. Wanton; playful. *Prior.*
A'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner.
A'PISHNESS. *f.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery.
API'PAT. *ad.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*
APLU'STRE. *f.* [Latin.] The ensign in sea-vessels. *Addison.*
APO'CALYPSE. *f.* [from *ἀποκαλύπτω*.] Revelation; a word used only of the sacred writings. *Milton.*
APOCALY'PTICAL. *a.* [from *apocalypse*.] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*
APO'COPE. *f.* [*ἀποκοπή*.] A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.
APOCRU'STICK. *a.* [*ἀποκρύπτειν*.] Repelling and astringent. *Chambers.*
APO'CRYPHA. *f.* [from *ἀποκρύφω*.] Books appended to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*
APO'CRYPHAL. *a.* [from *apocrypha*.]
 1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker.*
 2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addison.*
APO'CRYPHALLY. *ad.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly.
APO'CRYPHALNESS. *f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty.
APODI'CTICAL. *a.* [from *ἀποδείξις*.] Demonstrative. *Brown.*
APODI'XIS. *f.* [*ἀποδείξις*.] Demonstration. *Diæ.*
APOGE'ON. } *f.* [*ἀπὸ γῆς*.] A point in
A'POCEE. } the heavens, in which the
APOGE'UM. } sun, or a planet, is at the
 greatest distance possible from the earth in
 its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*
APOLOGE'TICAL. } *a.* That which is said
APOLOGE'TICK. } in defence of any
 thing. *Boyle.*
APOLOGE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *apologistical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.
To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology*.] To plead in favour. *Pope.*
A'POLOGUE. *f.* [*ἀπόλογος*.] Fable; story; contrived to teach some moral truth. *Locke.*
APO'LOGY. *f.* [*apologia*, Lat. *ἀπολογία*.] Defence; excuse. *Tilloson.*
APOMECO'METRY. *f.* [from *ἀπὸ*, *μέτρον*, and *μετρίω*.] The art of measuring things at a distance.
APONEURO'SIS. *f.* [from *ἀπὸ* and *νῦρον*.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*
APO'PHASIS. *f.* [Lat. *ἀπόφασις*.] A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. *Smith.*
APOPHLE'GMATICK. *a.* [*ἀπὸ* and *φλέγμα*.] Drawing away phlegm.
APOPHLE'GMATISM. *f.* [*ἀπὸ* and *φλέγμα*.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*
A'POPHTHEGM. *f.* [*ἀποφθέγμα*.] A remarkable saying. *Prior.*
APO'PHYGE. *f.* [*ἀποφυγή*, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column. *Chambers.*
APO'PHYSIS. *f.* [*ἀπόφωσις*.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as processes. *Wise man.*
APOPLE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *apoplexy*.]
APOPLE'CTICK. } Relating to an apoplexy. *Derham. Wise man.*
A'POPLEXY. *f.* [*ἀπώληξις*.] A sudden deprivation of all sensation. *Locke.*
APO'RIA. *f.* [*ἀπορία*.] A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. *Smith.*
APORRHO'EA. *f.* [*ἀπορροή*.] Effluvium; emanation. *Glanville.*
APOSIOPE'SIS. *f.* [*ἀποσιώπησις*.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech. *Smith.*
APO'STASY.

APO'STASY. *f.* [*ἀποστασις*.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion. *Spratt.*

APO'STATE. *f.* [*apostata*, Lat. *ἀποστάτης*.] One that has forsaken his religion. *Rogers.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate.

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostate*.] To forsake one's religion. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *aposteme*.] To swell and corrupt into matter. *Wiseman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *f.* [from *apostemate*.] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME. } *f.* [*ἀπόστημα*.] A hollow swelling; an abscess. *Wiseman.*

A'POSTUME. }

APO'STLE. *f.* [*apostolus*, Lat. *ἀπόστολος*.] A person sent with mandates; particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel. *Locke.*

APO'STLESHIP. *f.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *a.* [from *apostolick*.] Delivered by the apostles. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *apostolical*.] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTO'LICK. *a.* [from *apostle*.] Taught by the apostles. *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE. *f.* [*ἀποστροφή*.]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though*. *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *f.* A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. *Harvey.*

APO'THECARY. *f.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale. *South.*

A'POTHEGM. *f.* [properly *apophibegm*.] A remarkable saying. *Watts.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *f.* [from *ἀνδ* and *θεός*.] Deification. *Garth.*

APO TOME. *f.* [from *ἀποτέμνω*, to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *f.* [*ἀνδ*, from, and *ζέω*, to boil.] A decoction. *Wiseman.*

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appair*, Fr.] To fright; to depress. *Clarendon.*

APPA'LEMENT. *f.* [from *appal*.] Depression; impression of fear. *Bacon.*

A'PPANAGE. *f.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *f.* [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; show. *Pope.*

APPA'REL. *f.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture. *Shakespeare.*

2. External habiliments. *Taylor.*

To APPA'REL. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dress; to cloath. *Samuel.*

2. To cover or deck. *Bentley.*

APPA'RENT. *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.]

1. Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; not real. *Hale.*

3. Visible. *Atterbury.*

4. Open; discoverable. *Shakespeare.*

5. Certain; not presumptive. *Shakespeare.*

APPA'RENTLY. *ad.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly. *Tillotson.*

APPAR'ITION. *f.* [from *appareo*, Lat.]

1. Appearance; visibility. *Milton.*

2. A visible object. *Taylor.*

3. A spectre; a walking spirit. *Locke.*

4. Something only apparent, not real. *Denham.*

5. The visibility of some luminary. *Brown.*

APPA'RITOR. *f.* [from *appareo*, Latin.] The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To satisfy: well *appayed*, is pleased; ill *appayed*, is uneasy. *Milton.*

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuse. *Bacon.*

2. To censure; to reproach. *Dryden.*

APPE'ACHMENT. *f.* [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited against any man. *Watts.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another. *Stepney.*

2. To call another as witness. *Locke.*

3. To charge with a crime. *Shakespeare.*

APPE'AL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A provocation from an inferior to a superiour judge. *Dryden.*

2. In the common law an accusation. *Conel.*

3. A summons to answer a charge. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon any as witness. *Bacon.*

APPE'ALANT. *f.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals. *Shakespeare.*

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible. *Prior.*

2. To become visible as a spirit. *Ash.*

3. To stand in the presence of some superiour. *Psalms.*

4. To be the object of observation. *Psalms.*

5. To exhibit one's self before a court. *Shakespeare.*

6. To be made clear by evidence. *Spenser.*

7. To seem; in opposition to reality. *Sidney.*

8. To be plain beyond dispute. *Arbutnot.*

APPE'ARANCE. *f.* [from *To appear*.]

1. The act of coming into sight.

2. The thing seen.

3. Phenomenon; any thing visible. *Gloucester.*

4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden.*

5. Outside; show. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company. *Addison.*

7. Apparition.

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

Addison.

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

Shakespeare.

9. Open circumstance of a case.

Swift.

10. Presence; mien.

Addison.

11. Probability; likelihood.

Bacon.

APPE'ARER. *f.* [from *To appear.*] The person that appears.

Brown.

APPE'ASABLE. *a.* [from *appease.*] Reconcilable.

APPE'ASEABleness. *f.* [from *appease.*] Reconcilableness.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaier*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.

Davies.

2. To pacify; to reconcile.

Milton.

APPE'ASEMENT. *f.* [from *appease.*] A state of peace.

Hayward.

APPE'ASER. *f.* [from *appease.*] He that pacifies; he that quiets disturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *f.* [*appello*, Latin, to call.]

1. A challenger.

Shakespeare.

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

Ayliffe.

APPE'LLATE. *f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against.

Ayliffe.

APPELLATION. *f.* [*appellatio*, Latin.] Name.

Brown.

APPE'LLATIVE. *f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] Names for a whole rank of beings, are called *appellatives*.

Watts.

APPE'LLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY. *a.* [from *appeal.*] That which contains an appeal.

APPE'LEE. *f.* One who is accused. *Diſt.*

To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.]

1. To hang any thing upon another.

2. To add to something as an accessory.

APPE'NDAGE. *f.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence.

Taylor.

APPE'NDANT. *a.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

2. Annexed; concomitant.

Rogers.

3. In law, any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali*.

Cowel.

APPE'NDANT. *f.* An accidental or adventitious part.

Grew.

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

Hale.

APPENDICA'TION. *f.* [from *appendicate.*] Annexion.

Hale.

APPE'NDIX. *f.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something appended or added. *Stillingfl.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*

To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right.

Raleigh.

2. To belong to by nature.

Bacon.

APPERTA'INMENT. *f.* [from *appertain.*]

That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

Shakespeare.

APPE'RTENANCE. *f.* [*appartenance*, Fr.]

That which belongs to another thing.

Brown.

APPE'RTINENT. *a.* [from *To appertain.*]

Belonging; relating.

Shakespeare.

A'PPETENCE. } *f.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Car-

A'PPETENCY. } nal desire. *Milton.*

APPETIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *appetible*] The

quality of being desirable. *Brambal.*

A'PPETIBLE. *a.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] De-

sirable. *Brambal.*

A'PPETITE. *f.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good. *Hooker.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure. *Dryden.*

3. Violent longing. *Clarendon*

4. Keenness of stomach; hunger. *Bacon*

APPETITION. *f.* [*appetio*, Lat.] Desire

Hammond.

A'PPETITIVE. *a.* That which desires.

Hale.

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hands.

2. To praise in general.

Pope.

APPLA'UDER. *f.* [from *applaud.*] He that

praises or commends. *Glanville.*

APPLA'USE. *f.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Appro-

bation loudly expressed. *Dryden.*

A'PPLE. *f.* [*æpfel*, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree. *Pope.*

2. The pupil of the eye. *Dant.*

A'PPLEWOMAN. *f.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that sells apples. *Arbutn.*

APPLI'ABLE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which

may be applied. *South.*

APPLV'ANCE. *f.* [from *apply.*] The act of

applying; the thing applied. *Shakespeare.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *f.* [from *applicable.*]

The quality of being fit to be applied.

Digby.

A'PPLICABLE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That

which may be applied. *Dryden.*

A'PPLICABLENESS. *f.* [from *applicable.*]

Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *applicable.*] In

such manner as that it may be properly

applied.

A'PPPLICATE. *f.* [from *apply.*] A right

line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect

the diameter. *Chambers.*

APPLICA'TION. *f.* [from *apply.*]

1. The act of applying any thing to another.

2. The thing applied.

3. The act of applying to any person as a

petitioner. *Swift.*

4. The employment of any means for a

certain end. *Locke.*

5. Intenseness of thought; close study.

Locke.

6. Atten-

A P P

6. Attention to some particular affair. *Addison.*
A'PLICATIVE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which applies. *Brambal.*
A'PLICATORY. *a.* That which applies. *Taylor.*
To A'PLY. *v. a.* [*aplico, Lat.*]
 1. To put one thing to another. *Dryden.*
 2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Add.*
 3. To make use of as relative or suitable. *Dryden.*
 4. To put to a certain use. *Clarendon.*
 5. To use as means to an end. *Rogers.*
 6. To fix the mind upon; to study.
 7. To have recourse to, as a petitioner. *Swift.*
 8. To endeavour to work upon. *Rogers.*
 9. To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*
To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer, Fr.*]
 1. To fix any thing. *Galatians.*
 2. To settle any thing by compact. *Judges.*
 3. To establish any thing by decree. *Menassib's Prayer.*
 4. To furnish in all points; to equip. *Hayward.*
APPO'INTER. *f.* [from *appoint.*] He that settles or fixes.
APPO'INTMENT. *f.* [*appointement, Fr.*]
 1. Stipulation. *Job.*
 2. Decree; establishment. *Hooker.*
 3. Direction; order. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Equipment; furniture. *Shakespeare.*
 5. An allowance paid to any man.
To APPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from *portio, Lat.*]
 To set out in just proportions. *Collier.*
APPO'RTIONMENT. *f.* [from *apportion.*]
 A dividing into portions.
To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*oppono, Lat.*] To put questions to. *Bacon.*
A'POSITE. *a.* [*oppositus, Lat.*] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Wotton. Atterbury.*
A'POSITELY. *ad.* [from *opposite.*] Properly; fitly; suitably. *South.*
A'POSITENESS. *f.* [from *opposite.*] Fitness; propriety; suitability. *Hale.*
APPO'SITION. *f.* [*oppositio, Lat.*]
 1. The addition of new matter. *Arbutnot.*
 2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.
To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier, Fr.*]
 To set a price upon any thing.
APPRA'ISER. *f.* [from *appraise.*] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.
To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo, Lat.*]
 1. To lay hold on. *Taylor.*
 2. To seize, in order for trial or punishment. *Clarendon.*
 3. To conceive by the mind. *Stillington.*
 4. To think on with terror; to fear. *Temple.*
APPREHE'NDER. *f.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker. *Glanville.*

A P P

- APPREHE'NSIBLE.** *a.* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. *Brown.*
APPREHE'NSION. *f.* [*apprehensio, Lat.*]
 1. The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.*
 2. Opinion; sentiment; conception. *South.*
 3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. *Milton.*
 4. Fear. *Addison.*
 5. Suspicion of something. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Seizure. *Shakespeare.*
APPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
 1. Quick to understand. *South.*
 2. Fearful. *Tillotson.*
APPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *apprehensiv.*] In an apprehensive manner.
APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *f.* [from *apprehensiv.*] The quality of being apprehensive. *Holder.*
APPRE'NTICE. *f.* [*apprenti, Fr.*] One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art. *Dryden.*
To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice. *Pope.*
APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *f.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's servitude. *Shakespeare.*
APPRE'NTICESHIP. *f.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master. *Digby.*
To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*appria, Fr.*] To inform. *Cicero.*
To APPRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher, Fr.*]
 1. To draw near locally. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To draw near, as time. *Gay.*
 3. To make a progress towards, mentally. *Locke.*
To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. *Dryden.*
APPRO'ACH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of drawing near. *Denham.*
 2. Access. *Bacon.*
 3. Hostile advance. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Means of advancing. *Dryden.*
APPRO'ACHER. *f.* [from *approach.*] The person that approaches. *Shakespeare.*
APPRO'ACHMENT. *f.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near. *Brown.*
APPROBA'TION. *f.* [*approbatio, Lat.*]
 1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The liking of any thing. *South.*
 3. Attestation; support. *Shakespeare.*
APPRO'OF. *f.* [from *approve.*] Commendation, Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
To APPROPIN'QUE. *v. n.* [*approprique, Lat.*] To draw near to. Not in use. *Hudibras.*
APPRO'

A P R

APPROPRIABLE. *a.* [from *appropriate*.] That which may be appropriated. *Brown.*

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [from *appropriare*, French.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person. *Roscommon.*

2. To claim or exercise an exclusive right. *Milton.*

3. To make peculiar; to annex. *Locke.*

4. [In law.] To alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPROPRIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIATION. *f.* [from *appropriate*.] 1. The application of something to a particular purpose. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shakespeare.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word. *Locke.*

4. [In law.] A severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIATOR. *f.* [from *appropriate*.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPROVABLE. *a.* That which merits approbation. *Brown.*

APPROVAL. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation. *Temple.*

APPROVANCE. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation. Not in use. *Thomson.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [from *approver*, French.]

1. To like; to be pleased with. *Hooker. Davies.*

2. To express liking. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make worthy of approbation. *Rogers.*

APPROVEMENT. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

APPROVER. *f.* [from *approva*.]

1. He that approves. *Shakespeare.*

2. He that makes trial. *Cowel.*

3. [In law.] One that confessing felony of himself, accuseth another. *Brown.*

APPROXIMATE. *a.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Latin.] Near to. *Brown.*

APPROXIMATION. *f.* [from *approximate*.]

1. Approach to any thing. *Brown.*

2. Continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought. *Holder.*

APPU'LE. *f.* [from *appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing. *Holder.*

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK. *f.* A kind of wall fruit.

A'PRIL. *f.* [from *Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first. *Peacocks.*

A'PRON. *f.* A cloth hung before, to keep

the other dress clean.

A'PRON. *f.* A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN. *f.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A workman; an artificer. *Shakespeare.*

A'PRONED. *a.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. *f.* *apsides*, plural. [from *ἀψις*.] The higher *apsis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT. *a.* [from *aptus*, Latin.]

1. Fit. *Hooker.*

2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*

3. Inclined; led to. *Bentley.*

4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit. *Shakespeare.*

5. Qualified for. *2 Kings.*

To APT. *v. a.* [from *apto*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to adapt. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To fit; to qualify. *Denham.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [from *aptatum*, Latin.] To make fit.

A'PTITUDE. *f.* [French.]

1. Fitness. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Disposition. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *ad.* [from *apt*.]

1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*

2. Justly; pertinently. *Addison.*

3. Readily; acutely: as, he learned his business very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS. *f.* [from *apt*.]

1. Fitness; suitableness. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to any thing. *Shakespeare.*

3. Quickness of apprehension. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency. *Addison.*

A'PTOTE. *f.* [of *a* and *πρὸς*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

A'QUA. *f.* [Latin.] Water.

AQUA FORTIS. *f.* [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *agua fortis*.

AQUA MARINA. *f.* This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA VITÆ. *f.* [Latin.] Brandy.

AQUA'TICK. *a.* [from *aquaticus*, Latin.]

1. That which inhabits the water. *Ray.*

2. That which grows in the water. *Mortimer.*

A'QUATILE. *a.* [from *aquaticus*, Latin.] That which inhabits the water.

A'QUEDUCT. *f.* [from *aqueductus*, Latin.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addison.*

A'QUEOUS. *a.* [from *aqua*, water, Latin.] Watery. *Ray.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *aquositas*, Lat.] Wateryness.

A'QUILINE. *a.* [from *aquilinus*, Latin.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked. *Dryden.*

AQUOSE.

ARB

AQUO'SE. *a.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery.
AQUO'SITY. *f.* [from *aquose*.] Wateriness.
A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign.
A'RABLE. *a.* [from *aro*, Latin.] Fit for tillage. *Dryden.*
ARACHNOIDES. *f.* [from *ἀράχνη*, a spider, and *αἶδω*, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb. *Derham.*
AR'AGNEE. *f.* A term in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
ARA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARA'TION. *f.* [*aratia*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing. *Cowley.*
A'RATORY. *a.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] That which contributes to tillage.
A'RBALIST. *f.* [*arcus*, and *balista*.] A cross bow. *Camden.*
A'RBITER. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit. *Bacon.*
 2. A judge. *Temple.*
A'RBITRABLE. *a.* [from *arbitror*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*
ARBI'TRAMENT. *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
A'RBITRARILY. *ad.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely. *Dryden.*
ARBITRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *arbitrarius*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*
ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *arbitrarius*.] According to mere will and pleasure. *Glanville.*
A'RBITRARY. *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Latin.]
 1. Despotick; absolute. *Prior.*
 2. Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*
To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Latin.]
 1. To decide; to determine. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To judge of. *Milton.*
To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment. *South.*
A'RBITRARINESS. *f.* [from *arbitrary*.] Despoticalness. *Temple.*
ARBITRA'TION. *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
ARBITRA'TOR. *f.* [from *arbitrator*.]
 1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cordel.*
 2. A governour; a president. *Par. Loft.*
 3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice. *Addison.*
 4. The determiner. *Shakespeare.*
ARBITREMENT. *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]
 1. Decision; determination. *Hayward.*

ARC

2. Compromise. *Bacon.*
A'RBORARY. *a.* Of or belonging to a tree. *Dryden.*
ARBO'REOUS. *a.* [*arboreus*, Lat.] Belonging to trees. *Brown.*
A'RBORET. *f.* [*arbor*, Latin, a tree.] A small tree or shrub. *Milton.*
A'RBORIST. *f.* [*arborista*, Fr.] A naturalist who makes trees his study. *Howel.*
A'RBOROUS. *a.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*
A'RBOUR. *f.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower. *Dryden.*
A'RBUSCLE. *f.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub.
A'RIBUTE. *f.* [*arbutus*, Latin.] Strawberry tree. *May.*
ARC. *f.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
 1. A segment; a part of a circle. *Newton.*
 2. An arch. *Pope.*
ARCA'DE. *f.* [French.] A continued arch. *Pope.*
ARCA'NUM. *f.* in the plural *arcana*. [Latin.] A secret.
ARCH. *f.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
 1. Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Locke.*
 2. A building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges. *Dryden.*
 3. Vault of heaven. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A chief. *Shakespeare.*
To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arceo*, Latin.]
 1. To build arches. *Pope.*
 2. To cover with arches. *Howel.*
ARCH. *a.* [from *ἀρχή*, chief.]
 1. Chief; of the first class. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Waggish; mirthful. *Swift.*
ARCH. in composition, chief, of the first class.
ARCHA'NGEL. *f.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels. *Norris.*
ARCHA'NGEL. *f.* A plant, *Dead nettle.*
ARCHANGE'LICK. *a.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels. *Milton.*
ARCHBE'ACON. *f.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal. *Carew.*
ARCHBI'SHOP. *f.* [*arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans, *Clarendon.*
ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *f.* [from *archbishop*.] The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop. *Clarendon.*
ARCHCHA'NTER. *f.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.
ARCHDE'ACON. *f.* [*archidiaconus*, Latin.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office. *Ayliffe.*
ARCHDE'ACONRY. *f.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon. *Carew.*
ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *f.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCH-

ARC

ARCHDUKE. *f.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany. *Carew.*

ARCHDUCHESS. *f.* [from *arch* and *duchess*.] The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER. *f.* [from *arch* and *philosopher*.] Chief philosopher. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRELATE. *f.* [*arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRESBYTER. *f.* [*arch* and *presbyter*.] Chief presbyter. *Ayliffe.*

ARCHAIOLOGY. *f.* [*ἀρχαῖος* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGICK. *a.* [from *archaiology*.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. *f.* [*ἀρχαϊσμός*.] An ancient phrase. *Watts.*

ARCHED. *particip. a.* [To *arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakespeare.*

ARCHER. *f.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow. *Prior.*

ARCHERY. *f.* [from *archer*.]

1. The use of the bow. *Camden.*
2. The act of shooting with the bow. *Shak.*
3. The art of an archer. *Crashaw.*

ARCHES COURT. *f.* [from *arches* and *court*.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built archwise. *Corwel.*

ARCHETYPE. *f.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made. *Watts.*

ARCHETYPAL. *a.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original. *Norris.*

ARCHEUS. *f.* [from *ἀρχος*.] A power that presides over the animal æconomy.

ARCHIDIACONAL. *a.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL. *a.* [from *archiepisopus*.] Belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHITECT. *f.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building. *Wotton.*
2. A builder. *Milton.*
3. The contriver of any thing. *Shakesp.*

ARCHITECTIVE. *a.* [from *architect*.] That performs the work of architecture. *Derham.*

ARCHITECTONICK. *a.* [from *ἀρχος*, chief, and *τέχνη*.] That which has the power or skill of an architect. *Boyle.*

ARCHITECTURE. *f.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building. *Blackm.*
2. The effect or performance of the science of building. *Burnet.*

ARCHITRAVE. *f.* [from *ἀρχή*, chief, and *trabs*, Lat.] That part of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. *Wet.*

ARE

ARCHIVES. *f.* without a singular, [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. *Woodward.*

ARCHWISE. *a.* [*arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*

ARCTATION. *f.* [from *arctō*, Lat.] Confinement.

ARCTICK. *a.* [from *ἀρκτικός*.] Northern. *Philips.*

ARCUATE. *a.* [*arcuatus*, Latin.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Bacon.*

ARCULATION. *f.* [from *arcuatus*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets.

ARCUBALISTER. *f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*.] A crossbow man. *Camden.*

ARD. signifies natural disposition; as, *Camden.*
ard is a divine.

ARDENCY. *f.* [from *ardens*.] Ardour; eagerness. *Boyle.*

ARDENT. *a.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery. *Newcomb.*
2. Fierce; vehement. *Dryden.*
3. Passionate; affectionate. *Prior.*

ARDENTLY. *ad.* [from *ardens*.] Eagerly; affectionately. *Spratt.*

ARDOUR. *f.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.
2. Heat of affection, as love, desire, courage.
3. The person ardent or bright. *Milton.*

ARDUITY. *f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty. *Dry.*

ARDUOUS. *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofly; hard to climb. *Pope.*
2. Difficult. *Smith.*

ARDUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*.

AREA. *f.* [Lat.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries. *Watts.*
2. Any open surface. *Watson.*

To AREAD. *v. a.* To advise; to direct. Little used. *Par. Loft.*

AREFACTION. *f.* [*aresacio*, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying. *Bacon.*

To AREFY. *v. a.* [*aresacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry. *Bacon.*

ARENA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arena*, Lat. sand.] Sandy. *Woodward.*

ARENOSE. *a.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy.

ARENULOUS. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

ARBO-

A R I

AREO'TICK. *a.* [*ἀραιότιζα*.] Such medicines as open the pores.

A'RGENT. *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]
1. Having the white colour used in the coats of gentlemen.
2. Silver; bright like silver.

A'RGIL. *f.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *argil*.] Clayey; consisting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGI'LOUS. *a.* [from *argil*.] Consisting of clay; clayish. *Brown.*

A'RGOSY. *f.* [from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack. *Shakespeare.*

To A'RGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons. *Locke.*

2. To persuade by argument. *Congreve.*

3. To dispute. *Locke.*

To A'RGUE. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument. *Donne.*

2. To debate any question.

3. To prove as an argument.

Par. Lost. Newton.

4. To charge with, as a crime. *Dryden.*

A'RGUER. *f.* [from *argue*.] A reasoner; a disputer. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RGUMENT. *f.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against any thing. *Locke.*

2. The subject of any discourse or writing. *Milton. Spratt.*

3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract. *Dryden.*

4. Controversy. *Locke.*

ARGUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *argument*.] Belonging to argument. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION. *f.* [from *argument*.] Reasoning; the act of reasoning.

ARGUME'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *argument*.] Consisting of argument; containing argument. *Atterbury.*

A'RGUTE. *a.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]

1. Subtile; witty; sharp.

2. Shrill.

ARID. *a.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up. *Arbutnot.*

ARIDITY. *f.* [from *arid*.]

1. Dryness; siccity. *Arbutnot.*

2. A kind of insensibility in devotion. *Norris.*

A'RIES. *f.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Thomson.*

To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.] To butt like a ram. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *f.* [from *arietate*.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon.*

3. The act of striking or conflicting in general. *Glanville.*

A R M

ARIE'TTA. *f.* [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARI'GHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *right*.]

1. Rightly; without error. *Dryden.*

2. Rightly; without crime. *Psalms.*

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed. *Dryden.*

ARIOLA'TION. *f.* [*bariolus*, Lat.] Soothsaying. *Brown.*

To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *arose*, particip. *arisen.*

1. To mount upward as the sun. *Dryden.*

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest. *Proverbs.*

3. To come into view, as from obscurity. *Martineu.*

4. To revive from death. *Isaiah.*

5. To proceed, or have its original. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new station. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hostility. *1 Samuel.*

ARISTO'CRACY. *f.* [*ἀριστος*; and *κρατία*.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *aristocracy*.] Relating to aristocracy. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *f.* [from *aristocratical*.] An aristocratical state.

ARI'THMANCY. *f.* [*ἀριθμός* and *μανία*.] A foretelling future events by numbers.

ARITHME'TICAL. *a.* [from *arithmetick*.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick. *Newton.*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *arithmetical*.] In an arithmetical manner. *Arbutnot.*

ARI'THMETICIAN. *f.* [from *arithmetick*.] A master of the art of numbers. *Addison.*

ARITHMETICK. *f.* [*ἀριθμός* and *μαθηματικά*.] The science of numbers; the art of computation. *Taylor.*

ARK. *f.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge. *Milton.*

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM. *f.* [*earm*, *eorum*, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder. *Dryden.*

2. The large bough of a tree. *Sidney.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea. *Norris.*

4. Power; might: as, the secular arm. *Shakespeare.*

ARM'S-END. *f.* A due distance. A phrase taken from boxing. *Sidney.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength. *Shakespeare.*

3. To furnish; to fit up. *Walton.*

To ARM. *v. n.*

1. To take arms. *Shakespeare.*

2. To provide against. *Spenser.*

ARMADA.

ARM

ARMADA. *f.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea. *Fairfax.*

ARMADILLO. *f.* [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour.

ARMAMENT. *f.* [armamentum, Lat.] A naval force.

ARMATURE. *f.* [armatura, Latin.] Armour. *Ray.*

ARMED Chair. *f.* [from armed and chair.] An elbow chair.

ARME'NIAN Bole. *f.* A fat medicinal kind of earth.

ARME'NIAN Stone. *f.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black and yellow.

ARME'NTAL. } Belonging to a drove or
A'RMENTINE. } herd of cattle.

ARMGAUNT. *a.* [from arm and gaunt.] Slender as the arm; or rather slender with want. *Shakespeare.*

ARM-HOLE. *f.* [from arm and hole.] The cavity under the shoulder. *Bacon.*

ARMI'GEROUS. *a.* [from armiger, Latin.] Bearing arms.

A'R MILLARY. *a.* [from armilla, Lat.] Resembling a bracelet.

A'R MILLATED. *a.* [armillatus, Latin.] Wearing bracelets. *Diss.*

A'R MINGS. *f.* [in a ship.] The same with wasteclothes.

ARMIPOTENCE. *f.* [arma, potentia, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT. *a.* [armipotens, Latin.] Mighty in war. *Dryden.*

A'R MISTICE. *f.* [armistitium, Lat.] A short truce.

A'R MLET. *f.* [from arm.]

1. A little arm.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm. *Donne.*

ARMONI'ACK. *f.* [erroneously so written for ammoniac.] The name of a salt generated by the urine of camels that brought visitants to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, now counterfeited by the chymists.

A'R MORER. *f.* [armorier, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons. *Pope.*
2. He that dresses another in armour. *Shak.*

ARMO'RIAL. *a.* [armorial, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

A'R MORY. *f.* [from armour.]

1. The place in which arms are repositied for use. *South.*
2. Armour; arms of defence. *Par. Lost.*
3. Ensigns armorial. *Fairy Queen.*

A'R MOUR. *f.* [armatura, Lat.] Defensive arms. *South.*

A'R MOUR BEARER. *f.* [from armour and bear.] He that carries the armour of another. *Dryden.*

VOL. I.

ARR

A'R MPIT. *f.* [from arm and pit.] The hollow place under the shoulder. *Swift.*

ARMS. *f.* without the singular number. [arma, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence. *Pope.*
2. A state of hostility. *Shakespeare.*
3. War in general. *Dryden.*
4. Action; the act of taking arms. *Milton.*
5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

A'R MY. *f.* [armée, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*
2. A great number. *Shakespeare.*

AROMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from aroma, Lat.]

AROMA'TICK. } spice.]

1. Spicy. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; strong scented. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *f.* Spices. *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *f.* [from aromatize.] The act of scenting with spices.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from aroma, Lat. spice.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices. *Bacon.*
2. To scent; to perfume. *Brown.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb arise.

ARO'UND. *ad.* [from a and round.]

1. In a circle. *Dryden.*
2. On every side.

ARO'UND. *prep.* About. *Dryden.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from a and rouse.]

1. To wake from sleep.
2. To raise up; to excite. *Thomson.*

ARO'W. *ad.* [from a and row.] In a row. *Sidney. Dryden.*

ARO'YNT. Be gone; away. *Shakespeare.*

A'R QUEBUSE. *f.* A hand-gun. *Bacon.*

A'R QUEBUSIER. *f.* [from arquebuse.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse. *Kralen.*

ARRA'CK. *f.* A spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

A'RRACK. *f.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. *Martinez.*

To ARR A'IGN. *v. a.* [arranger, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, in its place. A prisoner is said to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial. *Cowley.*
2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, or in satire. *South.*

ARRA'IGNMENT. *f.* [from arraign.] The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden.*

To ARR A'NGE. *v. a.* [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRA'NGEMENT. *f.* [from arrange.]

1. The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order. *Cheyne.*

A'RRANT. *a.* [from errant.] Bad in a high degree. *Dryden.*

H

A'RRANTLY.

ARR

- A'RRANTLY.** *ad.* [from *arrant*.] Co-
ruptly; shamefully. *L'Estrange.*
- A'RRAS.** *f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.]
Tapestry. *Denham.*
- ARRA'UGHT.** Seized by violence. Out of
use. *Fairy Queen.*
- ARRA'Y.** *f.* [*arroy*, Fr.]
1. Dress. *Dryden.*
2. Order of battle.
3. [In law.] The ranking or setting.
Cowel.
- To ARRAY.** *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]
1. To put in order. *Dryden.*
2. To deck; to dress.
- ARRA'YERS.** *f.* [from *array*.] Officers
who anciently had the care of seeing the
soldiers duly appointed in their armour.
- ARRE'AR.** *f.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] That
which remains behind unpaid, though due.
Locke.
- ARRE'ARAGE.** *f.* The remainder of an ac-
count. *Howel.*
- ARRENTA'TION.** *f.* [from *arrendar*, Span.
to farm.] The licensing an owner of lands
in the forest, to inclose.
- ARREPTI'TIOUS.** *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]
1. Snatched away.
2. [from *adrepo*, Lat.] Crept in privily.
- ARRE'ST.** *f.* [from *arrester*, Fr. to stop.]
1. [In law.] A stop or stay. An arrest is
a restraint of a man's person. *Cowel.*
2. Any caption. *Taylor.*
- To ARRE'ST.** *v. a.* [*arrester*, Fr.]
1. To seize by a mandate from a court.
Shakespeare.
2. To seize any thing by law. *Shakespeare.*
3. To seize; to lay hands on. *South.*
4. To with-hold; to hinder. *Davies.*
5. To stop motion. *Boyle.*
- ARRE'ST.** *f.* A mangey humour between the
ham and the pastern of the hinder legs of a
horse. *DiG.*
- To ARRI'DE.** *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]
1. To laugh at.
2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.
Not used.
- ARRI'ERE.** *f.* [French.] The last body of
an army. *Hayward.*
- ARRI'SION.** *f.* [from *arriſſo*, Lat.] A smiling
upon.
- ARRI'VAL.** *f.* [from *arriue*.] The act of
coming to any place; the attainment of
any purpose. *Waller.*
- ARRIVANCE.** *f.* [from *arriue*.] Com-
pany coming. *Shakespeare.*
- To ARRI'VE.** *v. n.* [*arriuer*, Fr.]
1. To come to any place by water.
2. To reach any place by travelling. *Sidney.*
3. To reach any point. *Locke.*
4. To gain any thing. *Addison.*
5. To happen. *Waller.*
- To ARRO'DE.** *v. a.* [*arredo*, Latin.] To
gnaw or nibble. *DiG.*

ART

- A'RROGANCE.** } *f.* [*arrogantia*, Latin.]
A'RROGANCY. } The act or quality of
taking much upon one's self. *Dryden.*
- A'RROGANT.** *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Haugh-
ty; proud. *Temple.*
- A'RROGANTLY.** *ad.* [from *arrogant*.] In
an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*
- A'RROGANTNESS.** *f.* [from *arrogant*.]
Arrogance.
- To A'RROGATE.** *v. a.* [*arrego*, Lat.] To
claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.
Raleigh.
- ARROGA'TION.** *f.* [from *arrogate*.] A
claiming in a proud manner.
- ARRO'SION.** *f.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A
gnawing.
- ARRO'W.** *f.* [*arpe*, Sax.] The pointed
weapon which is shot from a bow. *Hayward.*
- A'ROWHEAD.** *f.* [from *arrow* and *head*.]
A water plant.
- A'ROWY.** *a.* [from *arrow*.] Consisting
of arrows. *Par. Lett.*
- ARSE.** *f.* [*earpe*, Saxon.] The buttocks.
To bang an Arse: To be tardy, sluggish.
- ARSE FOOT.** *f.* A kind of water scowl.
- ARSE SMART.** *f.* A plant.
- A'RSENAL.** *f.* [*arsenal*, Ital.] A repository
of things requisite to war; a magazine.
Addison.
- ARSE'NICAL.** *a.* [from *arsenick*.] Con-
taining arsenick. *Woodward.*
- A'RSENICK.** *f.* [*arsenikos*.] A ponderous
mineral substance, volatile and uninflam-
mable, which gives a whiteness to metals
in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive
poison. *Woodward.*
- ART.** *f.* [*art*, Fr; *ars*, Lat.]
1. The power of doing something not
taught by nature and instinct. *Pope.*
2. A science; as, the liberal arts.
Ben. Johnson.
3. A trade. *Boyle.*
4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity. *Shakespeare.*
5. Cunning.
6. Speculation. *Shakespeare.*
- ARTE'RIAL.** *a.* [from *artery*.] That
which relates to the artery; that which is
contained in the artery. *Blackmore.*
- ARTERIOTOMY.** *f.* [from *arsinomia*, and
tomos, to cut.] The operation of letting
blood from the artery.
- A'RTERY.** *f.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An artery is
a conical canal, conveying the blood from
the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*
- A'RTFUL.** *a.* [from *art* and *full*.]
1. Performed with art. *Dryden.*
2. Artificial; not natural.
3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous. *Pope.*
- A'RTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *artful*.] With
art; skilfully. *Rogers.*
- ARTFULNESS.** *f.* [from *artful*.]
1. Skill. *Chrysa.*
2. Cunning.

ARTHR-

ART

ASB

ARTHRITICK. } *a.* [from *arthritis*.]
ARTHRITICAL. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbut.*
2. Relating to joints. *Brown.*

ARTHRITIS. *f.* [*ἀρθριτις*.] The gout.

A'RTICHOKE. *f.* [*artichault*, Fr.] This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree. *Miller.*

A'RTICK. *a.* [It should be written *artick*.] Northern. *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *f.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as *the*, *an*.
2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. *Tillotson.*
3. Term; stipulation. *Shakespeare.*
4. Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article*.] To stipulate; to make terms. *Donne.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles. *Taylor.*

ARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints.

ARTI'ULATE. *a.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct. *Milton.*
2. Branched out into articles. *Bacon.*

To ARTI'ULATE. *v. a.* [from *article*.]

1. To form words; to speak as a man. *Glanville.*
2. To draw up in articles. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make terms. *Shakespeare.*

ARTI'ULATELY. *ad.* [from *articulate*.]

1. In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'ULATENESS. *f.* [from *articulate*.]

1. The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. *f.* [from *articulate*.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones. *Ray.*
2. The act of forming words. *Holder.*
3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.

ARTIFICE. *f.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem. *South.*
2. Art; trade.

ARTI'FICER. *f.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer. *Sidney.*
2. A forger; a contriver. *Par. Lost.*
3. A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Johns.*

ARTIFI'CIAL. *a.* [*artificial*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural. *Wilkins.*
2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Shakespeare.*
3. Artful; contrived with skill. *Temple.*

ARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *artificial*.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance. *Ray.*
2. By art; not naturally. *Addison.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS. *f.* [from *artificial*.]

1. Artfulness.

ARTI'LLERY. *f.* It has no plural. [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war. *Bible.*
2. Cannon; great ordnance. *Denham.*

ARTISA'N. *f.* [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art. *Wotton.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman. *Addison.*
A'RTIST. *f.* [*artiste*, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art. *Newton.*
2. A skilful man; not a novice. *Locke.*

A'RTLESY. *ad.* [from *artless*.] In an artless manner; naturally; sincerely. *Pope.*

A'RTLESS. *a.* [from *art* and *less*.]

1. Unskilful. *Dryden.*
2. Without fraud; as, an *artless* maid.
3. Contrived without skill; as an *artless* tale.

To A'RTUATE. *v. a.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb. *Diss.*

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS. *a.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else. *Shakespeare.*
2. In the manner that. *Dryden.*
3. That; in a consequential sense. *Wotton.*
4. In the state of another. *A. Philips.*
5. Under a particular consideration. *Gay.*
6. Like; of the same kind with. *Watts.*
7. In the same degree with. *Blackmore.*
8. As if; in the same manner. *Dryden.*
9. According to what. *1 Cor.*
10. As it were, in some sort. *Bacon.*
11. While; at the same time that. *Addison.*
12. Because. *Taylor.*
13. As being. *Bacon.*
14. Equally. *Dryden.*
15. How; in what manner. *Boyle.*
16. With; answering to like or same. *Shakespeare.*
17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as*. *Bentley.*
18. Going before, *as*, in a comparative sense; the first *as* being sometimes understood. Bright *as* the sun. *Glanville.*
19. Answering to *such*. *Tillotson.*
20. Having *so* to answer it; in the conditional sense. *Locke.*
21. Answering to *so* conditionally. *Dryden.*
22. In a sense a comparison, followed by *so*. *Pope.*
23. As *for*; with respect to. *Dryden.*
24. As *to*; with respect to. *Swift.*
25. As *well as*; equally with. *Locke.*
26. As *though*; as if. *Sharp.*

A'SAFOETIDA. *f.* A gum or resin brought from the East-Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

ASARABA'CCA. *f.* [*asarum*, Latin.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ASBESTINE. *a.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible.

ASBESTOS. *f.* [*ἀσβεστός*.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to

ASC

ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endowed with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES. *f.* [*ἀσκαρίδις*, from *ἀσκαρῖν* to leap.] Little worms in the rectum.

Quincy.

To ASCEND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To mount upwards. *Milton.*
2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another. *Watts.*
3. To stand higher in genealogy. *Brooms.*

To ASCEND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Delany.*

ASCENDANT. *f.* [from *ascend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence. *Temple.*
2. Height; elevation. *Clarendon.*
3. Superiority; influence. *Ayliffe.*
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCENDANT. *a.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering. *South.*
2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon. *Brown.*

ASCENDENCY. *f.* [from *ascend.*] Influence; power. *Watts.*

ASCENSION. *f.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising.
2. The visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.
3. The thing rising, or mounting. *Brown.*

ASCENSION DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIVE. *a.* [from *ascend.*] In a state of ascent. *Brown.*

ASCENT. *f.* [*ascensus*, Latin.]

1. Rise; the act of rising. *Milton.*
2. The way by which one ascends. *Bacon.*
3. An eminence, or high place. *Addison.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. *Locke.*
2. To make confident. *Hammond.*

ASCERTA'INER. *f.* [from *ascertain.*] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *f.* [from *ascertain.*] A settled rule. *Swift.*

ASCETICK. *a.* [*ἀσκητικός*] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. *South.*

ASCETICK. *f.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris.*

ASCII. *f.* It has no singular. [*a* and *scia*.] Those people who, at certain times of the

ASK

year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCITES. *f.* [from *ἀσцитες*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL. *a.* [from *ascites*.] Dropsical.

ASCITICK. *a.* [from *ascites*.] Dropsical.

ASCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional. *Pope.*

ASCRIBABLE. *a.* [from *ascribe*.] That which may be ascribed. *Boyle.*

To ASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*ascribe*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause. *Dryden.*
2. To attribute to as a possessor. *Tillotson.*

ASCRPTION. *f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Diſ.*

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ascriptitius*, Lat.] That which is ascribed.

ASH. *f.* [*æsc*, Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*

A'SH-COLOURED. *a.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and grey. *Woodward.*

ASHA'MED. *a.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame. *Taylor.*

A'SHEN. *a.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood. *Dryden.*

A'SHES. *f.* wants the singular. [*ærca*, Sax.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby.*
2. The remains of the body. *Pope.*

ASHWE'DNESDAY. *f.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHLAR. *f.* [with masons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry.

A'SHLERING. *f.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets. *Builder's Diſ.*

ASHO'RE. *ad.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land. *Raleigh.*
2. To the shore; to the land. *Milton.*

A'SHWEED. *f.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY. *a.* [from *ash*.] Ash coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey. *Shakespeare.*

ASI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side. *Dryden.*
2. To another part. *Bacon.*
3. From the company. *Mar.*

A'SINARY. *a.* [*asynarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

A'SININE. *a.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton.*

To ASK. *v. a.* [*ærscan*, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg. *Swift.*
2. To demand; to claim. *Dryden.*
3. To enquire; to question. *Jeremiah.*
4. To require. *Addison.*

ASKA'NCE. *a.* Sideways; obliquely. *Milton.*

ASKA'UNCE. *a.* Sideways; obliquely. *Milton.*

ASKA'UNT. *a.* Sideways; obliquely. *Milton.*

ASKA'UNT. *ad.* Obliquely; on one side.
Dryden.

A'SKER. *f.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner.

South.

2. Enquirer.

Digby.

A'SKER. *f.* A water-newt.

ASKE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously.

Prior.

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack*.] To remit; to slacken.

Spenser.

ASLA'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side.

Dryden.

ASLE'EP. *ad.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.

Dryden.

2. To sleep.

Milton.

ASLOPE. *ad.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With declivity; obliquely.

Hudibras.

ASP, or ASPICK. *f.* A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy.

Milton.

ASP. *f.* A tree.

ASPALATHUS. *f.*

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently in much repute as an astringent, but now little used.

ASPA'RAGUS. *f.* The name of a plant.

A'SPECT. *f.* [*aspectus*, Latin.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

Burnet.

2. Countenance; look.

Pope.

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

Milton.

4. Direction towards any point; position.

Swift.

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

Locke.

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

Bentley.

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Latin.] To behold.

Temple.

ASPE'CTABLE. *a.* [*aspectabilis*, Latin.]

Visible.

Ray.

ASPE'CTION. *f.* [from *aspe*.] Beholding; view.

Bacon.

A'SPEN. *f.* [*erpe*, Saxon.] A tree; the leaves of which always tremble.

Spenser.

A'SPEN. *a.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Gay.

2. Made of aspen wood.

ASPER. *a.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged.

Bacon.

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To make rough.

Boyle.

ASPERATION. *f.* [from *asperate*.] A making rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*asper* and *folium*, Latin.] Plants so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *f.* [*asperitas*, Latin.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Boyle.

2. Roughness of sound.

3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper.

Rogers.

ASPERNA'TION. *f.* [*aspernatio*, Latin.]

Neglect; disregard.

Dick.

A'SPEROUS. *a.* [*asper*, Latin.] Rough; uneven.

Boyle.

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Latin.] To bespatter with censure or calumny.

Swift.

ASPE'RSION. *f.* [*aspergio*, Latin.]

1. A sprinkling.

Shakespeare.

2. Calumny; censure.

Dryden.

ASPHA'LTICK. *a.* [from *asphaltus*.] Gummy; bituminous.

Milton.

ASPHA'LTOS. *f.* [*ἀσφαλτος*, bitumen.]

A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHA'LTUM. *f.* [Latin.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

A'SPHODEL. *f.* [*asphodelus*, Latin.] Day-lily.

Pope.

A'SPICK. *f.* [See *Asp*.] The name of a serpent.

Addison.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Latin.] To pronounce with full breath; as, *borse*, *hag*.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Latin.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Dryden.

A'SPIRATE. *a.* [*aspiratus*, Latin.] Pronounced with full breath.

Haller.

ASPIRA'TION. *f.* [*aspiratio*, Latin.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish.

Watts.

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high.

Shakespeare.

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

Haller.

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Latin.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher.

Sidney. Davison.

2. To rise higher.

Waller.

ASPORTA'TION. *f.* [*asportatio*, Latin.] A carrying away.

Dick.

ASQUI'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

Swift.

ASS. *f.* [*asinus*, Latin.]

1. An animal of burden.

Shakespeare.

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

Shakespeare.

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*assailler*, French.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon.

Spenser.

2. To attack with argument, or censure.

Pope.

ASSA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *assail*.] That which may be attacked.

Shakespeare.

ASSA'IL-

ASS

ASSA'ILANT. *f.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*

ASSA'ILANT. *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER. *f.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*

ASSAPA'NICK. *f.* The flying squirrel.

ASSA'RT. *f.* [*assart*, French.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowel.*

ASSA'SSIN. } *f.* [*assassin*, French.] A murderer; one that kills by sudden violence. *Pope.*

ASSA'SSINATE. } *f.* [from *assassin*.] The crime of an assassin; murder. *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]

1. To murder by violence. *Dryden.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *f.* [from *assassinate*.] The act of assassinating. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *f.* [from *assassinate*.] Murderer; mankiller.

ASSA'TION. *f.* [*assatus*, roasted, Latin.] Roasting. *Brown.*

ASSA'ULT. *f.* [*assault*, French.]

1. Storm; opposed to *sap* or *siege*. *Bacon.*

2. Violence. *Spenser.*

3. Invasion; hostility; attack. *Clarendon.*

4. [In law.] A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. *Cowel.*

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTER. *f.* [from *assault*.] One who violently assaults another. *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y. *f.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. Examination. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In law.] The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Cowel.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing. *Spenser.*

4. Attack; trouble. *Spenser.*

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. To make trial of. *Hayward.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals. *Milton.*

3. To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*

ASSA'YER. *f.* [from *assay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver. *Cowel.*

ASSECTA'TION. *f.* [*assectatio*, Latin.] Attendance. *DiE.*

ASSECU'TION. *f.* [from *assequor*, *assecutum*, Lat. to obtain.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *f.* [*assemblage*, French.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shakespeare.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together. *Daniel.*

ASS

ASSE'MBLY. *f.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakespeare.*

ASSE'NT. *f.* [*assensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement. *Hooker.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Latin.] To concede; to yield to. *AEI.*

ASSENTA'TION. *f.* [*assentatio*, Latin.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery. *DiE.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *f.* [from *assent*.] Consent. *Brown.*

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*asserto*, Latin.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*

2. To affirm.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *f.* [from *assert*.] The act of asserting. *Brown.*

ASSE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *assert*.] Positive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTOR. *f.* [from *assert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Prior.*

To ASSE'VE. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Latin.] To serve, help, or second. *DiE.*

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *assessare*, Italian.] To charge with any certain sum. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *f.* [*assessio*, Latin.] A sitting down by one. *DiE.*

ASSE'SSMENT. *f.* [from *to assess*.]

1. The sum levied on certain property.

2. The act of assessing. *Hewel.*

ASSE'SSOR. *f.* [*assessor*, Latin.]

1. The person that sits by the judge. *Dryden.*

2. He that sits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.*

3. [from *assess*.] He that lays taxes.

A'SSETS. *f.* without the singular. [*assets*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VE. } *v. a.* To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

To ASSE'VERATE. } great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *f.* [from *asseverate*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*

A'SSHEAD. *f.* [from *ass* and *head*.] A block-head. *Shakespeare.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *f.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rogers.*

ASSIDUOUS. *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application. *Prior.*

ASSIDUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *assiduus*.] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*

ASSIE'NTO. *f.* [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves. *To*

To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, French.]

1. To mark out; to appoint. *Addison.*
2. To fix with regard to quantity or value. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *a.* [from *assign.*] That

which may be marked out, or fixed. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *f.* [*assignatio*, Latin.]

1. An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments. *Swift.*
2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE'. *f.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNER. *f.* [from *assign.*] He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT. *f.* [from *assign.*] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person. *Locke.*

ASSI'MILABLE. *a.* [from *assimilate.*] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else. *Brown.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.* [*assimilo*, Latin.]

1. To convert to the same nature with another thing. *Newton.*
2. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance. *Swift.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *f.* [from *assimilate.*] Likeness. *DiB.*

ASSIMILA'TION. *f.* [from *assimilate.*]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being assimilated. *Brown.*
3. The act of growing like some other being. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSI'ST. *v. a.* [*assistere*, Fr. *assistere*, Lat.] To help. *Romans.*

ASSI'STANCE. *f.* [*assistance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance. *Stillingsfleet.*

ASSI'STANT. *a.* [from *assist.*] Helping; lending aid. *Hale.*

ASSI'STANT. *f.* [from *assist.*] A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial. *Bacon.*

ASSI'ZE. *f.* [*assise*, French, a sitting.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or statute.
4. The court where the writs are taken. *Cowel.*

5. Any court of justice. *Dryden.*

6. *Affixe of bread*, measure or quantity.

7. Measure; rate. *Spenser.*

To ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSI'ZER. *f.* [from *assise.*] An officer that has the care of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*associer*, French.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany. *Shakespeare.*

ASSO'CIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Confederate, *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A partner. *Sidney.*

2. A confederate. *Hooker.*

3. A companion. *Wotton.*

ASSOCIA'TION. *f.* [from *associate.*]

1. Union; conjunction; society. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy. *Hooker.*

3. Partnership. *Boyle.*

4. Connection. *Watts.*

5. Apposition; union of matter. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE. *f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. *DiB.*

A'SSONANT. *a.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Resembling another sound. *DiB.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *sort*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenser.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [*assuere*, Saxon.]

1. To mitigate; to soften. *Addison.*

2. To appease; to pacify. *Clarendon.*

3. To ease.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* To abate. *Gauche.*

ASSUA'GEMENT. *f.* [from *assuage.*] What mitigates or softens. *Spenser.*

ASSUA'GER. *f.* [from *assuage.*] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *assuage.*] Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to. *Shakespeare.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *f.* [*assuefacio*, Latin.] The state of being accustomed. *Brown.*

ASSU'ETUDE. *f.* [*assuetudo*, Latin.] Accustomance; custom. *Bacon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Latin.]

1. To take. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly. *Collier.*

4. To suppose something without proof. *Boyle.*

5. To appropriate. *Clarendon.*

ASSU'MER. *f.* [from *assume.*] An arrogant man. *South.*

ASSU'MING. *participle a.* [from *assume.*] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden.*

ASSU'MPSIT. *f.* [*assumo*, Latin.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowel.*

ASSU'MP-

ASSU'MPTION. *f.* [*assumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self. *Hammond.*
2. The supposition of any thing without farther proof. *Norris.*
3. The thing supposed; a postulate. *Dryd.*
4. The taking up any person into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*

ASSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*assumptivus*, Latin.]

That may be assumed.

ASSU'RANCE. *f.* [*assurance*, French.]

1. Certain expectation. *Tillotson.*
2. Secure confidence; trust. *Spenser.*
3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge. *South.*
4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness. *Rogers.*
5. Confidence; want of modesty. *Sidney.*
6. Ground of confidence; security given. *Davies.*
7. Spirit; intrepidity. *Dryden.*
8. Sanguinity; readiness to hope. *Hamm.*
9. Testimony of credit. *Tillotson.*
10. Conviction. *Tillotson.*
11. Insurance.

To ASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*asseurer*, French.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise. *Maccabees.*
2. To secure another. *Rogers.*
3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear. *Milton.*
4. To make secure. *Spenser.*
5. To affiancé; to betroth. *Shakespeare.*

ASSU'RED. *participle a.* [*from assure.*]

1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.*
2. Certain; not doubting. *Shakespeare.*
3. Immodest; viciously confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *ad.* [*from assured.*] Certainly; indubitably. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS. *f.* [*from assured.*] The state of being assured; certainty.

ASSU'RER. *f.* [*from assure.*]

1. He that gives assurance.
2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

A'STERISK. *f.* A mark in printing; as *. *Grew.*

A'STERISM. *f.* [*asterismus*, Latin.] A constellation. *Bentley.*

A'STHMA. *f.* [*ἄσθμα*.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough. *Floyer.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*from asthma.*]
ASTHMA'TICK. } Troubled with an asthma. *Floyer.*

ASTE'RN. *ad.* [*from a and stern.*] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship. *Dryden.*

To ASTE'RT. *v. a.* To terrify; to startle; to fright. *Spenser.*

ASTO'NIED. *participle a.* A word used for astonished. *Isaiab.*

To ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr.] To

confound with fear or wonder; to amaze.

ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *f.* [*from astonish.*] Quality to excite astonishment. *Addison.*

ASTO'NISHMENT. *f.* [*astonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confusion of mind. *South.*

To ASTO'UND. *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. *Milton.*

ASTRA'DDLE. *ad.* [*from a and straddle.*] With one's legs across any thing. *Diſc.*

A'STRAGAL. *f.* [*ἀστέρας*.] A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Speſt.*

A'STRAL. *a.* [*from astrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars. *Dryden.*

ASTRA'Y. *ad.* [*from a and stray.*] Out of the right way. *Milton.*

To ASTRIC'T. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbutnot.*

ASTRI'CTION. *f.* [*astrictio*, Latin.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [*from astrict.*] Stiptick; binding.

ASTRI'CTORY. *a.* [*astrictorius*, Latin.] Astrigent.

ASTRI'DE. *ad.* [*from a and stride.*] With the legs open. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars. *Diſc.*

To ASTRIN'GE. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Latin.] To press any contraction; to make the parts draw together. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY. *f.* [*from astringe.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting. *Bacon.*

ASTRO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*from ἀστρον* and γράφω.] The science of describing the stars.

A'STROLABE. *f.* [*ἀστρολάβιον*, of ἀστρο, a star, and λαβῆν, to take.] An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun or stars, at sea.

ASTRO'LOGER. *f.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretel or discover events. *Swift.*

ASTROLO'GIAN. *f.* [*from astrology.*] Astrologer. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL. } *a.* [*from astrology.*]
ASTROLO'GICK. } Relating to astrology; professing astrology. *Wotton.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [*from astrology.*] In an astrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. v.* [*from astrology.*] To practise astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *f.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars. *Swift.*

ASTRO'

A T

A T M

ASTRO'NOMER. *f.* [from ἀστρον and νόμος.] He that studies the celestial motions. *Locke.*

ASTRONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from astronomy.]
ASTRONO'MICK. } Belonging to astronomy. *Brown.*

ASTRONO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from astronomical.] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY. *f.* [ἀστρονομία.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. *Cowley.*

ASTRO-THEO'LOGY. *f.* [astrum and theologia, Latin.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

ASU'NDER. *ad.* [a-sundrian, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together. *Davies.*

ASY'LUM. *f.* [ἀσυλον.] A sanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe.*

ASY'MMETRY. *f.* [from ἀσυμμετρία.] Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion. *Grew.*

A'SYMP'TOTE. *f.* [from ἀσύνπτω.] *Asymp-* *notes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which would never meet. *Grew.*

AST'NDETON. *f.* [ἀσύνδετον.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is *in* it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *At* before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event. *Swift.*

3. *At* before a causal word signifies nearly the same as *with*. *Dryden.*

4. *At* before a superlative adjective implies *in the state*, as *at* most, *in the state* of most perfection, &c. *South.*

5. *At* signifies the particular condition of the person; as, *at* peace. *Swift.*

6. *At* sometimes marks employment or attention. *Pope.*

7. *At* sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French *a*; as, a man *at* arms. *Shakespeare.*

8. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is. *Pope.*

9. *At* sometimes signifies in consequence of. *Hale.*

10. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act. *Dryden.*

11. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation. *Swift.*

12. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*. *Dryden.*

13. *At* sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to. *Dryden.*

14. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. *Gellier.*

Vol. I.

15. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action. *Dryden.*

16. *At* means sometimes application to. *Pope.*

17. *At* all. In any manner. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *f.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors. *Dryden.*

ATARA'XIA. } *f.* Exemption from vexa-
ATARA'XY. } tion; tranquillity. *Glanville.*

ATE. The preterite of *eat*. *South.*

A'THANOR. *f.* A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.

A'THEISM. *f.* [from atheïst.] The disbelief of a God. *Tillotson.*

A'THEIST. *f.* [ἀθεϊστας.] One that denies the existence of God. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *a.* Atheistical; denying God. *Milton.*

ATHEI'STICAL. *a.* [from atheïst.] Given to atheism; impious. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from atheïstical.] In an atheistical manner. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *f.* [from atheïstical.] The quality of being atheistical. *Hammond.*

ATHEI'STICK. *a.* [from atheïst.] Given to atheism. *Ray.*

A'THEOUS. *a.* [ἀθεος.] Atheistick; godless. *Milton.*

ATHERO'MA. *f.* [ἀθήρωμα.] A species of wen. *Sharpe.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *a.* [from atheroma.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. *Wise.*

ATHI'RST. *a.* [from a and thirst.] Thirsty; in want of drink. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *a.* [from αθλητα, Latin.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from a and thwart.]

1. Across; transverse to any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Through. *Addison.*

ATHWA'RT. *ad.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wrong. *Shakespeare.*

ATVLT. *ad.* [from a and tilt.]

1. With the action of a man making a thrust. *Hudibras.*

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *f.*

1. A collection of maps.

2. A large square table.

3. Sometimes the supporter of a building.

4. A rich kind of silk.

A'TMOSPHERE. *f.* [ἀτμός and σφαῖρα.] The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL. *a.* [from atmosphere.] Belonging to the atmosphere. *Boyle.*

ATT

A'TOM. *f.* [*atomus*, Lat.]
 1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided. Ray.
 2. Any thing extremely small. Shakesp.
A'TOMICAL. *a.* [from *atom*.]
 1. Consisting of atoms. Brown.
 2. Relating to atoms. Bentley.
A'TOMIST. *f.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the atomical philosophy. Locke.
A'TOMY. *f.* An atom. Shakesp.
To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [*to be at one*.]
 1. To agree; to accord. Shakesp.
 2. To stand as an equivalent for something. Locke.
To ATO'NE. *v. a.* To expiate. Pope.
ATO'NEMENT. *f.* [from *atone*.]
 1. Agreement; concord. Shakesp.
 2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent. Swift.
ATO'P. *ad.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top. Milton.
ATRABILA'RIAN. *a.* [from *atra* and *bilis*, Lat.] Melancholy. Arbuthnot.
ATRABILA'RIOUS. *a.* Melancholick.
ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *atrabilarious*.] The state of being melancholy.
ATRA'MENTAL. *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. Brown.
ATRA'MENTOUS. *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. Brown.
ATRO'CIOUS. *a.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous. Aylliffe.
ATRO'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious manner.
ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being enormously criminal.
ATRO'CITY. *f.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedness.
A'TROPHY. *f.* [*ἀτροφία*.] Want of nourishment; a disease. Milton.
To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]
 1. To arrest; to take or apprehend. Corneil.
 2. To seize. Shakesp.
 3. To lay hold on. Shakesp.
 4. To win; to gain over; to enamour. Milton.
 5. To fix to one's interest. Rogers.
ATTA'CHMENT. *f.* [*attachement*, Fr.] Adherence; regard. Addison.
To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]
 1. To assault an enemy. Philips.
 2. To impugn in any manner.
ATTA'CK. *f.* [from the verb.] An assault. Pope.
ATTA'CKER. *f.* [from *attack*.] The person that attacks.
To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr.]
 1. To gain; to procure. Tillotson.
 2. To overtake. Bacon.
 3. To come to. Milton.
 4. To reach; to equal. Bacon.
To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*
 1. To come to a certain state. Arbuthnot.
 2. To arrive at.

ATT

ATTA'IN. *f.* [from the verb.] The thing attained. Not used. Glanville.
ATTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *attain*.] That which may be attained; procurable. Tillotson.
ATTA'INABLENESS. *f.* [from *attainable*.] The quality of being attainable. Chycyn.
ATTA'INDER. *f.* [from *to attain*.]
 1. The act of attaining in law. Bacon.
 2. Taint. Shakesp.
ATTA'INMENT. *f.* [from *attain*.]
 1. That which is attained; acquisition. Green.
 2. The act or power of attaining. Hooker.
To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
 1. To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence. A man is attainted two ways, by appearance, or by process. Spenser.
 2. To taint; to corrupt. Shakesp.
ATTA'INT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness. Shakesp.
 2. Stain; spot; taint. Shakesp.
ATTA'INTURE. *f.* [from *attaint*.] Reproach; imputation. Shakesp.
To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt. Not used.
To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Latin.]
 1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else. Bacon.
 2. To regulate; to soften. Bacon.
 3. To mix in just proportions. Spenser.
 4. To fit to something else. Pope.
To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attemperare*, Lat.] To proportion to something. Ham.
To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
 1. To attack; to venture upon. Milton.
 2. To try; to endeavour. Macpherson.
ATTE'MPT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An attack. Bacon.
 2. An essay; an endeavour. Dryden.
ATTE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *attempt*.] Liable to attempts or attacks. Shakesp.
ATTE'MPTER. *f.* [from *attempt*.]
 1. The person that attempts. Milton.
 2. An endeavourer. Glanville.
To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.]
 1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. Shakesp.
 2. To wait on. Shakesp.
 3. To accompany as an enemy. Clarendon.
 4. To be present with, upon a summons. Clarendon.
 5. To be appendant to. Arbuthnot.
 6. To wait on, as on a charge. Spenser.
 7. To be consequent to. Clarendon.
 8. To remain to; to await. Locke.
 9. To wait for insidiously. Shakesp.
 10. To be bent upon any object. Dryden.
 11. To stay for. Dryden.
To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*
 1. To yield attention. Taylor.
 2. To

ATT

ATT

2. To stay; to delay. *Davies.*
ATTENDANCE. *f.* [*attendance, Fr.*] *Davies.*
 1. The act of waiting on another. *Shak.*
 2. Service. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The persons waiting; a train. *Milton.*
 4. Attention; regard. *Timothy.*
 5. Expectation. Not used. *Hooker.*
ATTENDANT. *a.* [*attendant, Fr.*] Accompanying as subordinate. *Milton.*
ATTENDANT. *f.*
 1. One that attends. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One that belongs to the train. *Dryden.*
 3. One that waits as a suitor or agent. *Burnet.*
 4. One that is present at any thing. *Swift.*
 5. A concomitant; a consequent. *Watts.*
ATTENDER. *f.* [from *attend.*] Companion; associate. *Ben. Johnson.*
ATTENT. *a.* [*attentus, Latin.*] Intent; attentive. *Chronicles. Taylor.*
ATTENTATES. *f.* [*attentata, Lat.*] Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*
ATTENTION. *f.* [*attention, Fr.*] The act of attending or heeding. *Locke.*
ATTENTIVE. *a.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*
ATTENTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*
ATTENTIVENESS. *f.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfulness; attention. *Shakespeare.*
ATTENUANT. *a.* [*attenuans, Latin.*] What has the power of making thin, or slender. *Newton.*
ATTENUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender. *Bacon.*
ATTENUATION. *f.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or slender. *Bacon.*
UTTER. *f.* [*uten, Sax.*] Corrupt matter. *Skin.*
TO ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*attestor, Lat.*]
 1. To bear witness of; to witness. *Addis.*
 2. To call to witness. *Dryden.*
ATTE'ST. *f.* [from the verb.] Testimony; attestation. *Milton.*
ATTESTATION. *f.* [from *attest.*] Testimony; evidence. *Woodward.*
ATTIGUOUS. *a.* [*attiguus, Lat.*] Hard by.
TO ATTINGE. *v. a.* [*atingo, Lat.*] To touch lightly.
TO ATTIRE. *v. a.* [*attirer, Fr.*] To dress; to habit; to array. *Spenser.*
ATTIRE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Clothes; dress. *Davies.*
 2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.
 3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts; the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*.
ATTIRER. *f.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dresser.

ATTITUDE. *f.* [*attitude, Fr.*] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed. *Prior.*
ATTO'LLENT. *a.* [*attollens, Lat.*] That which raises or lifts up. *Derham.*
ATTORNEY. *f.* [*attornatus, low Lat.*]
 1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence.
 2. Attorneys in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another. *Shakespeare.*
TO ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To perform by proxy. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To employ as a proxy. *Shakespeare.*
ATTORNEYSHIP. *f.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney. *Shakespeare.*
ATTO'URNMENT. *f.* [*attournement, Fr.*] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Cowel.*
TO ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attraho, attrahum, Latin.*]
 1. To draw to something. *Brown.*
 2. To allure; to invite. *Milton.*
ATTRA'CT. *f.* [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing. *Hudibras.*
ATTRA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *attrah.*] Having the power to draw. *Ray.*
ATTRA'CTION. *f.* [from *attrah.*]
 1. The power of drawing any thing. *Bacon. Newton.*
 2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shakespeare.*
ATTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *attrah.*]
 1. Having the power to draw any thing. *Blackmore.*
 2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Milton.*
ATTRA'CTIVE. *f.* [from *attrah.*] That which draws or incites. *South.*
ATTRA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attrahive.*] With the power of attracting.
ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *f.* [from *attrahive.*] The quality of being attractive.
ATTRA'CTOR. *f.* [from *attrah.*] The agent that attracts. *Brown.*
A'TTRAHENT. *f.* [*attrahens, Lat.*] That which draws. *Glanville.*
ATTRACTA'TION. *f.* [*attrahatio, Lat.*] Frequent handling. *Dis.*
ATTRI'BUTABLE. *a.* [*attribuo, Latin.*] That which may be ascribed or attributed. *Hale.*
TO ATTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo, Lat.*]
 1. To ascribe; to yield. *Tillotson.*
 2. To impute, as to a cause. *Newton.*
A'TTRIBUTE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh.*
 2. Quality adherent. *Bacon.*

A U C

A V E

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. *Addison.*
 4. Reputation; honour. *Shakespeare.*
ATTRIBUTION. *f.* [from *to attribute.*] Commendation. *Shakespeare.*
ATTRITE. *a.* [attritus, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*
ATTRITENESS. *f.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.
ATTRITION. *f.* [attritio, Lat.]
 1. The act of wearing things by rubbing. *Woodward.*
 2. Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.
TO ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]
 1. To make any thing musical. *Milton.*
 2. To tune one thing to another.
ATWEEN. *ad. or prep.* Betwixt; between. *Spenser.*
ATWIXT. *prep.* In the middle of two things. *Spenser.*
TO AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.]
 1. To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden.*
 2. To promote; to prosper; to assist. *Pope.*
AVAIL. *f.* [from *to avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*
AVAILABLE. *a.* [from *avail.*]
 1. Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker.*
 2. Powerful; having force. *Atterbury.*
AVAILABLENESS. *f.* [from *avail.*] Power of promoting the end for which it is used. *Hale.*
AVAILABLY. *ad.* [from *available.*] Powerfully; profitably.
AVAILMENT. *f.* [from *avail.*] Usefulness; advantage.
TO AVA'LE. *v. a.* [avaler, Fr. to let sink.] To let fall; to depress. *Wotton.*
TO AVA'LE. *v. n.* To sink. *Spenser.*
AVA'NT-GUARD. *f.* [avantgarde, Fr.] The van. *Hayward.*
A'VARICE. *f.* [avarice, Fr.] Covetousness; insatiable desire. *Dryden.*
AVARICIOUS. *a.* [avaricieux, Fr.] Covetous. *Broom.*
AVARICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetously.
AVARICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.
AVA'UNT. *interject.* [avant, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Dunciad.*
A'UBURNE. *a.* [from *aubour*, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour. *Philips.*
AUCTION. *f.* [auccio, Lat.]
 1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another.
 2. The things sold by auction. *Pope.*
TO AUCTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sell by auction.
AUCTIONARY. *a.* [from *auccio.*] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*

AUCTIONIER. *f.* [from *auccio.*] The person that manages an auction.
AU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of increasing quality. Not used.
AUCUPA'TION. *f.* [aucupatio, Latin] Fowling; bird-catching.
AUDA'CIOUS. *a.* [audacieux, Fr.] Bold; impudent. *Dryden.*
AUDA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently. *Shakespeare.*
AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.
AUDA'CITY. *f.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness. *Taylor.*
AUDIBLE. *a.* [audibilis, Lat.]
 1. That which may be perceived by hearing. *Green.*
 2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*
AUDIBLENESS. *f.* [from *audible.*] Capableness of being heard.
AUDIBLY. *ad.* [from *audible.*] In such manner as to be heard. *Milton.*
AUDI'ENCE. *f.* [audience, Fr.]
 1. The act of hearing. *Milton.*
 2. The liberty of speaking granted; hearing. *Hooker.*
 3. An auditory; persons collected to hear. *Atterbury.*
 4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message. *Dryden.*
AUDI'ENCE Court. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court.
AUDIT. *f.* [from *audit*, he hears, Latin] A final account. *Shakespeare.*
TO AUDIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take an account finally. *Arbutnot.*
AUDI'TION. *f.* [auditis, Lat.] Hearing.
AUDITOR. *f.* [auditor, Lat.]
 1. A hearer. *Sidney.*
 2. A person employed to take an account ultimately. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Com.*
AUDITORY. *a.* [auditorius, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing. *Newton.*
AUDITORY. *f.* [auditorium, Lat.]
 1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear. *Atterbury.*
 2. A place where lectures are to be heard.
AUDITRESS. *f.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears. *Milton.*
TO AVE'L. *v. a.* [avello, Lat.] To pass away. *Brown.*
A'VE MARY. *f.* A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shakespeare.*
A'VENAGE. *f.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
TO AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [avenger, Fr.]
 1. To revenge. *Johnson.*
 2. To punish. *Dryden.*
AVE'NGE

AUG

AVO

AVE'NGEANCE. *f.* [from *avenger*.] Punishment. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *f.* [from *avenger*.] Vengeance; revenge. *Spenser.*

AVE'NGER. *f.* [from *avenger*.]

1. Punisher. *Par. Loft.*
2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*

A'VENS. *f.* Herb bennet.

AVE'NTURE. *f.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony. *Cowel.*

A'VENUE. *f.* [*avenue*, French.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.*
2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.

To AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, French.] To declare positively. *Prior.*

A'VERAGE. *f.* [*averagium*, Latin.]

1. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king. *Chambers.*
2. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *f.* [from *aver*.] Establishment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*

AVE'RNAT. *f.* A sort of grape.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Latin.] To root up. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION. *f.* [from *aversor*, Latin.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*

AVE'RSE. *a.* [*aversus*, Latin.]

1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.*
2. Not pleased with; unwilling to. *Prior.*

AVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *averse*.]

1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly. *Brown.*

AVE'RSENESS. *f.* [from *averse*.] Unwillingness; backwardness. *Atterbury.*

AVE'RSION. *f.* [*aversio*, French.]

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation. *Milton.*
2. The cause of aversion. *Pope.*

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Latin.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. To put by. *Spratt.*

AUF. *f.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. See *OAF*.

A'UGER. *f.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. *Moxon.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [*auht*, *aphr*, Saxon.] Any thing. *Addison.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, French.]

- To encrease; to make bigger, or more. *Fairfax.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To encrease; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*

A'UGMENT. *f.* [*augmentum*, Latin.]

1. Encrease. *Walton.*
2. State of encrease. *Wifeman.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *f.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of encreasing or making bigger. *Addison.*
2. The state of being made bigger. *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Black.*

AU'GUR. *f.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess to conjecture by signs. *Dryden.*

To AUGU'RATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Latin.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURER. *f.* [from *augur*.] The same with *augur*. *Shakespeare.*

AUGURIAL. *a.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURY. *f.* [*augurium*, Latin.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens. *Swift.*
2. The rules observed by augurs. *L'Estrange.*
3. An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*

AUGU'ST. *a.* [*augustus*, Latin.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*

AUGU'ST. *a.* [*augustus*, Latin.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive. *Peacock.*

AUGU'STNESS. *f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity.

A'VIARY. *f.* [from *avis*, Latin.] A place inclosed to keep birds in. *Evelyn.*

AVIDITY. *f.* [*avidité*, Fr.] Greediness; eagerness.

AVITOUS. *a.* [*avitus*, Latin.] Left by a man's ancestors. Not used.

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*avisor*, French.]

1. To counsel. *Spenser.*
2. To bethink himself. *Spenser.*
3. To confider. *Spenser.*

AULD. *a.* [old, Saxon.] Old. *Shakespeare.*

AULE'TICK. *a.* [*auleticus*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes.

A'ULICK. *a.* [*aulicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *f.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr.] To variegate. *Fairy Queen.*

AUNT. *f.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father or mother's sister. *Pope.*

AVOCA'DO. *f.* A plant.

To A'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call away. *Boyle.*

AVOCA'TION. *f.* [from *avocate*.]

1. The act of calling aside. *Dryden.*
2. The business that calls. *Hale.*

To AVO'ID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, French.]

1. To shun; to escape. *Tillotson.*
2. To endeavour to shun. *Shakespeare.*
3. To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon.*
4. To oppose; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*

To AVO'ID. *v. n.*

1. To retire. *Sam.*
2. To become void or vacant. *Sylliffe.*

AVO'ID.

AUR

AVOIDABLE. *a.* [from *avoid.*] That which may be avoided, or escaped. *Locke.*

AVOIDANCE. *f.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The act of avoiding. *Watts.*
2. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*

AVOIDER. *f.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The person that thins any thing.
2. The person that carries any thing away.
3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS. *a.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable. *Dennis.*

AVOIRDUPOIS. [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. *Arbutnot.*

AVOLA'TION. *f.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] The flying away. *Brown.*

TO AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, French.]

1. To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*
2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenser.*
3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*

AVO'UCH. *f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence. *Shakespeare.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *a.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *f.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

TO AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To justify; not to dissemble. *Swift.*

AVO'WABLE. *a.* [from *avow.*] That which may be openly declared.

AVO'WAL. *f.* [from *avow.*] Justificatory declaration.

AVO'WEDLY. *ad.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner. *Clarendon.*

AVOW'E. *f.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of avowson of any church belongs.

AVO'WER. *f.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or justifies. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *f.* [from *avow.*] Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his *avowry*.

AVO'WSAL. *f.* [from *avow.*] A confession.

AVO'WTRY. *f.* [See *ADVOWTRY.*] Adultery.

A'URATE. *f.* A sort of pear.

AURE'LIA. *f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects; the chrysalis. *Ray.*

A'URICLE. *f.* [*auricula*, Latin.]

1. The external ear.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof. *Ray.*

AUT

AURI'cula. *f.* Bear's ear; a flower.

AURI'cular. *a.* [from *auricula*, Latin.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Secret; told in the ear.

AURI'cularly. *ad.* In a secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

AURI'ferous. *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold. *Thomson.*

AURIGA'TION. *f.* [*auriga*, Latin.] The act of driving carriages. Not used.

AURO'RA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A species of crowfoot.
2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

A'URUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Garib.*

AUSCULTA'TION. *f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to.

A'USPICE. *f.* [*auspiciu*, Latin.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
2. Protection; favour shewn. *B. Johnson.*
3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIAL. *a.* [from *auspice.*] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSP'ICIOUS. *a.* [from *auspice.*]

1. With omens of success.
2. Prosperous; fortunate. *Dryden.*
3. Favourable; kind; propitious. *Shakespeare.*
4. Lucky; happy; applied to things. *Roscommon.*

AUSP'ICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *auspicious.*] Happily; prosperously.

AUSP'ICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *auspicious.*] Prosperity; happiness.

AUSTE'RE. *a.* [*austerus*, Latin.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid. *Rogers.*
2. Sour of taste; harsh. *Blackmore.*

AUSTE'RELY. *ad.* [from *austere.*] Severely; rigidly. *Paradise Lost.*

AUSTE'RENESS. *f.* [from *austere.*]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour. *Shakespeare.*
2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTE'RITY. *f.* [from *austere.*]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Cruelty; harsh discipline. *Roscommon.*

A'USTRAL. *a.* [*australis*, Lat.] Southern.

TO A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auster*, Lat.] To tend towards the south. *Brown.*

A'USTRINE. *a.* [from *austrinus*, Latin.] Southern.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *a.* Authentick. *Hale.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *a.* [from *authentical.*] With circumstances requisite to procure authority. *South.*

AUTHE'N.

AUT

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *f.* [from *authentical*.] The quality of being authentick; genuineness. *Addison.*

AUTHE'NTICITY. *f.* [from *authentick*.] Authority; genuineness.

AUTHE'NTICK. *a.* [*authenticus*, Latin.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority. *Cowley.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *authentick*.] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *f.* [from *authentick*.] Authenticity.

AUTHOR. *f.* [*auctor*, Latin.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any thing. *Hooker.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing. *Dryden.*

3. The first writer of any thing. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general. *Shakespeare.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE. *a.* [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority. *Swift.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. *ad.* [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a shew of authority.

2. With due authority. *Hale.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *f.* [from *authoritative*.] Authoritative appearance.

AUTHO'RITY. *f.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power. *Shakespeare.*

2. Influence; credit. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule. *Tim.*

4. Support; countenance. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. Testimony. *Sidney.*

6. Credibility. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. *f.* [from *authorize*.] Establishment by authority. *Hale.*

To AUTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal. *Dryden.*

3. To establish any thing by authority. *Hooker.*

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any person or thing. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. *f.* [*αὐτοκρατία*.] Independent power.

AUTOGRA'PH. *f.* [*αὐτογραφία*.] A particular person's own writing; the original.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *autography*.] Of one's own writing.

AUTOMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *automaton*.] Having the power of moving itself.

AUTO'MATON. *f.* [*αὐτόματον*.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the power of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AUTO'NOMY. *f.* [*αὐτονομία*.] The living

AWA

according to one's mind and passions. Not in use.

A'UTOPSY. *f.* [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration. *Key.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *autopsy*.] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AUTO'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *autopsical*.] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AU'TUMN. *f.* [*autumnus*, Latin.] The season of the year between summer and winter. *Philips.*

AUTU'MNAL. *a.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn. *Deane.*

AVU'LSION. *f.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*

AUXE'SIS. *f.* [Latin.] Exornation, amplification.

AUXI'LIAR. *f.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]

AUXI'LIARY. *f.* Helper; assistant. *South.*

AUXI'LIAR. *f.* *a.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]

AUXI'LIARY. *f.* Assistant; helping. *Milton. Dryden.*

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*

AUXILIATION. *f.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid.

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*.]

1. To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax.*

2. To attend; to be in store for. *Boyle.*

AWA'IT. *f.* [from the verb.] Ambush. *Spenser.*

To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [peccan, Saxon.]

1. To rouse out of sleep. *Shakespeare.*

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep. *Dryden.*

3. To put into new action. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

AWA'KE. *a.* [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. See **AWAKE.**

To AWAR'D. *v. a.* [peardig, Saxon.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence. *Collins.*

2. To judge; to determine. *Pope.*

AWAR'D. *f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination. *Addison.*

AWA'RE. *ad.* [ὑπερῶς, Saxon.] Vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Pay. Loff.*

AWA'Y. *ad.* [apeg, Saxon.]

1. Absent. *Ben. Jonson.*

2. From any place or person. *Shakespeare.*

3. Let us go. *Shakespeare.*

4. Begone. *Smith.*

5. Out of one's own hand. *Tillemont.*

AWE. *f.* [ege, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence or fear. *Bacon.*

A'WEBAND. *f.* A check.

A'WFUL. *a.* [from *awe* and *full*.]

1. That

A W O

A Z U

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton.*
 2. Worshipful; invested with dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Watts.*
A'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner. *South.*
A'WFULNESS. *f.* [from *awful*.]
 1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity. *Addison.*
 2. The state of being struck with awe. *Taylor.*
To AWHAPPE. *v. a.* To strike; to confound. *Hubbard's Tale.*
AWHILE. *Some time.* *Milton.*
AWK. *a.* [awkward.] *Odd.* *L'Estrange.*
A'WKWARD. *a.* [æpərd, Saxon.]
 1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unready; unhandy; clumsy. *Dryden.*
 3. Perverse; untoward. *Hudibras.*
A'WKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *awkward*.]
 Clumsily; unready; inelegantly. *Sidney. Prior. Watts.*
A'WKWARDNESS. *f.* [from *awkward*.]
 Inelegance; want of gentility. *Watts.*
AWL. *f.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes. *Mortimer.*
A'WLESS. *a.* [from *awe*, and the negative *less*.]
 1. Without reverence. *Dryden.*
 2. Without the power of causing reverence. *Shakespeare.*
AWME. *f.* A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one of an English ton. *Arbutnot.*
AW'NING. *f.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel to keep off the weather. *Robinson Crusoe.*
AWO'KE. The preterite from *awake*.
A'WORK. *ad.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work; into a state of labour. *Hammond.*
A'WORKING. *a.* [from *awork*.] In the

state of working. *Hubbard's Tale.*
AWRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *wry*.]
 1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely. *Milton.*
 2. Asquint; with oblique vision. *Denham.*
 3. Not level; unevenly. *Brerewood.*
 4. Not equally between two points. *Pope.*
 5. Not in a right state; perversely. *Sidney.*
AXE. *f.* [eax, Saxon.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge. *Dryden.*
AXI'LLAR. } *a.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Be-
AXI'LLARY. } longing to the armpit. *Brown.*
A'XIOM. *f.* [axioma, Lat.] A proposition evident at first sight. *Hooker.*
A'XIS. *f.* [axis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve. *Bentley.*
A'XLE. } *f.* [axis, Latin.] The pin
A'XLE-TREE. } which passes through the
 midst of the wheel, on which the circum-
 volutions of the wheel are performed. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
AY. *ad.* [perhaps from *ais*, Latin.] Yes. *Shakespeare.*
AYE. *ad.* [aya, Saxon; aî.] Always; to eternity; for ever. *Philips.*
A'YGREEN. *f.* The same with *houfeleek*.
A'YRY. *f.* [See *AIRY*.]
A'ZIMUTH. *f.* [Arab.]
 1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.
 2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian.
 3. *Azimuth compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical *azimuth*.
AZU'RE. *a.* [azur, Fr.] Blue; faint blue. *Newton.*

B.

B A C

B, Is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.

BAA. *f.* [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, German.]

1. To prattle like a child. *Prior.*
2. To talk idly. *Arbutnot. Prior.*
3. To tell secrets. *L'Estrange.*
4. To talk much. *Prior.*

BA'BBLE. *f.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle. *Shakespeare.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *f.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate. *Milton.*

BA'BLER. *f.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker. *Rogers.*
2. A teller of secrets. *Fairy Queen.*

BABE. *f.* [*baban*, Welch.] An infant. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *f.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *a.* [from *babe*.] Childish. *Ascham.*

BA'BOON. *f.* [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largest kind. *Addison.*

BA'BY. *f.* [See **BABE**.]

1. A child; an infant. *Locke.*
2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with. *Stillingfleet.*

BA'CCATED. *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANA'LIAN. *f.* [from *bacchanalia*, Latin.] A drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts of Bacchus. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *f.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad leaved.

BACCI'FEROUS. *a.* Berry-bearing. *Ray.*

BA'CHELOR. *f.* [*baccalaureus*, Latin.]

1. A man unmarried. *Dryden.*
2. A man who takes his first degrees. *Ascham.*

3. A knight of the lowest order.

BA'CHELORS. *Button.* Campion; an herb.

BA'CHELORSHIP. *f.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakespeare.*

BACK. *f.* [*bac*, *bæc*, Saxon.]

1. The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*
2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut. *Doine.*
3. Part of the body; which requires cloaths. *Locke.*
4. The rear. *Clarendon.*
5. The place behind. *Dryden.*

VOL. I.

B A C

6. The part of any thing out of sight. *Bacon.*
7. The thick part of any tool: opposed to the edge. *Arbutnot.*

BACK. *ad.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place whence one came. *Raleigh.*
2. Backward from the present station. *Addison.*
3. Behind; not coming forward. *Blackmore.*
4. Toward things past. *Burnet.*
5. Again; in return. *Shakespeare.*
6. Again; a second time. *Dryden.*

To BACK. *v. a.*

1. To mount a horse. *Shakespeare.*
2. To break a horse. *Rojcommon.*
3. To place upon the back. *Shakespeare.*
4. To maintain; to strengthen. *South.*
5. To justify; to support. *Boyle.*
6. To second. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.]

To censure or reproach the absent. *Shakespeare.*

BA'CKBITER. *f.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; censurer of the absent. *South.*

BACCA'RRY. The act of having on the back. *Cowel.*

BACKDO'OR. *f.* [from *back* and *door*.]

The door behind the house. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *a.* [from *back*.] Having a back. *Dryden.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *f.* [from *back* and *friend*.]

An enemy in secret. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *f.* [from *back* and *gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *f.* [from *back* and *house*.]

The buildings behind the chief part of the house. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE. *f.* [from *back* and *piece*.]

The piece of armour which covers the back. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. *f.* A room behind. *Moxon.*

BA'CKSIDE. *f.* [from *back* and *side*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*
2. The hinder part of an animal. *Addison.*
3. The yard or ground behind a house. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide*.]

To fall off. *Jeremiab.*

BACKSLI'DER. *f.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate. *Prov.*

BA'CKSTAFF. *f.* [from *back* and *staff*.] because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned toward the sun.

An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea. *BA'CK-*

K

- BA'CKSTAIRS.** *f.* The private stairs in the house. *Bacon.*
- BA'CKSTAYS.** *f.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes which keep the masts from pitching forward. *Bacon.*
- BA'CKSWORD.** *f.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge. *Dryden.*
- BA'CKWARD.** } *a.* [back and *peep*],
BA'CKWARDS. } *Saxon.*
1. With the back forward. *Gen. ix.*
 2. Toward the back. *Bacon.*
 3. On the back. *Dryden.*
 4. From the present station to the place behind. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Regressively. *Newton.*
 6. Toward something past. *South.*
 7. Out of the progressive state. *Davies.*
 8. From a better to a worse state. *Dryden.*
 9. Past; in time past. *Locke.*
 10. Perversely. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'CKWARD.** *a.*
1. Unwilling; averse. *Atterbury.*
 2. Hesitating. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Sluggish; dilatory. *Watts.*
 4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive. *South.*
- BA'CKWARD.** The things past. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'CKWARDLY.** *ad.* [from *backward*.]
1. Unwillingly; averse. *Sidney.*
 2. Perversely. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'CKWARDNESS.** *f.* [from *backward*.] Dulness; sluggishness. *Atterbury.*
- BA'CON.** *f.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried. *Dryden.*
- BAD.** *a.* [quoad, Dutch.]
1. Ill; not good. *Pope.*
 2. Vitious; corrupt. *Prior.*
 3. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Dryden.*
 4. Hurtful; unwholesome. *Addison.*
 5. Sick.
- BAD.** } The preterite of *bid*.
- BADE.** }
- BADGE.** *f.* [bajulamentum, low Latin.]
1. A mark or cognizance worn. *Atterbury.*
 2. A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.*
 3. The mark of any thing. *Dryden.*
- TO BADGE.** *v. a.* To mark. *Shakespeare.*
- BA'DGER.** *f.* A brock. *Brown.*
- BA'DGER.** *f.* [bajulo, to carry, Lat.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another. *Cowel.*
- BA'DLY.** *ad.* Not well.
- BA'DNESS.** *f.* Want of good qualities. *Addison.*
- TO BA'FFLE.** *v. a.* [bessier, French.]
1. To elude. *South.*
 2. To confound. *Dryden.*
 3. To crush. *Addison.*
- BA'FFLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*
- BA'FFLER.** *f.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confusion. *Government of the Tongue.*
- BAG.** *f.* [belge, Saxon.]
1. A sack, or pouch. *South.*
 2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poisons of vipers. *Dryden.*
 3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair. *Addison.*
 4. A term used to signify quantities; as a bag of pepper.
- TO BAG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a bag. *Dryden.*
 2. To load with a bag. *Dryden.*
- TO BAG.** *v. n.* To swell like a full bag. *Dryden.*
- BAGATE'LE.** *f.* [bagatelle, Fr.] A trifle. *Prior.*
- Not English.
- BA'GGAGE.** *f.* [baggage, French.]
1. The furniture of an army. *Bacon.*
 2. A worthless woman. *Sidney.*
- BA'GNIO.** *f.* [bagno, Ital.] A house for bathing and sweating. *Arbutnot.*
- BA'GPIPE.** *f.* [bag and pipe.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and pipes. *Addison.*
- BA'GPIPER.** *f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe. *Shakespeare.*
- BAIL.** *f.* Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance.
- TO BAIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give bail for another.
 2. To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*
- BA'ILABLE.** *a.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail.
- BA'ILIFF.** *f.* [baillie, French.]
1. A subordinate officer. *Addison.*
 2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests. *Bacon.*
 3. An under-steward of a manor.
- BA'ILIWICK.** *f.* [baillie, and pie, Saxon.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Hale.*
- TO BAIT.** *v. a.* [baran, Saxon.]
1. To put meat to tempt animals. *Ray.*
 2. To give meat to one's self, or horse, on the road. *Fairy Queen.*
- TO BAIT.** *v. a.* [from *battre*, French.]
1. To set dogs upon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To clap the wings. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BAIT.** *v. n.* [from *abate*.] To stop at any place for refreshment. *Par. Lp.*
- BAIT.** *f.*
1. Meat set to allure animals to a snare. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A temptation; an enticement. *Addison.*
 3. A refreshment on a journey.
- BAIZE.** *f.* A kind of coarse open cloth. *To*

BAL

BAL

To BAKE. *v. a.* [*bæcan*, Saxon.]

1. To heat any thing in a close place.

2. To harden in the fire.

3. To harden with heat.

To BAKE. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

2. To be baked.

BA'KEHOUSE. *f.* A place for baking bread.

BA'KER. *f.* [from *to bake*.] He whose trade is to bake.

BA'LANCE. *f.* [*balance*, Fr.]

1. A pair of scales.

2. The act of comparing two things.

3. The overplus of weight.

4. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even.

5. Equipoise.

6. The beating part of a watch.

7. In astronomy. One of the signs, *Libra*.

To BA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance.

2. To counterpoise.

3. To regulate an account.

4. To pay that which is wanting.

To BA'LANCE. *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

BA'LANCER. *f.* [from *balance*.] The person that weighs.

BA'LASS Ruby. *f.* [*balas*, Fr.] A kind of ruby.

BALCO'NY. *f.* [*bakon*, Fr.] A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

BALD. *a.* [*bal*, Welch.]

1. Without hair.

2. Without natural covering.

3. Unadorned; inelegant.

4. Stripped; without dignity.

BA'LDERDASH. *f.* Rude mixture.

To BA'LDERDASH. *v. a.* To adulterate liquor.

BA'LDLY. *ad.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *f.* Gentian; a plant.

BA'LDNESS. *f.* [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.

3. Meanness of writing.

BA'LDRIK. *f.*

1. A girdle.

2. The zodiac.

BALE. *f.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle of goods.

BALE. *f.* [*bæl*, Saxon.] Misery.

To BALE. *v. n.* To make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL. *a.* [from *bale*.]

1. Sorrowful; sad.

2. Full of mischief.

BA'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

BALK. *f.* [*balk*, Dutch.] A great beam.

BALK. *f.* A ridge of land left unploughed.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate.

2. To miss any thing.

3. To omit.

BA'LKERS. *f.* Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is.

BALL. *f.* [*bol*, Danish.]

1. Any thing made in a round form.

2. A round thing to play with.

3. A globe.

4. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty.

5. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness.

BALL. *f.* [*bal*, Fr.] An entertainment of dancing.

BA'LLAD. *f.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song.

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* To make or sing ballads.

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *f.* One whose employment it is to sing ballads in the streets.

BA'LLAST. *f.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady.

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.*

1. To put a weight at the bottom of a ship.

2. To keep any thing steady.

BALLE'TTE. *f.* [*ballete*, Fr.] A dance.

BA'LLIARDS. *f.* Billiards.

BALLO'N. *f.* [*ballon*, Fr.]

BALLO'ON. *f.* 1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chemistry.

2. A ball placed on a pillar.

3. A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.

BA'LLOT. *f.* [*ballotte*, French.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot.

BALLOTA'TION. *f.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.

BALM. *f.* [*baume*, French.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous.

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

BALM. *f.* The name of a plant.

BALM. *f.* K. 2

BALM of Gilead.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree.
2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent.

To BALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To anoint with balm. *Shakespeare.*
2. To soothe; to mitigate. *Shakespeare.*

BA'LMY. *a.* [from balm.]

1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.*
2. Producing balm.
3. Soothing; soft. *Dryden.*
4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.*
5. Mitigating; assuasive. *Shakespeare.*

BA'LINEARY. *f.* [*balnearium*, Latin.] A bathing-room. *Brown.***BALNEATION.** *f.* [from *balneum*, Latin.] The act of bathing. *Brown.***BA'LINEATORY.** *a.* [*balneatorius*, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.**BA'LSAM.** *f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham.***BA'LSAM Apple.** An Indian plant.**BALSA'MICAL.** *a.* Unctuous; mitigating.**BALSA'MICK.** *ing.* *Hale.***BALUSTRA'DE.** *f.* Rows of little turned pillars, called balusters.**BA'MBOO.** *f.* An Indian plant of the reed kind.**To BAMBO'OZLE.** *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon. A low word. *Arbutnot.***BAMBO'OZLER.** *f.* A cheat. *Arbutnot.***BAN.** *f.* [*ban*, Teutonic.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing. *Cowel.*
2. A curse; excommunication. *Raleigh.*
3. Interdiction. *Milton.*
4. *Ban of the empire*; a publick censure by which the privileges of any German princes are suspended. *Howel.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch.] To curse; to execrate. *Knolles.***BANA'NA Tree.** Plantain.**BAND.** *f.* [*bende*, Dutch.]

1. A tie; a bandage. *Shakespeare.*
2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. *Dryden.*
3. Any union or connexion. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.*
5. A company of persons joined together. *Tatler.*

In architecture. Any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.**To BAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop. *Milton.*
2. To bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

BA'NDAGE. *f.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another. *Addison.*
2. The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BA'NDEOX. *f.* [*band and box*.] A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight. *Addison.***BA'NDELET.** *f.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] Any moulding or fillet.**BA'NDIT.** *f.* in the plural *banditti*.**BANDIT'TO.** *f.* [*bandito*, Italian.] A man outlawed. *Shakespeare. Pope.***BA'NDOG.** *f.* [*band and dog*.] A mastiff. *Shakespeare.***BA'NDOLEERS.** *f.* [*bandouliers*, French.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.**BA'NDROL.** *f.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.**BA'NDY.** *f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.**To BA'NDY.** *v. a.*

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another. *Blackmore.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakespeare.*
3. To agitate; to toss about. *Locke.*

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend. *Hudibras.***BA'NDYLEG.** *f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg. *Swift.***BA'NDYLEGGED.** *a.* [from *bandy-leg*.] Having crooked legs.**BANE.** *f.* [*bana*, Saxon.]

1. Poison. *Addison.*
2. Mischief; ruin. *Hooker.*

To BANE. *v. a.* To poison. *Shakespeare.***BA'NEFUL.** *a.*

1. Poisonous. *Pope.*
2. Destructive. *Ben. Johnson.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *f.* [from *baneful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.**BA'NEWORT.** *f.* Deadly nightshade.**To BANG.** *v. a.* [*wengolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump. *Howel.*
2. To handle roughly. *Shakespeare.*

BANG. *f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump. *Hudibras.***To BA'NISH.** *v. a.* [*banir*, French.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country. *Shakespeare.*
2. To drive away. *Tillotson.*

BA'NISHER. *f.* [from *banish*.] He that forces another from his own country. *Shakespeare.***BA'NISHMENT.** *f.*

1. The act of banishing another.
2. The state of being banished; exile. *Dryden.*

BANK. *f.* [*banc*, Saxon.]

1. The earth rising on each side of a water. *Crawford.*
2. Any heap of earth piled up. *Samuel.*
3. A bench of rowers. *Waller.*
4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally. *South.*
5. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank. *Tomson.*
2. To incline with banks.

BANK-BILL. *f.* [from *bank and bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight.

B A F

BAR

fight of which the money is paid. *Swift.*
BA'NKER. *f.* [from *bank.*] One that traf-
 ficks in money. *Dryden.*
BA'NKRUPTCY. *f.* [from *bankrupt.*]
 1. The state of a man broken, or bank-
 rupt.
 2. The act of declaring one's self bank-
 rupt.
BA'NKRUPT. *a.* [*banqueroute*, Fr.] In
 debt beyond the power of payment.
 To **BA'NKRUPT.** *v. a.* To break; to
 disable one from satisfying his creditors.
Hammond.
BA'NNER. *f.* [*banniere*, French.]
 1. A flag; a standard. *Milton.*
 2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance.
BA'NNERET. *f.* [from *banner.*] A knight
 made in the field. *Camden.*
BA'NNEROL. *f.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A
 little flag or streamer. *Camden.*
BA'NNIAN. *f.* A man's undress, or morn-
 ing gown.
BA'NNOCK. *f.* A kind of oaten or pease
 meal cake.
BA'NQUET. *f.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feast. *Job.*
 To **BA'NQUET.** *v. a.* To treat any one
 with feasts. *Hayward.*
 To **BA'NQUET.** *v. n.* To feast; to fare
 daintily. *South.*
BA'NQUETER. *f.* [from *banquet.*]
 1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.
 2. He that makes feasts.
BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *f.* [*banquet*, and
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *bouffe.*] A house
 where banquets are kept. *Dryden.*
BANQUETTE. *f.* A small bank at the foot
 of the parapet.
BA'NSTICLE. *f.* A small fish; a fickle-
 back.
 To **BA'NTER.** *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] To
 play upon; to rally. *L'Estrange.*
BA'NTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule;
 raillery. *L'Estrange.*
BA'NTERER. *f.* [from *banter.*] One that
 banters. *L'Estrange.*
BA'NTLING. *f.* [*bairnling*.] A little child.
Prior.
BAPTISM. *f.* [*baptismus*, Lat. *βαπτισμ.*]
 1. Baptism is given by water, and that pre-
 script form of words which the church of
 Christ does use. *Hooker.*
 2. Baptism is often taken in scripture for
 sufferings. *Luke.*
BAPTISMAL. *a.* [from *baptism.*] Of or
 pertaining to baptism. *Hammond.*
BA'PTIST. *f.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *βαπτιστης.*] He
 that administers baptism. *Milton.*
BAPTISTERY. *f.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The
 place where the sacrament of baptism is
 administered. *Addison.*
 To **BAPTIZE.** *v. a.* [*baptiser*, Fr. from
βαπτίζω] To christen; to administer the

sacrament of baptism. *Milton.*
BAPTIZER. *f.* [from *to baptize.*] One
 that christens; one that administers bap-
 tism.
BAR. *f.* [*barre*, French.]
 1. A piece of wood laid cross a passage to
 hinder entrance. *Exodus.*
 2. A bolt. *Nehemiah.*
 3. Any obstacle. *Daniel.*
 4. A rock or bank at the entrance of a
 harbour.
 5. Any thing used for prevention. *Hooker.*
 6. The place where causes of law are tried.
Dryden.
 7. An inclosed place in a tavern, where the
 housekeeper sits. *Addison.*
 8. In law. A peremptory exception against
 a demand or plea. *Cowley.*
 9. Any thing by which the structure is
 held together. *Jonah.*
 10. Bars, in musick, are strokes drawn per-
 pendicularly across the lines of a piece of
 musick; used to regulate the beating or
 measure of musical time.
BAR-SHOT. *f.* Two half bullets joined
 together by an iron bar.
 To **BAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt,
 or bar. *Swift.*
 2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To prevent. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To shut out from. *Dryden.*
 5. To exclude from a claim. *Hooker.*
 6. To prohibit. *Addison.*
 7. To except. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To hinder a suit. *Dryden.*
BARB. *f.* [*barba*, a beard, Latin.]
 1. Any thing that grows in the place of the
 beard. *Walton.*
 2. The points that stand backward in an
 arrow. *Pope.*
 3. The armour for horses. *Hayward.*
BARB. *f.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A
 Barbary horse.
 To **BARB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shave; to dress out the beard. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To furnish horses with armour. *Dryden.*
 3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*
BARBACAN. *f.* [*barbacane*, French.]
 1. A fortification placed before the walls of
 a town. *Spenser.*
 2. An opening in the wall through which
 the guns are levelled.
BARBA'DOES Cherry. [*malpighia*, Lat.] A
 pleasant tart fruit in the West-Indies.
BARBA'DOES Tar. A bituminous sub-
 stance, differing little from petroleum.
Woodward.
BARBA'RIAN. *f.*
 1. A man uncivilized; a savage. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. A foreigner. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A man without pity. *Philips.*
BARBA'

BARBA'RIAN. *a.* Savage. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK. *a.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched; perhaps, wrought in fretwork. *Milton.*

BAR'BARISM. *f.* [*barbarismus*, Latin.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity of language. *Dryden.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryden.*

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility. *Davies.*

4. Cruelty; hardness of heart. *Shakesp.*

BARBA'RITY. *f.* [*from barbarous.*]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*

3. Impurity of speech. *Swift.*

BAR'BAROUS. *a.* [*barbare*, French.]

1. A stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized. *Davies.*

2. Unacquainted with arts. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon.*

BAR'BAROUSLY. *ad.* [*from barbarous.*]

1. Without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanely. *Spektor.*

BAR'BAROUSNESS. *f.* [*from barbarous.*]

1. Incivility of manners. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*

3. Cruelty. *Hale.*

To BA'R'BEQUE. *v. a.* A term for dressing a hog whole. *Pope.*

BA'R'BEQUE. *f.* A hog dressed whole.

BA'R'BED. *particip. a.* [*from to barb.*]

1. Furnished with armour. *Shakespeare.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton.*

BA'R'BEL. *f.* [*from barb.*] A kind of fish found in rivers. *Walton.*

BA'R'BER. *f.* [*from to barb.*] A man who shaves the beard. *Wotton.*

To BA'R'BER. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To dress out; to powder. *Shakespeare.*

BA'R'BER-CHIRURGEON. *f.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade. *Wiseman.*

BA'R'BER-MONGER. *f.* A fop decked out by his barber. *Shakespeare.*

BA'R'BERRY. *f.* [*barbaris*, Lat.] Piperidge bush. *Mortimer.*

BARD. *f.* [*bardd*, Welsh.] A poet. *Spenser.*

BARE. *a.* [*bape*, Saxon.]

1. Naked; without covering. *Addison.*

2. Uncovered in respect. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; simple. *Spenser.*

4. Detested; without concealment. *Milton.*

5. Poor; without plenty. *Hooker.*

6. Mere. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

8. Not united with anything else. *Hooker.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*] To strip. *Bacon.*

BARE. *preterite of to bare.*

BA'REBONE. *f.* [*from bare and bone.*] Lean.

BA'REFACED. *a.*

1. With the face naked; not masked. *Shakespeare.*

2. Shameless; unreserved. *Clarendon.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *ad.* [*from barefaced.*]

Openly; shamelessly; without disguise. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *f.* [*from barefaced.*]

Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BA'REFOOT. *a.* [*from bare and foot.*]

Without shoes. *Addison.*

BAREFO'OTED. *a.* Without shoes. *Sidney.*

BA'REHEADED. *a.* [*from bare and head.*]

Uncovered in respect. *Dryden.*

BA'RELY. *ad.* [*from bare.*]

1. Nakedly.

2. Merely; only. *Hooker.*

BA'RENESS. *f.* [*from bare.*]

1. Nakedness. *Shakespeare.*

2. Leanness. *Shakespeare.*

3. Poverty. *South.*

4. Meanness of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *f.* [*bargaine*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning sale. *Bacon.*

2. The thing bought or sold. *L'Estrange.*

3. Stipulation. *Bacon.*

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obsequy. *Dryden.*

5. An event; an upshot. *Arbutnot.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* To make a contract for sale. *Addison.*

BARGAINEE'. *f.* [*from bargain.*] He or she that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. *f.* [*from bargain.*] The person who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE. *f.* [*bargie*, Dutch.]

1. A boat for pleasure. *Raleigh.*

2. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER. *f.* [*from barge.*] The manager of a barge. *Cavendish.*

BARK. *f.* [*bark*, Danish.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.*

2. [*Barca*, low Lat.] A small ship. *Gravel.*

To BARK. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To strip trees of their bark. *Temple.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [*beopcan*, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a dog makes. *Croley.*

2. To clamour at. *Shakespeare.*

BA'RK-BARED. *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER. *f.* [*from bark.*]

1. One that barks or clamours. *B. Johnson.*

2. One employed in stripping trees.

BA'RKY. *a.* [*from bark.*] Consisting of bark. *Shakespeare.*

BA'RLEY. *f.* A grain of which malt is made.

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *f.* A kind of rural play. *Sidney.*

BA'RLEY-BROTH. *f.* [*barley and broth.*]

Strong beer. *Shakespeare.*

BA'RLEY.

BARLEYCORN. *f.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley. *Titchell.*

BARM. *f.* [*barra*, Welch.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work. *Shakspeare.*

BARMY. *a.* [from *barra*.] Containing barm. *Dryden.*

BARN. *f.* [*beann*, Saxon.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw. *Addison.*

BARNACLE. *f.* [*beann*, a child, and *aac*, an oak.] A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees. *Bentley.*

BAROMETER. *f.* [from *βαρ* and *μετρον*.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL. *a.* [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer. *Derham.*

BARON. *f.* [*baro*, Latin.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount.
2. Baron is an officer; as, barons of the exchequer.

3. There are also barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament.

4. Baron is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*

5. A baron of beef is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder. *Dier.*

BARONAGE. *f.* [from *baron*.] The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS. *f.* [*baronessa*, Italian.] A baron's lady.

BARONET. *f.* [of *baron*, and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BARONY. *f.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. *Cowel.*

BAROSCOPE. *f.* [*βαρ* and *σκοπος*.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. *Arbutnot.*

BARACAN. *f.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of a camelot.

BARRACK. *f.* [*barracca*, Span.] Building to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR. *f.* [*barateur*, old Fr. a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits. *Arbutnot.*

BARRATRY. *f.* [from *barrator*.] Foul practice in law. *Hudibras.*

BARREL. *f.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close. *Dryden.*

2. A barrel of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. Any thing hollow; as, the barrel of a gun. *Digby.*

4. A cylinder.

To BARREL. *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel. *Monty.*

BARREL-BELLIED. *a.* Having a large belly. *Speiser.*

BARREN. *a.* [*barre*, Saxon.]

1. Not prolific. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; scanty. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uniaventive; dull. *Shak.*

BARRENLY. *ad.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS. *f.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of the power of procreation.

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility. *Milton.*

3. Want of invention. *Bacon.*

4. Want of matter. *Dryden.*

5. In theology, want of sensibility. *Hosier.*

BARREN-WORT. *f.* A plant. *Taylor.*

BARREFUL. *a.* [*bar* and *full*.] Full of obstructions. *Shakspeare.*

BARRICADE. *v. a.* [*barricade*, French.]

1. A fortification made to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction. *Danham.*

To BARRICADE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

To stop up a passage. *Gey.*

BARRICA'DO. *f.* [*barricada*, Spanish.] A fortification; a bar. *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* To fortify; to bar. *Clarendon.*

BARRIER. *f.* [*barriere*, French.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or strong place. *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place. *Bacon.*

5. A boundary. *Pope.*

BARRISTER. *f.* [from *bar*.] A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice. *Blount.*

BARROW. *f.* [*bepeye*, Saxon.] Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow. *Gey.*

BARROW. *f.* [*bepeg*, Saxon.] A hog.

To BARTER. *v. n.* [*baroter*, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another. *Collier.*

To BARTER. *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange. *Prior.*

BARTER. *f.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange. *Falcon.*

BARTERER. *f.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY. *f.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities. *Comden.*

BARTRAM. *f.* A plant; pellitory.

BASE. *a.* [*bas*, French.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless. *Peacocks.*

2. Disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous. *Atterbury.*

3. Of

3. Of low station; of mean account. *Dryd.*
 4. Base-born; born out of wedlock. *Camden.*
 5. [Applied to metals.] Without value. *Watts.*
 6. [Applied to sounds.] Deep, grave. *Bacon.*
BASE-BORN. *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*
BASE-COURT. *f.* Lower court.
BASE-MINDED. *a.* Mean spirited. *Camden.*
BASE-VIOL. *f.* An instrument used in concerts for the base sound. *Addison.*
BASE. *f.* [*bas*, French.]
 1. The bottom of any thing. *Prior.*
 2. The pedestal of a statue. *Broome.*
 3. Housings. *Sidney.*
 4. The bottom of a cone.
 5. Stockings. *Hudibras.*
 6. The place from which racers or tilters run. *Dryden.*
 7. The string that gives a base sound. *Dryden.*
 8. An old rustick play. *Shakespeare.*
TO BASE. *v. a.* [*basier*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable. *Bacon.*
BA'SELY. *ad.* [from *base*.]
 1. Meanly; dishonourably. *Clarendon.*
 2. In bastardy. *Knolles.*
BA'SENES. *f.* [from *base*.]
 1. Meanness; vileness. *South.*
 2. Vileness of metal. *Swift.*
 3. Bastardy. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Deceit of sound. *Bacon.*
TO BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *base*.] To be ashamed. *Spenser.*
BASHA'W. *f.* Among the Turks, the vice-roy of a province. *Bacon.*
BA'SHFUL. *a.* [*verbaesfen*, Dutch.]
 1. Modest; shamefaced. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Viciously modest. *Sidney.*
BA'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *bashful*.] Timorously; modestly.
BA'SHFULNESS. *f.* [from *bashful*.]
 1. Modesty. *Dryden.*
 2. Vicious or rustick shame. *Dryden.*
BA'SIL. *f.* The name of a plant.
BA'SIL. *f.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.
BA'SIL. *f.* The skin of a sheep tanned.
TO BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*
BASI'LICA. *f.* [*Βασιλική*.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*
BASI'LICAL. *a.* [from *basilica*.] The
BASI'LICK. *f.* basilick vein. *Sharp.*
BASI'LICK. *f.* [*basilique*, Fr. *Βασιλική*.] A large hall, a magnificent church.
BASI'LICON. *f.* [*Βασιλικόν*.] An ointment called also tetrapharmacon. *Wiseman.*
BA'SILISK. *f.* [*basiliscus*, Latin.]
 1. A kind of serpent; a cockatrice: said to kill by looking. He is called *basilisk*, or little king, from a comb or crest on his head. *Brown.*
2. A species of cannon. *Brown.*
BA'SIN. *f.* [*basin*, French.]
 1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses. *Brown.*
 2. A small pond. *Spektator.*
 3. A part of the sea inclosed in rocks. *Pope.*
 4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids. *Blackmore.*
 5. A dock for repairing and building ships.
 6. *Basins* of a balance; the same with the scales.
BA'SIS. *f.* [*basus*, Latin.]
 1. The foundation of any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column. *Addison.*
 3. That on which any thing is raised. *Denham.*
 4. The pedestal. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The groundwork. *Shakespeare.*
TO BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dutch.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*
TO BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryden.*
BA'SKET. *f.* [*basged*, Welch.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters. *Dryden.*
BA'SKET-HILT. *f.* A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudibras.*
BA'SKET-WOMAN. *f.* A woman that plies at markets with a basket.
BASS. *a.* [In musick.] Grave; deep.
BASS-VIOL. See **BASE-VIOL.**
BASS. *f.* [by *Junius* derived from some British word signifying a *rush*; perhaps properly *bass*, from the French *basse*.] A mat used in churches. *Mortimer.*
BASS-RELIEF. *f.* [*bas* and *relief*.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.
BA'SSET. *f.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Dennis.*
BASSO'N. *f.* [*basfon*, Fr.] A musical
BASSO'ON. *f.* instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.
BA'SSOCK. *f.* Bass.
BA'STARD. *f.* [*bastardd*, Welch.]
 1. A person born of a woman out of wedlock.
 2. Any thing spurious. *Shakespeare.*
BA'STARD. *a.*
 1. Begotten out of wedlock. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Spurious; supposititious; adulterate. *Temple.*
TO BA'STARD. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard. *Bacon.*
TO BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]
 1. To convict of being a bastard.
 2. To beget a bastard. *Shakespeare.*
BA'STARDLY. *ad.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a bastard. *Donne.*
 To

BAT

BAT

To BASTE. *v. a.* [*bastonner*, Fr.]

1. To beat with a stick. *Hudibras.*

2. To drip butter upon meat on the spit. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*bafter*, Fr.] To sew slightly.

BASTINA'DE. } *f.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]

BASTINA'DO. } 1. The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.*

2. A Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;

To BASTINA'DO. } *bastonner*, Fr.] To beat. *Arbushnot.*

BA'STION. *f.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris.*

BAT. *f.* [*bat*, Saxon.] A heavy stick. *Hakewell.*

BAT. *f.* An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. *Darwin.*

BAT-FOWLING. *f.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.] Birdcatching in the night time. They light torches, then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught. *Peacham.*

BA'TABLE. *a.* [from *bate*.] Disputable. *Batable* ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH. *f.* [from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mortimer.*

2. Any quantity made at once. *B. Johnson.*

BATE. *f.* [from *debate*.] Strife; contention.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench. *Shak.*

2. To sink the price. *Locke.*

3. To lessen a demand. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cut off. *Dryden.*

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less. *Shakespeare.*

2. To remit. *Dryden.*

BATE. once the preterite of *bite*. *Spenser.*

BA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Contentious. *Sidney.*

BA'LEMENT. *f.* Diminution. *Moxon.*

BATH. *f.* [*bat*, Saxon.]

1. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. *Addison.*

2. Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shakespeare.*

3. A vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Quincy.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints. *Calmet.*

To BATHE. *v. a.* [*bat*, Saxon.]

1. To wash in a bath. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward

Vol. I.

application of warm liquors. *Dryden.*

3. To wash with any thing. *Dryden.*

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*

BA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*.] Except.

BA'TLET. *f.* [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood used in beating linen. *Shakespeare.*

BATO'ON. *f.* [*bâton*, Fr. formerly *ipelt baston*]

1. A staff or club. *Bacon.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff.

BA'TTAILOUS. *a.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Warlike; with military appearance. *Fairfax.*

BATTA'LIA. [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*

BATTA'LION. *f.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope.*

2. An army. *Shakespeare.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.*

1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Garth.*

BA'TTEN. *f.* A *batten* is a scantling of wooden stuff. *Bacon.*

To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down. *Waller.*

2. To wear with beating. *Swift.*

3. To wear out with service. *South.*

BA'TTER. *f.* [from *to batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together. *King.*

BA'TTERER. *f.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *f.* [*batterie*, Fr.]

1. The act of battering. *Locke.*

2. The instrument with which a town is battered. *Smith.*

3. The frame upon which cannons are mounted.

4. In law, a violent striking of any man. *Shakespeare.*

BA'TTLE. *f.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. *Ecclesiastical.*

2. A body of forces. *Bacon.*

3. The main body. *Hayward.*

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To contend in fight. *Prior.*

BA'TTLE-ARRAY. *f.* Array, or order of battle. *Addison.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *f.* A weapon; a bill. *Carver.*

BA'TTLE-DOOR. *f.* [*door* and *battle*.]

An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *f.* [from *battle*.] A wall with interstices. *Norris.*

BA'FTY. *a.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat. *Shakespeare.*

BA'VAROY.

B A Y

BA'VAROY. *f.* A kind of cloke. *Gay.*
BA'UBEE. *f.* In Scotland, a halfpenny. *Bramston.*
BA'VIN. *f.* A stick like those bound up in faggots. *Mortimer.*
BA'WBLE. *f.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Latin.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior.*
BA'WBLING. *a.* [from *bauble*.] Trifling; contemptible. *Shakespeare.*
BA'WCOCK. *f.* A fine fellow. *Shakespeare.*
BAWD. *f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer or procuress. *Dryden.*
TO BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure. *Swift.*
BA'WDILY. *ad.* [from *baudy*.] Obscenely.
BA'WDINESS. *f.* [from *baudy*.] Obsceneness.
BA'WDRICK. *f.* [See **BALDRICK**.] A belt. *Chapman.*
BA'WDRY. *f.*
 1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Obscenity. *Ben. Johnson.*
BA'WDY. *a.* [from *baud*.] Obscene; unchaste. *Southern.*
BA'WDY-HOUSE. *f.* A house where trafficking is made by wickedness and debauchery. *Dennis.*
TO BAWL. *v. n.* [*ballo*, Latin.]
 1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemence. *Smith on Philips.*
 2. To cry as a froward child. *L'Estrange.*
TO BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*
BA'WREL. *f.* A kind of hawk. *DiE.*
BA'WSIN. *f.* A badger. *DiE.*
BAY. *a.* [*badius*, Lat.] A bay horse is inclining to a chestnut. All bay horses have black manes. *Dryden.*
BAY. *f.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into the land. *Bacon.*
BAY. *f.* The state of any thing surrounded by enemies. *Swift. Thomson.*
BAY. *f.* In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building. *Bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Shakespeare.*
BAY. *f.* A tree.
BAY. *f.* An honorary crown or garland. *Pope.*
TO BAY. *v. n.*
 1. To bark, as a dog at a thief. *Spenser.*
 2. To shut in. *Shakespeare.*
TO BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking. *Shakespeare.*
BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. *Bacon.*
BAY Window. A window jutting outward. *Shakespeare.*

B E A

BA'YARD. *f.* [from *bay*.] A bay horse.
BA'YONET. *f.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
BDE'LLIUM. *f.* [*βδέλλιον*.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. *Rainger.*
TO BE. *v. n.*
 1. To have some certain state, condition, quality; as, the man is wise. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To exist; to have existence. *Dryden.*
 4. To have something by appointment or rule. *Lisle.*
BEACH. *f.* The shore; the strand. *Milton.*
BE'ACHED. *a.* [from *beach*.] Exposed to the waves. *Shakespeare.*
BE'ACHY. *a.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches. *Shakespeare.*
BE'ACON. *f.* [teacon, Saxon.]
 1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Gay.*
 2. Marks erected to direct navigators.
BEAD. *f.* [*beade*, prayer, Saxon.]
 1. Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers. *Pope.*
 2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any globular bodies. *Boyle.*
BEAD Tree. *f.* [*AZEDARACH*.] The nut is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. *Miller.*
BE'ADLF. *f.* [*hybel*, Saxon, a messenger.]
 1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Crowl.*
 2. A petty officer in parishes. *Prior.*
BE'ADROLL. *f.* [from *head* and *roll*.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers. *Bacon.*
BE'ADSMAN. *f.* [from *head* and *man*.] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenser.*
BE'AGLE. *f.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*
BEAK. *f.* [*bec*, Fr.]
 1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird. *Milton.*
 2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Carver.*
BE'AKED. *a.* [from *beak*.] Having a beak. *Milton.*
BE'AKER. *f.* [from *beak*.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak. *Pope.*
BEAL. *f.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.
TO BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter.
BEAM. *f.* [beam, Saxon; a tree.]
 1. The main piece of timber that supports the house. *Dryden.*
 2. A

BEA

BEA

1. Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryden.*
3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended. *Wilkins.*
4. The horn of a stag. *Denham.*
5. The pole of a chariot. *Dryden.*
6. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. *Chronicles.*
7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body. *Pope.*
- To BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*
- BEAM Tree. *f.* Wildservice.
- BEAMY. *a.* [from beam.]
1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams. *Smith.*
2. Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*
- BEAN. *f.* [*fabā*, Lat.] The common garden bean. The horse bean.
- BEAN Caper. [*fabago*, Lat.] A plant.
- To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*. [*icōpan*, Saxon.]
1. To carry as a burden. *Isaiab.*
2. To convey or carry. *Dryden.*
3. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shak.*
4. To carry as a mark of distinction. *Hale.*
5. To carry as in show. *Shakespeare.*
6. To carry as in trust. *John.*
7. To support; to keep from falling.
8. To keep afloat. *Hooker.*
9. To support with proportionate strength. *Genesis.*
10. To carry in the mind, as love, hate. *Arbutnot.*
11. To endure, as pain, without sinking. *Daniel.*
12. To suffer; to undergo. *Psalms.*
13. To permit. *Job.*
14. To be capable of; to admit. *Dryden.*
15. To produce, as fruit. *Hooker.*
16. To bring forth, as a child. *Pope.*
17. To possess, as power or honour. *Genesis.*
18. To gain; to win. *Exodus.*
19. To maintain; to keep up. *Shakespeare.*
20. To support any thing good or bad. *Locke.*
21. To exhibit. *Bacon.*
22. To be answerable for. *Dryden.*
23. To supply. *Dryden.*
24. To be the object of. *Shakespeare.*
25. To behave. *Shakespeare.*
26. To impel; to urge; to push. *Hayward.*
27. To press. *Ben. Johnson.*
28. To incite; to animate. *Milton.*
29. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive. *Shakespeare.*
30. To bear off. To carry away by force. *Shakespeare.*
31. To bear out. To support; to maintain. *Greek.*

- To BEAR. *v. n.*
1. To suffer pain. *Pope.*
 2. To be patient. *Dryden.*
 3. To be fruitful or prolific. *Bacon.*
 4. To take effect; to succeed. *Guardian.*
 5. To tend; to be directed to any point. *Boyle.*
 6. To act as an impellent. *Wilkins.*
 7. To act upon. *Hayward.*
 8. To be situated with respect to other places.
 9. To bear up. To stand firm without falling. *Broom.*
 10. To bear with. To endure an unpleasant thing. *Milton.*
 - BEAR. *f.* [*bepa*, Saxon.]
 1. A rough savage animal. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear; in the tail of the lesser bear, is the pole star. *Creech.*
 - BEAR-BIND. *f.* A species of bindweed.
 - BEAR-FLY. *f.* An insect. *Bacon.*
 - BEAR-GARDEN. *f.* [from bear and garden.]
 1. A place in which bears are kept for sport. *Spenser.*
 2. Any place of tumult or misrule.
 - BEAR'S-BREECH. *f.* [*acambus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
 - BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. The name of a plant.
 - BEAR'S-FOOT. *f.* A species of hellebore.
 - BEAR'S-WORT. *f.* An herb.
 - BEARD. *f.* [*beard*, Saxon.]
 1. The hair that grows upon the lips and chin. *Prior.*
 2. Beard is used for the face. *Hudibras.*
 3. He has a long beard, he is old. *Locke.*
 4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *L'Estrange.*
 5. A barb on an arrow.
 6. The beard of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*
 - To BEARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shak.*
 2. To oppose to the face. *Swift.*
 - BE'ARDED. *a.* [from beard.]
 1. Having a beard. *Dryden.*
 2. Having sharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.*
 3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*
 - BE'ARDLESS. *a.* [from beard.]
 1. Without a beard. *Camden.*
 2. Youthful. *Dryden.*
 - BE'ARER. *f.* [from to bear.]
 1. A carrier of any thing. *Swift.*
 2. One employed in carrying burthens. *Chronicles.*
 3. One who wears any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 4. One who carries the body to the grave.
 5. A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle.*
 6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised

raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BE'ARHERD. *f.* [from *bear* and *berd.*] A man that tends bears. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ARING. *f.* [from *bear.*]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else. *Pope.*

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ARWARD. *f.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears. *Shakespeare.*

BEAST. *f.* [*bête*, Fr.]

1. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shakespeare.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man. *Dryden.*

3. A brutal savage man.

BE'ASTLINESS. *f.* [from *beastly.*] Brutality. *Spenser.*

BE'ASTLY. *a.* [from *beast.*]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben. Jonson.*

2. Having the nature or form of beasts. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To strike; to knock. *Dryden.*

2. To punish with stripes. *Locke.*

3. To strike an instrument of music. *Shakespeare.*

4. To comminute by blows. *Broome.*

5. To strike ground; to rouse game. *Prior.*

6. To thresh corn. *Ruth.*

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle.*

8. To batter with engines of war. *Judges.*

9. To dash, as water, or brush as wind. *Pope.*

10. To tread a path. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by treading it. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish. *Arbutnot.*

13. To harass; to over-labour. *Hakewell.*

14. To lay, or press. *Shakespeare.*

15. To depress. *Addison.*

16. To drive by violence. *Dryden.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryden.*

18. *To beat down.* To lessen the price demanded. *Dryden.*

19. *To beat up.* To attack suddenly.

20. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulsatory manner. *Collier.*

2. To dash, as a flood or storm. *Bacon.*

3. To knock at a door. *Judge.*

4. To throb; to be in agitation. *Shakespeare.*

5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shakespeare.*

6. To try different ways; to search. *Pope.*

7. To act upon with violence.

8. To enforce by repetition.

BEAT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

BE'ATEN. particip. from *beat.*

BE'ATER. *f.* [from *beat.*]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled. *Mason.*

2. A person much given to blows.

BEATIFICAL. *a.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.]

BEATIFICK. *s.* Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death. *South.*

BEATIFICALLY. *ad.* [from *beatifical.*] In such a manner as to compleat happiness. *Hakewell.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *f.* Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.

To BE'ATIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. *Hammond.*

BE'ATING. *f.* [from *beat.*] Correction by blows. *Ben. Jonson.*

BE'ATITUDE. *f.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness. *Taylor.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *f.* [*beau*, Fr.] A man of dress. *Dryden.*

BE'AVER. *f.* [*bievre*, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation. *Hakewell.*

2. A hat of the best kind. *Addison.*

3. [*bavire*, Fr.] The part of a helmet that covers the face. *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED. *a.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. *a.* [from *beau.*] Besitting a *beau*; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *beauteous.*] In a *beauteous* manner. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *beauteous.*] The state of being *beauteous*. *Daniel.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *a.* Fair. *Raleigh.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *f.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embellish. *Blackmore.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful. *Addison.*

BEAU'TY. *f.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces which please the eye. *Boyle.*

2. A particular grace. *Dryden.*

3. A

B E D

B E D

3. A beautiful person. *Paradise Lost.*
TO BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify. *Shakespeare.*
BEAU'TY-SPOT. *f.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to heighten some beauty. *Greene.*
BECAFI'CO. *f.* [from *becafico*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale; a fig-pecker. *Pope.*
TO BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.] 1. To still the elements. *Dryden.*
 2. To keep a ship from motion. *Locke.*
 3. To quiet the mind. *Philips.*
BECA'ME. The preterite of *become*.
BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.] For this reason that; on this account that. *Hammond.*
TO BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befall; to happen to. *Shakespeare.*
BE'CHICKS. *f.* [*βήχια*.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.
TO BECK. *v. a.* [from *beacan*, Saxon.] To make a sign with the head. *Shakespeare.*
BECK. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A sign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*
 2. A nod of command. *Pope.*
TO BE'CKEN. *v. n.* To make a sign. *Addison.*
TO BECL'P. *v. a.* [of *beclýppan*, Sax.] To embrace.
TO BECO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. 1. To enter into some state or condition. *Gen. ii. 7.*
 2. To become of. To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.*
TO BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *cemen*, Saxon.] 1. To appear in a manner suitable to something. *Dryden.*
 2. To be suitable to the person; to besit. *Shakespeare. Stillingfleet.*
BECOM'ING. *particip. a.* [from *become*.] That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckling.*
BECOM'ING. *f.* [from *become*.] Behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
BECOM'INGLY. *ad.* After a becoming manner. *Greene.*
BECOM'INGNESS. *f.* [from *becoming*.] Elegant congruity; propriety.
BED. *f.* [*bed*, Saxon.] 1. Something made to sleep on. *Bacon.*
 2. Lodging. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Marriage. *Clarendon.*
 4. Bank of earth raised in a garden. *Bacon.*
 5. The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Addison.*
 6. The place where any thing is generated. *Addison.*
 7. A layer; a stratum. *Burnet.*
 8. To bring to BED. To deliver of a child.
 9. To make the BED. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

TO BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To go to bed with. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be placed in-bed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To be made partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*
 4. To sow, or plant in earth. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To lay in a place of rest. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To lay in order; in friga. *Shakespeare.*
TO BED. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Shakespeare.*
TO BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *beddable*.] To wet; to besprinkle. *Shakespeare.*
TO BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *doggel*.] To bemire. *Shakespeare.*
TO BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *dash*.] To bespatter. *Shakespeare.*
TO BEDA'WB. *v. a.* [from *dawb*.] To besmear. *Shakespeare.*
TO BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To make the sight dim by too much lustre. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DCHAMBER. *f.* The chamber appropriated to rest. *Clarendon.*
BE'DCLOTHES. *f.* Coverlets spread over a bed. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DDER. *f.* [from *bed*.] The mother. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DETTER. *f.* Stone of an oil mill. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DDING. *f.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*
TO BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck; to adorn. *Norris.*
BE'DEHOUSE. *f.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house*.] An hospital or almshouse. *Shakespeare.*
TO BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *deu*.] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DFELLOW. *f.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same bed. *Shakespeare.*
TO BED'IGHT. *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To adorn; to dress. *Shakespeare.*
TO BED'IM. *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To obscure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakespeare.*
TO BED'IZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen*.] To dress out. A low term.
BE'DLAM. *f.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad.] 1. A madhouse.
 2. A madman. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DLAM. *a.* Belonging to a madhouse.
BE'DLAMITE. *f.* [from *bedlam*.] A mad man. *Lewis.*
BE'DMAKER. *f.* [from *bed* and *maker*.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds. *Spears.*
BE'DMATE. *f.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DMOULDING. *f.* [from *bed* and *mould*.] A particular moulding. *Builder's Dict.*
BE'DPOST. *f.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy. *Wife.*
BE'DPRESSER. *f.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Shakespeare.*

BEE

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* To soil the clothes. *Swift.*
To BEDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [*be and drench.*] To drench; to soak. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DRID. *a.* [*from bed and ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or sickness. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DRITE. *f.* The privilege of the marriage bed. *Shakespeare.*
To BEDRO'P. *v. a.* [*from be and drop.*] To besprinkle; to mark with drops. *Pope.*
BE'DSTEAD. *f.* [*from bed and stead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*
BE'DSTRAW. *f.* The straw laid under a bed to make it soft. *Bacon.*
BEDSWE'RV. *f.* One that is false to the bed. *Shakespeare.*
BE'DTIME. *f.* [*from bed and time.*] The hour of rest. *Milton.*
To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* To cover with dung.
To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [*from be and dust.*] To sprinkle with dust.
BE'DWARD. *ad.* [*from bed and ward.*] Toward bed. *Shakespeare.*
To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* To make little; to stunt. *Donne.*
BE'DWORK. *f.* [*from bed and work.*] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shakespeare.*
BEE. *f.* [*beo, Saxon.*]
 1. The animal that makes honey. *Locke.*
 2. An industrious and careful person.
BEE-EATER. *f.* [*from bee and eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.
BEE-FLOWER. *f.* [*from bee and flower.*] A species of fool-stones. *Miller.*
BEE-GARDEN. *f.* A place to set hives of bees in. *Mortimer.*
BEE-HIVE. *f.* The case, or box, in which bees are kept.
BEE-MASTER. *f.* One that keeps bees. *Mortimer.*
BEECH. *f.* [*bece, or boc, Saxon.*] A tree. *Dryden.*
BE'ECHEN. *a.* [*bucene, Saxon.*] Consisting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden.*
BEEF. *f.* [*bœuf, French.*]
 1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food. *Swift.*
 2. An ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural *beves.* *Raleigh.*
BEEF. *a.* Consisting of the flesh of black cattle. *Swift.*
BEEF-EATER. *f.* A yeoman of the guard.
BEEN. [*beon, Saxon.*] The participle present of *To BE.*
BEER. *f.* [*bir, Welch.*] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon.*
BET. *f.* [*beta, Latin.*] The name of a plant.
BE'ETLE. *f.* [*býtel, Saxon.*]
 1. An insect distinguished by having hard

BEG

cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A heavy mallet. *Drilling Jan.*
To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakespeare.*
BEETLEBRO'WED. *a.* Having prominent brows.
BEETLEHE'ADED. *a.* Loggerheaded; having a stupid head. *Shakespeare.*
BE'ETLESTOCK. *f.* The handle of a beetle. *Shakespeare.*
BE'ETRAVE. } *f.* Beet.
BEE'T-RADISH. }
BEE'VES. *f.* [*The plural of beef.*] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton. Pope.*
To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* It befell, it bath befalle.
 1. To happen to. *Addison.*
 2. To come to pass. *Milton.*
 3. To befall of. To become of. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
To BEFI'T. *v. a.* To suit; to be suitable to. *Milton.*
To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [*from be and fool.*] To insinuate; to fool. *South.*
BEFO'RE. *prep.* [*before, Saxon.*]
 1. Further onward in place. *Dryden.*
 2. In the front of; not behind. *Par. Lost.*
 3. In the presence of. *Dryden.*
 4. In sight of. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Under the cognizance of. *Shelley.*
 6. In the power of. *Dryden.*
 7. By the impulse of something behind. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Preceding in time. *Dryden.*
 9. In preference to. *Hooker.*
 10. Prior to.
 11. Superiour to.
BEFO'RE. *ad.*
 1. Sooner than; earlier in time. *Par. Lost.*
 2. In time past. *Dryden.*
 3. In some time lately past. *Hall.*
 4. Previously to. *Swift.*
 5. To this time; hitherto. *Dryden.*
 6. Already. *Dryden.*
 7. Farther onward in place. *Shakespeare.*
BEFO'REHAND. *ad.*
 1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation. *Addison.*
 2. Previously; by way of preparation. *Hooker.*
 3. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended. *Bacon.*
 4. At first; before any thing is done. *L'Estrange.*
BEFO'RETIME. *ad.* Formerly. *1 Sam.*
To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* To betide. *Shakespeare.*
To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* To make foul; to soil.
To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to. *Pope.*
To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* To decorate, as with fringes.
To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren, Germ.*] To live upon alms. *Luke.*

BEG

- To BEG.** *v. a.*
 1. To ask; to seek by petition. *Matth.*
 2. To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*
- To BEGET.** *v. a.* I *beget*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*. [*begettan*, Saxon.]
 1. To generate; to procreate. *Isaiab.*
 2. To produce, as effects. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To produce, as accidents. *Denham.*
- BEGETTER.** *f.* [*from beget.*] He that procreates, or begets. *Locke.*
- BEGGAR.** *f.* [*from beg*; properly *begger*.]
 1. One who lives upon alms. *Brome.*
 2. A petitioner. *Dryden.*
 3. One who assumes what he does not prove. *Tillotson.*
- To BEGGAR.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Grant.*
 2. To deprive. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To exhaust. *Shakespeare.*
- BEGGARLINESS.** *f.* [*from beggarly.*] The state of being beggarly.
- BEGGARLY.** *a.* [*from beggar.*] Mean; poor; indigent. *South.*
- BEGGARLY.** *ad.* [*from beggar.*] Meanly; despicably. *Hooker.*
- BEGGARY.** *f.* [*from beggar.*] Indigence. *Swift.*
- To BEGÍN.** *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [*beginnan*, Saxon.]
 1. To enter upon something new. *Cowley.*
 2. To commence any action or state. *Exekiel. Prior.*
 3. To enter upon existence.
 4. To have its original. *Pope.*
 5. To take rise. *Dryden.*
 6. To come into act. *Dryden.*
- To BEGIN.** *v. a.*
 1. To do the first act of any thing. *Pope.*
 2. To trace from any thing as the first ground. *Locke.*
 3. To begin with. To enter upon. *Government of the Tongue.*
- BEGINNER.** *f.* [*from begin.*]
 1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing. *Hooker.*
 2. An unexperienced attempter. *Hooker.*
- BEGINNING.** *f.* [*from begin.*]
 1. The first original, or cause. *Swift.*
 2. The entrance into act, or being. *Denham.*
 3. The state in which any thing first is. *Dryden.*
 4. The rudiments, or first grounds. *Locke.*
 5. The first part of any thing. *Pope.*
- To BEGÍRD.** *v. a.* I *begird*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*.
 1. To bind with a girdle. *Milton.*
 2. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
 3. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer. *Clarendon.*
- BEGLERBEG.** *f.* [*Turkish.*] The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

BEH

- To BEGNA'W.** *v. a.* [*from be and gnaw.*]
 To bite; to eat away. *Shakespeare.*
- BEGO'NE.** *interject.* Go away; hence; away. *Addison.*
- BEGO'T.** *?* The *particip. passiv.* of the **BEGO'TTEN.** *?* verb *beget.*
- To BEGRE'ASE.** *v. a.* To soil or dawb with fat matter.
- To BEGRÍME.** *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Shakespeare.*
- To BEGUÍLE.** *v. a.* [*from be and guile.*]
 1. To impose upon; to delude. *Milton. South.*
 2. To deceive; to evade. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse. *Davies.*
- BEGU'N.** The *participle passiv.* of *begin.*
- BEHA'LF.** *f.* [*from behoof*, profit.]
 1. Favour; cause. *Clarendon.*
 2. Vindication; support. *Addison.*
- To BEHA'VE.** *v. a.* To carry; to conduct. *2 Thessalonians. Astebury.*
- To BEHA'VE.** *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.
- BEHA'VIOUR.** *f.* [*from behave.*]
 1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad. *Sidney.*
 2. External appearance. *1 Sam. xxi.*
 3. Gesture; manner of action. *Hooker.*
 4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness. *Sidney.*
 5. Conduct; general practice; course of life. *Locke.*
 6. To be upon one's behaviour. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution. *L'Estrange.*
- To BEHE'AD.** *v. a.* [*from be and bead.*]
 To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*
- BEHE'LD.** *participle passiv.* from *behold*.
- BE'HEMOTH.** *f.* The *bippopotamus*, or river horse. *Job.*
- BE'HEN.** *?* *f.* Valerian root.
- BEN.** *?* *f.* Valerian root.
- BEHE'ST.** *f.* [*hærp*, Saxon.] Command; precept. *Fairfax.*
- To BEHÍGHT.** *v. a.* pret. *bebót*, part. *bebíght*. [*from hærán*, Saxon.]
 1. To promise. *Spenser.*
 2. To entrust; to commit. *Spenser.*
- BEHÍND.** *prep.* [*hídan*, Saxon.]
 1. At the back of another. *Knolles.*
 2. On the back part. *Mark.*
 3. Towards the back. *Judges.*
 4. Following another. *2 Sam.*
 5. Remaining after the departure of something else. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged. *Pope.*
 7. At a distance from something going before. *Dryden.*
 8. Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
 9. On the other side of something. *Dryden.*
- BEHÍND.** *ad.* Out of sight. *Locke.*
- BE-**

BEL

BEHINDHAND. *ad.* [from *behind* and *hand*.]

1. In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. *Spectator.*

TO BEHO'LD. *v. a. pret.* *I beheld, I have beheld, or beholden.* [behealdan, Saxon.]
To view; to see. *Dryden.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* See; lo. *Gen'sis. Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN. *part. a.* [gebouden, Dutch.]
Bound in gratitude. *Shakespeare.*

BEHO'LDER. *f.* [from *behold*.] *Spectator.*
Asterbury.

BEHO'LDING. *a.* Beholden. *Carew.*

BEHO'LDING. *f.* Obligation. *Dryden.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *f.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged. *Donne.*

BEH'VOOF. *f.* [from *behoove*.] Profit; advantage. *Locke.*

TO BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behoopn, Saxon.]
To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*

BEHO'OVEFUL. *a.* [from *behoof*.] Useful; profitable. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *ad.* [from *behooveful*.]
Profitably; usefully. *Spenser.*

TO BEHO'WL. *v. a.* To howl at. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ING. *f.* [from *be*.]
1. Existence: opposed to *non-existence*. *Davies.*

2. A particular state or condition. *Pope.*

3. The person existing. *Dryden.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be*.] Since.

BE IT SO. A phrase, suppose it to be so. *Shakespeare.*

TO BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour*.] To beat; to thump. *Swift.*

BEL'AMIE. *f.* [bel amie, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenser.*

BEL'AMOUR. *f.* [bel amour, Fr.] A gallant; consort. *Spenser.*

BELA'TED. *a.* [from *be* and *late*.] Benighted. *Milton.*

TO BELA'Y. *v. a.*

1. To block up; to stop the passage. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush. *Spenser.*

TO BELCH. *v. n.* [healcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

2. To issue out by eruption. *Dryden.*

TO BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach. *Pope.*

BELCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eruption. *Dennis.*

2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BEL'DAM. *f.*

1. An old woman. *Milton.*

2. A hag. *Dryden.*

TO BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [be'eggeren, Dutch.]
To besiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*

BEL

BELE'AGUER. *f.* [from *beleaguer*.] One that besieges a place.

BELEMNI'GES. *f.* [from *bell*, a car.]
Arrowhead, or finger stone.

BELFLOWER. *f.* A plant.

BELFO'UNDER. *f.* [from *bell* and *found*.]
He whose trade it is to found or cast bells. *Bacon.*

BE'LFRY. *f.* [beffroy, in French, is a tower.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD. *f.* [belle egard, Fr.] A soft glance. *Spenser.*

TO BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood. *Dryden.*

3. To calumniate. *Shakespeare.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing. *Dryden.*

BELI'EF. *f.* [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves. *Watson.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held. *Hooker.*

4. Persuasion; opinion. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVEABLE. *a.* [from *believe*.] Credible.

TO BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [geliefan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another. *Watson.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one. *Exodus.*

TO BELI'EVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing. *Genesis.*

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith. *Shakespeare.*

BELI'EVER. *f.* [from *believe*.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit. *Hooker.*

2. A professor of christianity. *Hooker.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *ad.* [from *so believe*.] As in a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *ad.* [from *like*; as, by likelihood.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.*

2. Sometimes in a sense of irony. *Hooker.*

BELI'VE. *ad.* [bilve, Saxon.] Speedily; quickly. *Spenser.*

BELL. *f.* [bel, Saxon.]

1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it. *Holder.*

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers. *Shakespeare.*

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated.

BEL

BEN

ed, and containing in it a solid ball; which when it is shaken by bounding against the sides, gives a sound. *Shakespeare*

4. To bear the bell. To be the first.

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *a.* [from bell and fashion.] Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELLE. *f.* [*beau, belle, Fr.*] A young lady. *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. *f.* [*Fr.*] Polite literature. *Tatler.*

BELLIBONE. *f.* [*belle & bonne, Fr.*] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. Not in present use. *Spenser.*

BELLIGEROUS. *a.* [*belliger, Lat.*] Waging war.

To BELLOW. *v. n.* [*bellan, Saxon.*]

1. To make a noise as a bull. *Dryden.*
2. To make any violent outcry. *Shakespeare.*
3. To vociferate; to clamour. *Tatler.*
4. To roar as the sea, or the wind. *Dryden.*

BELLOWS. *f.* [*bliz, Sax.*] The instrument used to blow the fire. *Sidney.*

BELLUINE. *a.* [*belluinus, Lat.*] Beastly; brutal. *Astbury.*

BELLY. *f.* [*balg, Dutch.*]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shakespeare.*
2. The womb. *Congreve.*
3. That part of a man which requires food. *Hayward.*
4. That part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity. *Bacon.*
5. Any place in which something is inclosed. *Jonah.*

To BELLY. *v. n.* To hang out; to bulge out. *Creech.*

BELLYACHE. *f.* [from belly and ache.] The colick. *Shakespeare.*

BELLYBOUND. *a.* Costive.

BELLY-FRETTING. *f.* [With farriers.] The chaffing of a horse's belly with the foregirt.

BELLYFUL. *f.* [from belly and full.] As much food as fills the belly.

BELLYGOD. *f.* [from belly and god.] A glutton. *Hakewell.*

BELLY-ROLL. *f.* [from belly and roll.] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows. *Mortimer.*

BELLY-TIMBER. *f.* Food. *Prior.*

BELMAN. *f.* [from bell and man.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Swift.*

BELMETAL. *f.* [from bell and metal.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter. *Newton.*

To BELO'CK. *v. a.* To fasten. *Shakespeare.*

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen, Dutch.*]

1. To be the property of. *Rust.*
2. To be the province or business of. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
3. To adhere, or be appendent to. *Luke.*
4. To have relation to. *Sam.*
5. To be the quality or attribute of. *Cheyne.*

6. To be referred to. *Cor.*

BELO'VED. *a.* Loved; dear. *Milton.*

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place; not so high. *Shakespeare.*
2. Inferiour in dignity. *Addison.*
3. Inferiour in excellence. *Felton.*
4. Unworthy of; unbecoming. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *ad.*

1. In the lower place. *Dryden.*
2. On earth, in opposition to heaven. *Smith.*
3. In hell; in the regions of the dead. *Tickell.*

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *low.*]

To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER. *f.* A whoremaster. *Dryden.*

BELT. *f.* [*belz, Sax.*] A girdle; a cincture. *South.*

BELWE'THER. *f.* [from bell and weather.] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. Whence to bear the bell. *Howell.*

To BEMA'D. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shakespeare.*

To BEM'IRE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail. *Addison.*

BEMO'ANER. *f.* [from the verb.] A lamentor.

To BEMO'HL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *moil*, from *mouiller, Fr.*] To bedrabble; to bemire. *Shakespeare.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* To make monstrous. *Shakespeare.*

BEMU'SED. *v.* Overcome with musing. *Pope.*

BENCH. *f.* [*benc, Saxon.*]

1. A seat. *Dryden.*
2. A seat of justice. *Shakespeare.*
3. The persons sitting on a bench. *Dryden.*

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches. *Dryden.*
2. To seat upon a bench. *Shakespeare.*

BE'NCHER. *f.* [from bench.] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called benchers, who have been readers. *Blount.*

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*. [*bendan, Saxon.*]

1. To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.*
2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*
3. To apply. *Hooker.*
4. To put any thing in order for use. *L'Estrange.*

5. To incline. *Pope.*
6. To

B E N

6. To subdue; to make submissive.
7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow.

Camden.

To BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over. *Shakespeare.*
3. To resolve; to determine. *Addison.*
4. To be submissive; to bow. *Isaiab.*

BEND. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shakespeare.*
2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.

BE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated.

BE'NDER. *f.* [from *to bend.*]

1. The person who bends.
2. The instrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.*

BE'NDWITH. *f.* An herb.

BENE'APED. *a.* [from *neap.*] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [*beneop*, Saxon.]

1. Under; lower in place. *Prior.*
2. Under. *Dryden.*
3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.
4. Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *ad.*

1. In a lower place; under. *Amos.*
2. Below, as opposed to *heaven.* *Exodus.*

BE'NEDICT. *a.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION. *f.* [*benedictio*, Latin.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronouncement of happiness. *Milton.*
2. The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bacon.*
3. Acknowledgments for blessings received. *Ray.*
4. The form of instituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFAC'TION. *f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.
2. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*

BENEFAC'TOR. *f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*

BENEFAC'TRESS. *f.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings. *Dryden.*

BE'NEFICED. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Possessed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE. *f.* [from *beneficent.*] Active goodness. *Dryden.*

BENE'FICENT. *a.* [from *beneficus*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. *Hale.*

BENEFICIAL. *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable. *Tillotson.*
2. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbutnot.*

B E N

BENEFICIALLY. *ad.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageously; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS. *f.* [from *beneficial.*] Usefulness; profit. *Hale.*

BENEFICIARY. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Holding something in subordination to another. *Bacon.*

BENEFICIARY. *f.* He that is in possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BE'NEFIT. *f.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred. *Milton.*
2. Advantage; profit; use. *Wilkins.*
3. [In law.] *Benefit of clergy* is, that a man being found guilty of such felony as this benefit is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and set free, if the ordinary's commissioner standing by, do say, *Legis clericus.* *Conrad.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to. *Arbutnot.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milton.*

BENE'MPT. *a.* Appointed; marked out. *Spenser.*

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To ennet. *Shakespeare.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *f.* [*benevolentia*, Latin.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness. *Pope.*
2. The good done; the charity given.
3. A kind of tax. *Bacon.*

BENE'VOLENT. *a.* [*benewolens*, Latin.] Kind; having good will. *Pope.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *f.* The same with *benevolence.*

BENGAL. *f.* A sort of thin slight stuff.

BE'NJAMIN. *f.* [*Benzoin.*] The name of a tree.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]

1. To surprize with the coming on of night. *Sidney.*
2. To involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of light. *Byss.*

BENI'GN. *a.* [*benignus*, Latin.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton.*
2. Wholesome; not malignant. *Arbutnot.*

BENI'GN Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear favourably. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNESS. *f.* [from *benign.*] The same with *benignity.*

BENI'GNITY. *f.* [from *benign.*]

1. Graciousness; actual kindness. *Hooker.*
2. Salubrity; wholesome quality. *Wiseman.*

BENI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly. *Waller.*

BE'NISON. *f.* [*benir*, Fr. to bless.] Blessing; benediction. *Milton.*

BE'NNET. *f.* An herb.

BENT. *f.* [from the verb *to bend.*]

1. The state of being bent. *Waller.*
2. Degree of flexure. *Dryden.*
3. Declivity. *Shakespeare.*
4. Utmost power. *Application.*

4. Application of the mind. *Locke.*
 6. Inclination; disposition towards something. *Milton.*
 7. Determination; fixed purpose. *Hooker.*
 8. Turn of the temper, or disposition. *Dryden.*
 9. Tendency; flexion. *Locke.*
 10. A stalk of grafs, called *bent-grafs*. *Bacon.*
- BENTING** *Time. f.* [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before pease are ripe. *Dryden.*
- TO BENU'M.** *v. a.* [benu-men, Saxon.]
 1. To make torpid. *Fairfax.*
 2. To stupify. *Dryden.*
- BENZO'IN.** *f.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East-Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. *Boyle.*
- TO BEPA'INT.** *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BEPI'NCH.** *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches. *Chapman.*
- TO BEPI'SS.** *v. a.* [from *piss*.] To wet with urine. *Derham.*
- TO BEQUE'ATH.** *v. a.* [cipp, Saxon, a will.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*
- BEQUE'ST.** *f.* Something left by will. *Hale.*
- TO BERA'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To rattle off. *Shakespeare.*
- BE'RBERRY.** *f.* [berberis.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for prickles. *Bacon.*
- TO BERE'AVE.** *v. n. preter.* I bereaved, or bereft. [bepoegian, Saxon.]
 1. To strip of; to deprive of. *Bentley.*
 2. To take away from. *Shakespeare.*
- BERE'FT.** *part. pass.* of bereave.
- BERGAMOT.** *f.* [bergamotte, Fr.]
 1. A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*.
 2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a burgamot pear stock.
 3. A sort of snuff.
- TO BERE'YME.** *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To celebrate in rhyme, or verses. *Pope.*
- BERLI'N.** *f.* A coach of a particular form. *Swift.*
- TO BERO'B.** *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder. *Spenser.*
- BE'RRY.** *f.* [berug, Saxon.] Any small fruit, with many seeds. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BERRY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.
- BE'RTAM.** *f.* Bastard pellitory.
- BE'RYL.** *f.* [beryllus, Latin.] A kind of precious stone. *Milton.*
- TO BESC'RE'EN.** *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To shelter; to conceal. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BESE'ECH.** *v. a. pret.* I besought, I have besought. [from *reccan*, Saxon.]
 1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore. *Philemon.*
2. To beg; to ask. *Spratt.*
- TO BESE'EM.** *v. n.* [beziemen, Dutch.] To become; to besit. *Hooker.*
- BESE'EN.** *part.* Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser.*
- TO BESE'F.** *v. a. pret.* I beset, I have beset. [berittan, Saxon.]
 1. To besiege; to hem in. *Addison.*
 2. To embarrass; to perplex. *Rowe.*
 3. To waylay; to surround. *Locke.*
 4. To fall upon; to harass. *Spenser.*
- TO BESHRE'W.** *v. a.* [besbryen, Germ.] to enchant.
 1. To wish a curse to. *Dryden.*
 2. To happen ill to. *Shakespeare.*
- BESI'DE.** } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]
BESI'DES. }
 1. At the side of another; near. *Fairfax.*
 2. Over and above. *Hale.*
 3. Not according to, though not contrary. *South.*
 4. Out of; in a state of deviation from. *Hudibras.*
- BESI'DE.** } *ad.*
BESI'DES. }
 1. Over and above. *Tillotson.*
 2. Not in this number; beyond this class. *Pope.*
- BESI'DERY.** *f.* A species of pear.
- TO BESIEGE.** *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To beleaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces. *Shakespeare.*
- BESI'EGE.** *f.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege. *Swift.*
- TO BESLU'BBER.** *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To dawb; to smear. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BESME'AR.** *v. a.* [from *smear*.]
 1. To bedawb. *Denham.*
 2. To soil; to foul. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BESMI'RCH.** *v. a.* To soil; to discolour. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BESMO'KE.** *v. a.*
 1. To foul with smoke.
 2. To harden or dry in smoke.
- TO BESMU'T.** *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To blacken with smoke or soot.
- BE'SOM.** *f.* [ber-n, Saxon.] An instrument to sweep with. *Bacon.*
- TO BESO'RT.** *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit. *Shakespeare.*
- BESO'RT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BESO'T.** *v. a.* [from *soit*.]
 1. To infatuate; to stupify. *Milton.*
 2. To make to doat. *Dryden.*
- BESO'UGHT.** [part. passive of beseech which see.] *Milton.*
- TO BESPAN'GLE.** *v. a.* [from *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining. *Pope.*
- TO BESPAT'TER.** *v. a.* [from *spatter*.] To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water. *Swift.*

BES

- To BESPA'WL.** *v. a.* [from *spawl*] To dawb with spittle.
- To BESPE'AK.** *v. a.* I *bespoke*, or *bespake*, I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*.
1. To order, or entreat any thing before-hand. *Swift.*
 2. To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden.*
 3. To forebode. *Swift.*
 4. To speak to; to address. *Dryden.*
 5. To betoken; to shew. *Addison.*
- BESPE'AKER.** *f.* [from *bespeak*.] He that bespoken any thing. *Wotton.*
- To BESPE'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from *speckle*.] To mark with speckles or spots.
- To BESPE'W.** *v. a.* [from *spew*.] To dawb with spew or vomit.
- To BESPI'CE.** *v. a.* [from *spice*.] To season with spices. *Shakespeare.*
- To BESPI'T.** *v. a.* [from *spit*.] To dawb with spittle.
- To BESPO'T.** *v. a.* [from *spot*.] To mark with spots. *Mortimer.*
- To BESPREAD.** *v. a.* [from *spread*.] To spread over. *Derham.*
- To BESPRI'NKLE.** *v. a.* [from *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle over. *Brown.*
- To BESPU'TTER.** *v. a.* [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by sputtering.
- BEST.** *a.* the superlative of good. [bert, Sax.]
1. Most good. *Hooker.*
 2. The best. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour. *Bacon.*
 3. To make the best. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost. *Bacon.*
- BEST.** *ad.* [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness. *Deuteronomy.*
- To BESTA'IN.** *v. a.* [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot. *Shakespeare.*
- To BESTE'AD.** *v. a.* [from *stead*.]
1. To profit. *Milton.*
 2. To treat; to accommodate. *Isaiab.*
- BE'STIAL.** *a.* [from *beast*.]
1. Belonging to a beast. *Dryden.*
 2. Brutal; carnal. *Shakespeare.*
- BESTIA'LITY.** *f.* [from *bestial*.] The quality of beasts. *Arbutnot.*
- BE'STIALLY.** *f.* [from *bestial*.] Brutally.
- To BESTI'CK.** *v. a.* preter. I *bestuck*, I have *bestuck*. [from *stick*.] To stick over with any thing. *Milton.*
- To BESTI'R.** *v. a.* [from *stir*.] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*
- To BESTO'W.** *v. a.* [besteden, Dutch.]
1. To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.*
 2. To give as charity. *Hooker.*
 3. To give in marriage. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To give as a present. *Dryden.*
 5. To apply. *Swift.*
 6. To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.*

BET

7. To lay up; to stow; to place. *King.*
- BESTO'WER.** *f.* [from *bestow*.] Giver; disposer. *Stillington.*
- BESTRA'UGHT.** *particip.* Distracted; mad. *Shakespeare.*
- To BESTRE'W.** *v. a.* *particip. pass. be-strewed*, or *bestrown*. To sprinkle over. *Milton.*
- To BESTRI'DE.** *v. a.* I *bestrid*, or I *bestrode*; I have *bestrid*, *bestrode*, or *bestridden*.
1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. *Waller.*
 2. To step over. *Shakespeare.*
- To BESTU'D.** *v. a.* [from *stud*.] To adorn with studs. *Milton.*
- BET.** *f.* [from *betan*, to increase.] A wager. *Prior.*
- To BET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To BETA'KE.** *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; *part. betaken*.
1. To take; to seize. *Spenser.*
 2. To have recourse to. *Hooker.*
 3. To move; to remove. *Milton.*
- To BETE'EM.** *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to bestow. *Shakespeare.*
- To BETHI'NK.** *v. a.* I *betought*. [from *think*.] To recall to reflection. *Raleigh.*
- To BETHRA'L.** *v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To enslave; to conquer. *Shakespeare.*
- To BETHU'MP.** *v. a.* [from *thump*.] To beat. *Shakespeare.*
- To BETI'DE.** *v. n.* pret. It *betided*, or *betid*; *part. pass. betid*. [from *tid*, Saxon.]
1. To happen to; to befall. *Milton.*
 2. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To become. *Shakespeare.*
- BETI'ME.** } *ad.* [from *by* and *time*.]
- BETI'MES.** }
1. Seasonably; early. *Milton.*
 2. Soon; before long time has passed. *Tillotson.*
 3. Early in the day. *Shakespeare.*
- BE'TLE.** } *f.* An Indian plant, called wa-
- BE'TRE.** } ter pepper.
- To BETO'KEN.** *v. a.* [from *token*.]
1. To signify; to mark; to represent. *Hooker.*
 2. To foreshew; to presignify. *Thomson.*
- BE'TONY.** *f.* [betonica, Lat.] A plant.
- BETO'OK.** [irreg. pret. from *betake*.]
- To BETO'SS.** *v. a.* [from *toss*.] To disturb; to agitate. *Shakespeare.*
- To BETRA'Y.** *v. a.* [trahir, Fr.]
1. To give into the hands of enemies. *Kaulla.*
 2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.
 3. To make liable to something inconvenient. *King Charles.*
 4. To show; to discover. *Addison.*
- BETRAYEL.**

B E W

B I C

BETRA'YER. *f.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor. *Hooker.*

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck; to dress; to grace. *Shakespeare.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *trotb*.] 1. To contract to any one; to affianse. *Cowley.*

2. To nominate to a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST. *v. a.* [from *trust*.] To entrust; to put into the power of another. *Watts.*

BE'TTER. *a.* the comparative of good. [*beterna*, Saxon.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. *Shakespeare.*

The BE'TTER.

1. The superiority; the advantage. *Prior.*

2. Improvement. *Dryden.*

BE'TTER. *ad.* Well in a greater degree. *Dryden.*

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.*

2. To surpass; to exceed. *Shakespeare.*

3. To advance. *Bacon.*

BE'TTER. *f.* Superiour in goodness. *Hooker.*

BE'TTOR. *f.* [from *to bet*.] One that lays bets or wagers. *Addison.*

BE'TTY. *f.* An instrument to break open doors. *Arbutnot.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [*betweonan*, Saxon.]

1. In the intermediate space. *Pope.*

2. From one to another. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership. *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two. *South.*

5. In separation of one from the other. *Locke.*

BETWI'XT. *prep.* [*betwÿx*, Saxon.] Between.

BE'VEL. *f.* In masonry and joinery, a kind

BE'VIL. *f.* of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BE'VERAGE. *f.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Italian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dryden.*

BE'VY. *f.* [*beva*, Italian.]

1. A flock of birds. *Pope.*

2. A company; an assembly. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To be-

moan; to lament. *Denham.*

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*.] To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from. *Pope.*

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep*.] To weep over or upon. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose

in pathless places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*

To BEWITCH. *v. a.*

1. To injure by witchcraft. *Dryden.*

2. To charm; to please. *Sidney.*

BEWITCHERY. *f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; charm. *South.*

BEWITCHMENT. *f.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [*bepnegan*, Saxon.] 1. To betray; to discover perfidiously. *Spenser.*

2. To shew; to make visible. *Sidney.*

BEWRA'YER. *f.* [from *bewray*.] Betrayer; discoverer. *Addison.*

BEYOND. *prep.* [*begeonð*, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a distance not reached. *Pope.*

2. On the farther side of. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Farther onward than. *Herbert.*

4. Past; out of the reach of. *Bentley.*

5. Above; exceeding to a greater degree than. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of. *Dryden.*

8. To go beyond, is to deceive. *Thessalon.*

BE'ZEL. *f.* That part of a ring in which

BE'ZIL. *f.* the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *f.* A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East-Indies.

BEZOA'RDICK. *a.* [from *bezoar*.] Compounded with bezoar. *Floyer.*

BI'ANGULATED. *f.* *a.* [from *binus* and *an-*

BI'ANGULOUS. *f.* *gulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles.

BI'AS. *f.* [*biais*, Fr.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course. *Dryden.*

3. Propension; inclination. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *ad.* Wrong. *Shakespeare.*

BIB. *f.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their clothes. *Addison.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip. *Camden.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *Dick.*

BI'BER. *f.* [from *to bib*.] A tippler.

BI'BLE. *f.* [from *βιβλος*, a book; called by way of excellence, *The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Tillotson. Watts.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *f.* [from *βιβλος* and *γραφω*.] A transcriber.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture. *Thomson.*

BICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE,

B I F

BICE. *f.* A colour used in painting. *Peacocks.*

BICIPITAL. } *a.* [*bicipitis*, Lat.]

BICIPITOUS. } *a.* [*bicipitis*, Lat.]

1. Having two heads. *Brown.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm. *Brown.*

To BICKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh.]

1. To skirmish; to fight off and on. *Sidney.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward. *Milton.*

BICKERER. *f.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BICKERN. *f.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNE. } *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having

BICO'RNOUS. } two horns. *Brown.*

BICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [*biddan*, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask. *Shakespeare.*

2. To command; to order. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propose. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To proclaim; to offer. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare. *Bacon.*

6. To denounce. *Waller.*

7. To pray. *John.*

BIDALE. *f.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink. *Dick.*

BIDDEN. *part. pass.* [from *to bid*.]

1. Invited. *Bacon.*

2. Commanded. *Pope.*

BIDDER. *f.* [from *to bid*.] One who offers or proposes a price. *Addison.*

BIDDING. *f.* [from *bid*.] Command; order. *Milton.*

To BIDE. *v. a.* [*biddan*, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. *Milton.*

2. To remain in a place. *Shakespeare.*

BID'ENTAL. *a.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BID'ING. *f.* [from *bide*.] Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL. *a.* [*biennis*, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray.*

BIER. *f.* [from *to bear*.] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton.*

BI'ESTINGS. *f.* [*býrting*, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. *Dryden.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*bifarius*, Latin.] Two-fold.

BI'FEROUS. *a.* [*biferens*, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Opening

BI'FIDATED. } with a cleft.

BIFO'LD. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double. *Shakespeare.*

B I L

BIFO'RMED. *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms.

BIFURCATED. *a.* [*binus* and *furca*.] Shooting out into two heads. *Woodward.*

BIFURCA'TION. *f.* [*binus* and *furca*.] Division into two.

BIG. *a.*

1. Great in bulk; large. *Thomson.*

2. Teeming; pregnant. *Waller.*

3. Full of something. *Addison.*

4. Distended; swollen. *Shakespeare.*

5. Great in air and mien; proud. *Ascham.*

6. Great in spirit; brave. *Shakespeare.*

BIGAMIST. *f.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY. *f.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] The crime of having two wives at once.

BIGBE'LLIED. *a.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

BIGGIN. *f.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap. *Shakespeare.*

BIG'LY. *ad.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily. *Dryden.*

BIG'NESS. *f.* [from *big*.]

1. Greatness of quantity. *Ray.*

2. Size; whether greater or smaller. *Newton.*

BIGOT. *f.* A man devoted to a certain party. *Watts.*

BIGO'TED. *a.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something. *Garib.*

BIGOTRY. *f.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts.*

2. The practice of a bigot. *Pope.*

BIGSWOLN. *a.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid. *Addison.*

BIL'ANDER. *f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel used for the carriage of goods. *Dryden.*

BIL'BERRY. *f.* [*bilz*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*.] Whortleberry.

BILBO. *f.* [from *bilboa*.] A rapier; a sword. *Shakespeare.*

BILBOES. *f.* A sort of stocks. *Shakespeare.*

BILE. *f.* [*bilis*, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct. *Quincy.*

BILE. *f.* [*bile*, Sax.] A fore angry swelling. *Shakespeare.*

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak.

BIL'IARY. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. *Arbutnot.*

BIL'INGSGATE. *f.* Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope.*

BILI'NGUOUS. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having two tongues.

BIL'IOUS. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile. *Garib.*

To BILK. *v. a.* [*bilican*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

Bilk.

B I N

B I R

BILL. *f.* [*bile*, Saxon.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*

BILL. *f.* [*bille*, Saxon.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple.*

BILL. *f.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A written paper of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
2. An account of money. *Bacon.*
3. A law presented to the parliament. *Bacon.*
4. An act of parliament. *Atterbury.*
5. A physician's prescription. *Dryden.*
6. An advertisement. *Dryden.*

To BILL. *v. n.* To carefs, as doves by joining bills. *Ben. Johnson.*

To BILL. *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement. *L'Estrange.*

BI'LLET. *f.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note. *Clarendon.*
2. *Billet-doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter. *Pope.*
3. A small log of wood for the chimney. *Digby.*

To BI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. *Shakespeare.*
2. To quarter soldiers. *Clarendon.*

BVLLIARDS. *f.* without a singular. [*billard*, French.] A kind of play. *Boyle.*

BI'LLOW. *f.* [*bilge*, German.] A wave swollen. *Denham.*

To BI'LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY. *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomson.*

BIN. *f.* [*binne*, Saxon.] A place where bread or wine is repositied. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; double.

To BIND. *v. a. pret.* I bound; participle pass. bound, or bounden. [*bindan*, Saxon.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job.*
2. To gird; to enwrap. *Proverbs.*
3. To fasten to any thing. *Jobua.*
4. To fasten together. *Matthew.*
5. To cover a wound with dressings. *Wiseman.*

6. To compel; to constrain. *Hale.*

7. To oblige by stipulation. *Pope.*

8. To confine; to hinder. *Shakespeare.*

9. To make coftive. *Bacon.*

10. To restrain. *Felton.*

11. *To bind to.* To oblige to serve some one. *Dryden.*

12. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance. *Addison.*

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract; to grow stiff. *Mortimer.*

2. To be obligatory. *Locke.*

BIND. *f.* A species of hops. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER. *f.* [from *to bind*.]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books,

2. A map that binds sheaves. *Chapman.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with. *Wiseman.*

BI'NDING. *f.* [from *bind*.] A bandage. *Taylor.*

BI'NDWEED. *f.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

BI'NOCLE. *f.* A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes.

BINO'CLAR. *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having two eyes. *Derham.*

BIO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] A writer of lives. *Addison.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] Writing the lives of men is called *biography*. *Watts.*

BI'OVAC. *f.* [French, from *vey* watch, and

BI'HOVAC. *f.* double guard, German.] A

BI'VOUAC. *f.* guard at night performed by the whole army. *Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *a.* [from *binus* and *parie*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *a.* [*binus* and *partior*, Latin.] Having two correspondent parts.

BI'PARTITION. *f.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two.

BI'PED. *f.* [*bipes*, Latin.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL. *a.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length.

BIPE'NNATED. *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Latin.] Having two wings. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [of *bis* and *caladus*.] Consisting of two flower leaves.

BIQUA'DRATE. *f.* The fourth power

BIQUADRA'TICK. *f.* arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH Tree. *f.* [*birch*, Saxon.] A tree.

BI'RCHEN. *a.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch. *Pope.*

BIRD. *f.* [*bird*, or *brud*, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RDBOLT. *f.* A small shot or arrow. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RD-CATCHER. *f.* One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDER. *f.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDINGPIECE. *f.* A gun to shoot birds with. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RD-LIME. *f.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. *Dryden.*

BI'RD-MAN. *f.* A birdcatcher. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDSEYE. *f.* The name of a plant.

BI'RD-FOOT. *f.* A plant.

BI'RD-NEST. *f.* An herb.

BI'RD-STONGUE. *f.* An herb.

BI'RGAN.

BI'RGANDER. *f.* A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRT. *f.* A fish; the turbot.

BIRTH. *f.* [beorn, Saxon.]

1. The act of coming into life. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent. *Dryden.*

4. The condition in which any man is born. *Dryden.*

5. Thing born. *Ben. Johnson.*

6. The act of bringing forth. *Milton.*

BI'RTHDAY. *f.* [from *birth* and *day*.] The day on which any one is born.

BI'RTHDOM. *f.* Privilege of birth. *Shakesp.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *f.* [from *birth* and *night*.] The night in which any one is born. *Milton.*

BIRTHPLACE. *f.* Place where any one is born. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *f.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born. *Addison.*

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *a.* Strangled in being born. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RTHWORT. *f.* The name of a plant.

BI'SCOTIN. *f.* A confection.

BI'SCUIT. *f.* [*bis* and *cuit*, French.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea. *Knolles.*

2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

TO BI'SECT. *v. a.* [*binus* and *seco*, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

BI'SECTION. *f.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *f.* [biscop, Saxon.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South.*

BI'SHOP. *f.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift.*

TO BI'SHOP. *v. a.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *f.* [biscoprice, Sax.] The diocese of a bishop. *Bacon.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. *f.* A plant.

BISK. *f.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*

BI'SMUTH. *f.* Marcasite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia.

BISSE'XTILE. *f.* [*bis* and *sextilis*, Latin.] Leap year. *Brown.*

BI'SSON. *a.* Blind. *Shakespeare.*

BI'STRE. *f.* [French.] A colour made of chimney-foot boiled, and then diluted with water.

BI'STORT. *f.* A plant called *snakeweed*.

BI'STOURY. *f.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BISU'LCOUS. *a.* [*bisulcus*, Latin.] Cloven-footed. *Brown.*

BIT. *f.* [bit, Saxon.] A bridle; the bit-mouth.

Addison.

BIT. *f.* 1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Arbutnot.*

2. A small piece of any thing. *Swift.*

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worse.* In the smallest degree. *Arbutnot.*

TO BIT. *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. *f.* [bitche, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind. *Spenser.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Arbutnot.*

TO BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bite*; part. pass. I have *bitten*, or *bitten*. [bitan, Saxon.]

1. To crush; or pierce with the teeth.

2. To give pain by cold. *Rowe.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roscommon.*

4. To cut; to wound. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste. *Bacon.*

6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope.*

BITE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dryden.*

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait. *Walton.*

3. A cheat; a trick. *Swift.*

4. A sharper.

BITER. *f.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites. *Camden.*

2. A fish apt to take the bait. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver. *Speclator.*

BI'TTACLE. *f.* A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed. *Diſt.*

BI'TTER. *a.* [biten, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe. *Spratt.*

3. Calamitous; miserable. *Dryden.*

4. Sharp; reproachful; satirical. *Shakesp.*

5. Unpleasing or hurtful. *Watts.*

BI'TTERGROUND. *f.* A plant.

BI'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *bitter*.]

1. With a bitter taste.

2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sharply; severely. *Spratt.*

BI'TTERN. *f.* [*butorn*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish. *Walton.*

BI'TTERN. *f.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making salt.

BI'TTERNESS. *f.* [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taste. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon.*

3. Sharpness; severity of temper. *Clarendon.*

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach. *Bacon.*

5. Sorrow.

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Waller.*
BITTERSWEET. *f.* An apple which has a compounded taste. *Sourb.*
BITTOUR. *f.* The bitter. *Dryden.*
BITUMEN. *f.* [Latin] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. *Woodward.*
BITUMINOUS. *a.* Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon.*
BIVALVE. *a.* [Latin] Having two valves or shutters; used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters. *Woodward.*
BIVALVULAR. *a.* [from bivalve] Having two valves. *Woodward.*
BLXWORT. *f.* An herb. *Woodward.*
BIZANTINE. *f.* [from byzantium] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high festival days. *Camden.*
To BLAB. *v. a.* [blabber, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept secret. *Swift.*
To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shakespeare.*
BLAB. *f.* [from the verb.] A teltale. *Milton.*
BLABBER. *f.* [from blab.] A tatter; a teltale. *Shakespeare.*
To BLABBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*
BLACK. *a.* [blac, Saxon.]
 1. Of the colour of night. *Proverb.*
 2. Dark. *Kings.*
 3. Cloudy of countenance; fullen. *Shak.*
 4. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.*
 5. Dismal; mournful. *Shakespeare.*
BLACK-BRYONY. *f.* The name of a plant. *Shakespeare.*
BLACK-CATTLE. *f.* Oxen; bulls; and cows. *Shakespeare.*
BLACK-GUARD. *f.* A dirty fellow. *Swift.*
BLACK-LEAD. *f.* A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils. *Shakespeare.*
BLACK-PUDDING. *f.* A kind of food made of blood and grain. *Shakespeare.*
BLACK-ROD. *f.* [from black and rod] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament. *Shakespeare.*
BLACK. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A black colour. *Newton.*
 2. Mourning. *Dryden.*
 3. A blacksmoor. *Dryden.*
 4. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby.*
To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. *Boyle.*
BLACKMOOR. *f.* A negro. *Boyle.*
BLACKBERRIED. *f.* A plant. *Boyle.*
BLACKBERRY. *f.* A species of bramble. *Boyle.*
BLACKBERRY. *f.* The fruit. *Gay.*
BLACKBIRD. *f.* The name of a bird. *Carew.*

To BLACKEN. *v. a.* [from black.]
 1. To make of a black colour. *Prior.*
 2. To darken. *South.*
 3. To defame. *South.*
To BLACKEN. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*
BLACKISH. *a.* [from black.] Somewhat black. *Boyle.*
BLACKMOOR. *f.* [from black and Moor] A negro. *Milton.*
BLACKNESS. *f.* [from black.]
 1. Black colour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Darkness. *Shakespeare.*
BLACKSMITH. *f.* A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty. *Shakespeare.*
BLACKTAIL. *f.* [from black and tail.] The rest of the pipe. *Shakespeare.*
BLACKTHORN. *f.* The tree. *Shakespeare.*
BLADDER. *f.* [bladder, Saxon.]
 1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A blister; a pustule. *Shakespeare.*
BLADDER-NUT. *f.* [Physalis, Lat.] A plant. *Shakespeare.*
BLADDER-SNAKE. *f.* A plant. *Shakespeare.*
BLADE. *f.* [blad, Saxon.] The spike of grass; - the green shoots of corn. *Bacon.*
BLADE. *f.* [blatte, German.]
 1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument. *Pope.*
 2. A bristly man; either fierce or gay. *L'Estrange.*
BLADE of the Shoulder. *f.* The scapula. *Pope.*
BLADEBONE. *f.* The scapular bone. *Pope.*
To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a blade. *Shakespeare.*
BLADED. *a.* [from blade.] Having blades or spires. *Shakespeare.*
BLAIN. *f.* [blegane, Saxon.] A pustule; a blister. *Milton.*
BLAMABLE. *a.* [from blame.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden.*
BLAMABLENESS. *f.* [from blamable.] Fault. *Dryden.*
BLAMABLY. *ad.* [from blamable.] Culpably. *Dryden.*
To BLAME. *v. a.* [blamer, French.] To censure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden.*
BLAME. *f.*
 1. Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.*
 2. Crime. *Hooker.*
 3. Hurt. *Spenser.*
BLAMEFUL. *a.* [from blame and full.] Criminal; guilty. *Shakespeare.*
BLAMELESS. *a.* [from blame.] Guiltless; innocent. *Locke.*
BLAMELESSLY. *ad.* [from blameless.] Innocently. *Hammond.*
BLAME

- BLA'MELESSNESS.** *f.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence. *Hammond.*
- BLA'MER.** *f.* [from *blame*.] A censurer. *Donne.*
- BLAMEWO'RTHY.** Culpable; blamable. *Hooker.*
- To BLANCH.** *v. a.* [*blanchir*, French.]
1. To whiten. *Dryden.*
 2. To strip or peel such things as have husks. *Wiseman.*
 3. To obliterate; to pass over. *Bacon.*
- To BLANCH.** *v. n.* To evade; to shift. *Bacon.*
- BLA'NCHER.** *f.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener.
- BLAND.** *a.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*
- To BLA'NDISH.** *v. a.* [*blandir*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. *Milton.*
- BLA'NDISHMENT.** *f.* [from *blandish*; *blanditia*, Latin.]
1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture. *Milton.*
 2. Soft words; kind speeches. *Bacon.*
 3. Kind treatment; caress. *Swift.*
- BLANK.** *a.* [*blanc*, French.]
1. White. *Paradise Lost.*
 2. Unwritten. *Addison.*
 3. Confused; crushed. *Pope.*
 4. Without rhyme. *Shakespeare.*
- BLANK.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A void space. *Swift.*
 2. A lot, by which nothing is gained. *Dryden.*
 3. A paper unwritten. *Paradise Lost.*
 4. The point to which an arrow is directed. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Aim; shot. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Object to which any thing is directed. *Shakespeare.*
- To BLANK.** *v. a.* [from *blank*.]
1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit. *Tillotson.*
 2. To efface; to annul. *Spenser.*
- BLA'NKET.** *f.* [*blanchette*, French.]
1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven. *Temple.*
 2. A kind of pear.
- To BLA'NKET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a blanket. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To toss in a blanket. *Pope.*
- BLA'NKLY.** *a.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with confusion.
- To BLARE.** *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. Not in use. *Skinner.*
- To BLASPHE'ME.** *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Latin.]
1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.
 2. To speak evil of. *Shakespeare.*
- To BLASPHE'ME.** *v. n.* To speak blasphemy. *Shakespeare.*
- BLASPHE'MER.** *f.* [from *blasphemo*.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. *1 Tim. i. 10.*
- BLASPHE'MOUS.** *a.* [from *blasphemo*.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney. Tillotson.*
- BLA'SPHEMOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *blasphemo*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence. *Swift.*
- BLA'SPHEMY.** *f.* [from *blasphemo*.] *Blasphemy* is an offering of some indignity unto God himself. *Hammond.*
- BLAST.** *f.* [from *blæst*, Saxon.]
1. A gust, or puff of wind. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The sound made by any instrument of wind musick. *Milton.*
 3. The stroke of a malignant planet. *Job.*
- To BLAST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To strike with some sudden plague. *Addison.*
 2. To make to wither. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stillingfleet.*
 4. To confound; to strike with terror. *Shakespeare.*
- BLA'STMENT.** *f.* [from *blast*.] Sudden stroke of infection. *Shakespeare.*
- BLA'TANT.** *a.* [*blatant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*
- To BLA'TTER.** *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Latin.] To roar. *Spenser.*
- BLAY.** *f.* A small whitish river fish; bleak.
- BLAZE.** *f.* [bare, a torch, Saxon.]
1. A flame; the light of the flame. *Dryden.*
 2. Publication. *Milton.*
 3. A white mark upon a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
- To BLAZE.** *v. n.*
1. To flame. *Pope.*
 2. To be conspicuous.
- To BLAZE.** *v. a.*
1. To publish; to make known. *Marks.*
 2. To blazon. *Peacocks.*
 3. To inflame; to fire. *Shakespeare.*
- BLA'ZER.** *f.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports. *Spenser.*
- To BLA'ZON.** *v. a.* [*blasonner*, French.]
1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. *Addison.*
 2. To deck; to embellish. *Garrick.*
 3. To display; to set to show. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To celebrate; to set out. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To blaze about; to make publick. *Shakespeare.*
- BLA'ZON.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. *Peacocks.*
 2. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Celebration. *Collier.*
- BLA'ZONRY.** *f.* [from *blazon*.] The art of blazoning. *Peacocks.*

BLE

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleichen*, Germ.] To whiten. *Dryden.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white. *Thomson.*

BLEAK. *a.* [*blac*, *blæc*, Saxon.]

1. Pale. *Addison.*

2. Cold; chill. *Addison.*

BLEAK. *f.* A small river fish. *Walton.*

BLE'AKNESS. *f.* [from *bleak*.] Coldness; chillness. *Addison.*

BLE'AKLY. *a.* [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *a.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden.*

2. Dim; obscure in general. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make the eyes watry. *Dryden.*

BLE'AREDNESS. *f.* [from *bleared*.] The state of being dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [*blæwan*, Saxon.] To cry as a sheep. *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb. *Chapman.*

BLEB. *f.* [*blaen*, to swell, Germ.] A blister.

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. *I bled*; *I have bled*. [*bleban*, Saxon.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood. *Bacon.*

2. To die a violent death. *Pope.*

3. To drop, as blood. *Pope.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } *a.* Bathful.

BLATE. }

To BLE'MISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*. *Junius*.]

1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.*

2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation. *Dryden.*

BLE'MISH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a scar. *Wiseman.*

2. Reproach; disgrace. *Hooker.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To shrink; to start back. *Shakespeare.*

To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Carew.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. *I blended*; anciently, *blent*. [*blentan*, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together. *Boyle.*

2. To confound. *Hooker.*

3. To pollute; to spoil. *Spenser.*

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*.

To BLESS. *v. a.* [*blesian*, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper. *Dryden.*

2. To wish happiness to another. *Deut.*

3. To praise; to glorify for benefits received. *Davies.*

4. To wave; to brandish. *Spenser.*

BLE'SSED. participial *a.* [from *to bless*.]

Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLE'SSED Thistle. A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*

BLI

BLE'SSEDNESS. *f.* [from *blessed*.]

1. Happiness; felicity. *Sidney.*

2. Sanctity. *Shakespeare.*

3. Heavenly felicity. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. *f.* [from *blefs*.] He that blesses. *Taylor.*

BLE'SSING. *f.* [from *blefs*.]

1. Benediction. *Denham.*

2. The means of happiness. *Shakespeare.*

3. Divine favour. *Happy. Pope.*

BLEST. participial *a.* [from *blefs*.] Happy. *Pope.*

BLEW. The preterite from *blow*. *Kestell.*

BLIGHT. *f.*

1. Mildew. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting. *L'Estrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blast; to hinder from fertility. *Locks.*

BLIND. *a.* [*blind*, Saxon.]

1. Without sight; dark. *Digby.*

2. Intellectually dark. *Dryden.*

3. Unseen; private. *Hooker.*

4. Dark; obscure. *Milton.*

To BLIND. *v. a.*

1. To make blind. *South.*

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye. *Dryden.*

3. To obscure to the understanding. *Stillington.*

BLIND. *f.*

1. Something to hinder the sight. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead. *Decay of Piety.*

To BLINDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.] To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes. *Luke.*

BLINDFOLD. *a.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered. *Spenser. Dryden.*

BLINDLY. *ad.* [from *blind*.]

1. Without sight.

2. Implicitly; without examination. *Locke.*

3. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *f.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company. *Hudibras.*

BLINDNESS. *f.* [from *blind*.]

1. Want of sight. *Denham.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness. *Spenser.*

BLINDSIDE. *f.* Weakness; foible. *Swift.*

BLINDWORM. *f.* A small viper, venomous. *Grew.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blinken*, Danish.]

1. To wink. *Hudibras.*

2. To see obscurely. *Pope.*

BLINKARD. *f.* [from *blink*.]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling. *Hakewell.*

BLISS. *f.* [*blisse*, Sax.]

1. The

BLO

1. The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls. *Hooker. Milton.*
 2. Felicity in general. *Pope.*
BLISSFULL. *a.* [bliss and full.] Happy in the highest degree. *Spenser.*
BLISSFULLY. *ad.* [from blissful.] Happily.
BLISSFULNESS. *f.* [from blissful.] Happiness.
TO BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul. *Diſc.*
BLISTER. *f.* [bluyſter, Dutch.]
 1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis. *Temple.*
 2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts. *Bacon.*
TO BLISTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*
TO BLISTER. *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt. *Shakespeare.*
BLITHE. *a.* [blithe, Saxon.] Gay; airy. *Hooker. Pope.*
BLITHLY. *ad.* [from blithe.] In a blithe manner.
BLITHNESS. } *f.* [from blithe.]
BLITHSOMENESS. } The quality of being blithe.
BLITHSOME. *a.* [from blithe.] Gay; cheerful. *Philips.*
TO BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from blow.] To swell. *Addison.*
TO BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbutnot.*
BLOATEDNESS. *f.* [from bloat.] Turgidness; swelling. *Arbutnot.*
BLOBBER. *f.* A bubble. *Carew.*
BLOBBERLIP. *f.* [blobber and lip.] A thick lip. *Dryden.*
BLOBBERLIPPED. } *a.* Having swelled or
BLOBLIPPED. } thick lips. *Grew.*
BLOCK. *f.* [block, Dutch.]
 1. A heavy piece of timber.
 2. A mass of matter. *Addison.*
 3. A massy body. *Swift.*
 4. The wood on which hats are formed. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden.*
 6. An obstruction; a stop. *Decay of Piety.*
 7. A sea term for a pulley.
 8. A blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
TO BLOCK. *v. a.* [bloquer, Fr.] To shut up; to inclose. *Clarendon.*
BLOCK-HOUSE. *f.* [from block and house.] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass. *Raleigh.*
BLOCK-TIN. *f.* [from block and tin.] Tin pure or unmixed. *Boyle.*
BLOCKADE. *f.* [from block.] A siege carried on by shutting up the place. *Tatler.*
TO BLOCKADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up. *Pope.*
BLOCKHEAD. *f.* [from block and head.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. *Pope.*

BLO

BLOCKHEADED. *a.* [from blockhead.] Stupid; dull. *L'Estrange.*
BLOCKISH. *a.* [from block.] Stupid; dull. *Shakespeare.*
BLOCKISHLY. *ad.* [from blockish.] In a stupid manner.
BLOCKISHNESS. *f.* Stupidity.
BLOMARY. *f.* The first forge in the iron mills. *Diſc.*
BLOANKET. *f.* for blanket. *Spenser.*
BLOOD. *f.* [bloo, Saxon.]
 1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Grew.*
 2. Child; progeny. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Family; kindred. *Waller.*
 4. Descent; lineage. *Dryden.*
 5. Birth; high extraction. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Murder; violent death. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Life. *2 Sam.*
 8. The carnal part of man. *Matthew.*
 9. Temper of mind; state of the passions. *Hudibras.*
 10. Hot spark; man of fire. *Bacon.*
 11. The juice of any thing. *Gough.*
TO BLOOD. *v. a.*
 1. To stain with blood. *Bacon.*
 2. To enure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.*
 3. To heat; to exasperate. *Bacon.*
BLOOD-BOLTERED. *a.* [from blood and bolter.] Blood sprinkled. *Shakespeare.*
TO BLOOD-LET. *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.
BLOOD-LETTLE. *f.* [from blood let.] A phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*
BLOOD-STONE. *f.* The blood stone is green, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward.*
BLOOD-THIRSTY. *a.* Desirous to shed blood. *Raleigh.*
BLOODFLOWER. *f.* [hemantibus, Latin.] A plant.
BLOODGUILTINESS. *f.* Murder. *Spenser.*
BLOODHOUND. *f.* A hound that follows by the scent. *Southern.*
BLOODILY. *a.* [from bloody.] Cruelly. *Dryden.*
BLOODINESS. *f.* [from bloody.] The state of being bloody. *Sharp.*
BLOODLESS. *a.* [from blood.]
 1. Without blood; dead. *Dryden.*
 2. Without slaughter. *Waller.*
BLOODSHED. *f.* [from blood and shed.]
 1. The crime of blood, or murder. *Southern.*
 2. Slaughter. *Dryden.*
BLOODSHEDDER. *f.* Murderer. *Ecclesi.*
BLOODSHOT. } *a.* [from blood and
BLOODSHOTTEN. } spot.] Filled with
 blood bursting from its proper vessels. *Garth.*
BLOODSUCKER. *f.* [from blood and suck.]
 1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood. *2. A*

BLO

BLU

2. A murderer. *Hayward.*
BLO'ODY. *a.* [from *blood*.]
 1. Stained with blood.
 2. Cruel; murderous. *Pope.*
BLOOM. *f.* [*blum*, German.]
 1. A blossom. *Dryden.*
 2. The state of immaturity.
To BLOOM. *v. n.*
 1. To bring or yield blossoms. *Bacon.*
 2. To produce, as blossoms. *Hooker.*
 3. To be in a state of youth. *Pope.*
BLO'OMY. *a.* [from *bloom*.] Full of blooms; flowery. *Pope.*
BLORE. *f.* [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast. *Chapman.*
BLO'SSOM. *f.* [*blomme*, Saxon.] The flower that grows on any plant. *Dryden.*
To BLO'SSOM. *v. n.* To put forth blossoms. *Habbakuk.*
To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blotir*, French.]
 1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible. *Pope.*
 2. To efface; to erase. *Dryden.*
 3. To blur. *Ascham.*
 4. To disgrace; to disfigure. *Rowe.*
 5. To darken. *Conway.*
BLOT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An obliteration of something written. *Dryden.*
 2. A blur; a spot.
 3. A spot in reputation.
BLOTCH. *f.* [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon the skin. *Harvey.*
To BLOTE. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke.
BLOW. *f.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]
 1. A stroke. *Clarendon.*
 2. The fatal stroke. *Dryden.*
 3. A single action; a sudden event. *Dryden.*
 4. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh. *Chapman.*
To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown*; [*blapan*, Saxon.]
 1. To move with a current of air. *Pope.*
 2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with it. *Dryden.*
 3. To pant; to puff. *Pope.*
 4. To breathe. *Milton.*
 5. To sound by being blown. *Numb.*
 6. To play musically by wind.
 7. To *blow over*. To pass away without effect. *Granville.*
 8. To *blow up*. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder. *Taylor.*
To BLOW. *v. a.*
 1. To drive by the force of the wind. *South.*
 2. To inflame with wind. *Isaiah.*
 3. To swell; to puff into size. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To sound an instrument of wind music. *Milton.*
 5. To warm with the breath. *Shakespeare.*

6. To spread by report. *Dryden.*
 7. To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To *blow out*. To extinguish by wind. *Dryden.*
 9. To *blow up*. To raise or swell with breath. *Boyle.*
 10. To *blow up*. To destroy with gunpowder. *Woodward.*
 11. To *blow upon*. To make false. *Addison.*
To BLOW. *v. n.* [*blowan*, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom. *Wallace.*
BLO'WPOINT. *f.* A child's play. *Doane.*
BLOWTH. *f.* [from *blow*.] Bloom, or blossom. *Raleigh.*
BLOWZE. *f.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.
BLO'WZY. *a.* [from *blowze*.] Sun-burnt; high coloured.
BLU'BBER. *f.* The part of a whale that contains the oil.
To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Swift.*
To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*
BLU'DGEON. *f.* A short stick, with one end loaded.
BLUE. *a.* [*blep*, Saxon. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the seven original colours. *Newton.*
BLU'EBOTTLE. *f.* [from *blue* and *bottle*.]
 1. A flower of the bell shape. *Ray.*
 2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*
BLU'ELY. *ad.* [from *blue*.] With a blue colour. *Swift.*
BLU'ENESS. *f.* [from *blue*.] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*
BLUFF. *a.* Big; surly; blustering. *Dryden.*
To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch.]
 1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely. *South.*
 2. To flounder; to fumble. *Pope.*
To BLU'NDER. *v. a.* To mix foolishly, or blindly. *Stillingfleet.*
BLU'NDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake. *Addison.*
BLU'NDERBUSS. *f.* [from *blunder*.] A gun that is discharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*
BLU'NDERER. *f.* [from *blunder*.] A block-head. *Watts.*
BLUNDERHEAD. *f.* A stupid fellow. *L'Estrange.*
BLUNT. *a.*
 1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp. *Sidney.*
 2. Dull in understanding; not quick. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Rough; not delicate. *Watts.*
 4. Abrupt; not elegant. *South.*
To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*
 2. To repress, or weaken any appetite. *Shakespeare.*
BLUNTLY. *ad.* [from *blunt*.]
 1. Without sharpness.
 2. Coarsely; plainly. *Dryden.*
BLUNT.

BOA

- BLU'NTNESS.** *f.* [from *blunt*.]
 1. Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*
 2. Coarseness; roughness of manners. *Dryden.*
- BLUR.** *f.* [*borra*, Span. a blot.] A blot;
 a stain. *South.*
- To BLUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To blot; to efface. *Lockes.*
 2. To stain. *Hudibras.*
- To BLURT.** *v. a.* To let fly without think-
 ing. *Hakewell.*
- To BLUSH.** *v. n.* [*blosen*, Dutch.]
 1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red
 colour in the cheek. *Smith.*
 2. To carry a red colour. *Shakespeare.*
- BLUSH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The colour in the cheeks. *Pope.*
 2. A red or purple colour. *Crawshaw.*
 3. Sudden appearance. *Lockes.*
- BLU'SHY.** *a.* Having the colour of a blush.
- To BLU'STER.** *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*.]
 1. To roar as a storm. *Spenser.*
 2. To bully; to puff. *Government of the Tongue.*
- BLU'STER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Roar; noise; tumult. *Swift.*
 2. Boast; boisterousness. *Shakespeare.*
- BLU'STERER.** *f.* A swaggerer; a bully.
- BLU'STROUS.** *a.* [from *bluster*.] Tumbl-
 tous; noisy. *Hudibras.*
- BO.** *interject.* A word of terrour. *Temple.*
- BOAR.** *f.* [*bar*, Saxon.] The male swine.
Dryden.
- BOARD.** *f.* [*bræd*, Saxon.]
 1. A piece of wood of more length and
 breadth than thickness. *Temple.*
 2. A table. *Hakewell.*
 3. A table at which a council or court is
 held. *Clarendon.*
 4. A court of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*
 5. The deck or floor of a ship. *Addison.*
- To BOARD.** *v. a.*
 1. To enter a ship by force. *Denham.*
 2. To attack, or make the first attempt.
Shakespeare.
 3. To lay or pave with boards. *Moxon.*
- To BOARD.** *v. n.* To live in a house,
 where a certain rate is paid for eating.
Herbert.
- BOARD-WAGES.** *f.* Wages allowed to
 servants to keep themselves in victuals.
Dryden.
- BO'ARDER.** *f.* [from *board*.] A table.
- BO'ARISH.** *a.* [from *boar*.] Swinish; bru-
 tal; cruel. *Shakespeare.*
- To BOAST.** *v. n.* To display one's own
 worth, or actions. *2 Cor.*
- To BOAST.** *v. a.*
 1. To brag of. *Atterbury.*
 2. To magnify; to exalt. *Psalms.*
- BOAST.** *f.*
 1. A proud speech. *Spectator.*

BOD

2. Cause of boasting. *Pope.*
- BOA'STER.** *f.* [from *boast*.] A bragger.
Boyle.
- BOA'STFUL.** *a.* [from *boast* and *full*.]
 Ostentatious. *Pope.*
- BOA'STINGLY.** *ad.* [from *boasting*.] Osten-
 tationally. *Decay of Piety.*
- BOAT.** *f.* [*bat*, Saxon.] A vessel to pass
 the water in. *Raleigh.*
- BOA'TION.** *f.* [*boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise.
Derham.
- BO'ATMAN.** } *f.* [from *boat* and *man*.]
BO'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat.
Prior.
- BO'ATSWAIN.** *f.* [from *boat* and *swain*.]
 An officer on board a ship, who has charge
 of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors.
Howell.
- To BOB.** *v. a.*
 1. To beat; to drub. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shaksf.*
- To BOB.** *v. n.* To play backward and for-
 ward. *Dryden.*
- BOB.** *f.* [from the verb neuter.]
 1. Something that hangs so as to play
 loosely. *Dryden.*
 2. The words repeated at the end of a
 stanza. *L'Esrange.*
 3. A blow. *Ascham.*
- BO'BBIN.** *f.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A small pin of
 wood, with a notch. *Tatler.*
- BO'BCHERRY.** *f.* [from *bob* and *cherry*.]
 A play among children, in which the
 cherry is hung so as to bob against the
 mouth. *Arbutnot.*
- BO'BTAIL.** Cut tail. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'BTAILED.** *a.* Having a tail cut.
L'Esrange.
- BO'BWIG.** *f.* A short wig. *Spectator.*
- To BODE.** *v. a.* [*bo'dian*, Saxon.] To por-
 tend; to be the omen of. *Shakespeare.*
- To BODE.** *v. n.* To be an omen; to fore-
 shew. *Dryden.*
- BO'DEMENT.** *f.* [from *bode*.] Portent;
 omen. *Shakespeare.*
- To BODGE.** *v. n.* To boggle. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'DICE.** *f.* [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waist-
 coat quilted with whalebone. *Prior.*
- BO'DILESS.** *a.* [from *body*.] Incorporeal;
 without a body. *Darvies.*
- BO'DILY.** *a.* [from *body*.]
 1. Corporeal; containing body. *South.*
 2. Relating to the body, not the mind.
Hooker.
 3. Real; actual. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'DILY.** *ad.* Corporeally. *Warr.*
- BO'DKIN.** *f.* [*bodiken*, or small body. *Shin-*
ner.]
 1. An instrument with a small blade and
 sharp point. *Sidney.*
 2. An instrument to draw a thread or rib-
 band through a loop. *Pope.*
 3. An instrument to dress the hair. *Pope.*
- BO'DY.**

BO'DY. *f.* [bōdy, Saxon.]

1. The material substance of an animal. *Matthew vi. 25.*
2. Matter; opposed to spirit.
3. A person; a human being. *Hooker.*
4. Reality; opposed to representation. *Coloff.*
5. A collective mass. *Clarendon.*
6. The main army; the battle. *Clarendon.*
7. A corporation. *Swift.*
8. The outward condition. *1 Cor. v. 3.*
9. The main part. *Addison.*
10. A pandect; a general collection.
11. Strength; as, *wine of a good body.*

BO'DY-CLOATHS. *f.* Cloathing for horses that are dieted. *Addison.*To BO'DY. *v. a.* To produce in some form. *Shakespeare.*BOG. *f.* [bog, soft, Irish.] A marsh; a fen; a morass. *South.*BOG-TROTTER. *f.* [from bog and trot.] One that lives in a boggy country.To BOGGLE. *v. n.* [from bogil, Dutch.] 1. To start; to fly back. *Dryden.*2. To hesitate. *Locke.*BO'GGLER. *f.* [from boggle.] A doubter; a timorous man. *Shakespeare.*BO'GGY. *a.* [from bog.] Marthy; swampy. *Arbutnot.*BO'GHOUSE. *f.* A house of office.BOHE'A. *f.* [An Indian word.] A species of tea. *Pope.*To BOIL. *v. n.* [bouiller, French.]

1. To be agitated by heat. *Bentley.*
2. To be hot; to be fervent. *Dryden.*
3. To move like boiling water. *Gay.*
4. To be in hot liquor. *Shakespeare.*
5. To cook by boiling. *Swift.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To seeth. *Bacon.*BO'ILER. *f.* [from boil.]

1. The person that boils any thing. *Boyle.*
2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS. *a.* [byffer, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy. *Waller.*
2. Turbulent; furious. *Addison.*
3. Unwieldy. *Spenser.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from boisterous.] Violently; tumultuously. *Swift.*BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *f.* [from boisterous.] Tumultuousness; turbulence.BO'LARY. *a.* [from bole.] Partaking of the nature of bole. *Brown.*BOLD. *a.* [bald, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout. *Temple.*
2. Executed with spirit. *Roscommon.*
3. Confident; not scrupulous. *Locke.*
4. Impudent; rude. *Ecclus. vi. 11.*
5. Licentious. *Waller.*
6. Standing out to the view. *Dryden.*
7. To make bold. To take freedoms. *Tillotson.*

To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from bold.] To make bold. *Alchem.*BO'LDFACE. *f.* [from bold and face.] Impudence; sauciness. *L'Estrange.*BO'LD FACED. *a.* [from bold and face.] Impudent. *Bramhall.*BO'LDLY. *ad.* [from bold.] In a bold manner. *Hooker.*BO'LDNESS. *f.* [from bold.]

1. Courage; bravery. *Sidney.*
2. Exemption from caution. *Dryden.*
3. Freedom; liberty. *2 Cor. vii. 3.*
4. Confident trust in God. *Hooker.*
5. Assurance. *Bacon.*
6. Impudence. *Hooker.*

BOLE. *f.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree. *Chopman.*
2. A kind of earth. *Woodwards.*
3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels. *Martinez.*

BO'LLIS. *f.* [Lat.] Bollis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.BOLL. *f.* A round stalk or stem.To BOLL. *v. s.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk. *Exodus.*BO'LLSTER. *f.* [bolstene, Saxon.]

1. Something laid in the bed, to support the head. *Gay.*
2. A pad, or quilt. *Swift.*
3. Compress for a wound. *Wise man.*

To BO'LLSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.
2. To afford a bed to. *Shakespeare.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compress. *Sharp.*
4. To support; to maintain. *South.*

BOLT. *f.* [boults, Dutch; Bōlus.]

1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden.*
3. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow. *Addison.*
4. The bar of a door. *Shakespeare.*
5. An iron to fasten the legs. *Shakespeare.*
6. A spot or stain. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt. *Dryden.*
2. To blurt out. *Milton.*
3. To fetter; to shackle. *Shakespeare.*
4. To sift, or separate with a sieve. *Dryden.*
5. To examine; to try out. *Hale.*
6. To purify; to purge. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness. *Dryden.*BO'LLTER. *f.* [from the verb.] A sieve to separate meal from bran. *Bacon.*BO'LLTHEAD. *f.* A long throat-necked glass vessel, a matrafs, or receiver. *Boyle.*BO'LLTING-HOUSE. *f.* The place where meal is sifted. *Dryden.*BO'LLTSPLIT, or BOWSPRIT. *f.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but alope. *Sid. Diss.*

BOLUS.

BO'LUS. *f.* [*balus*.] A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *f.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noise. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *f.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH. } *f.* A kind of ship,
BOMB-VESSEL. } strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar. *Addison.*

BOMBARD. *f.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun. A barrel for wine. *Knolles.*

To BOMBAR'D. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addison.*

BOMBARDIER. *f.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs. *Tatler.*

BOMBARDMENT. *f.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addison.*

BOMBASIN. *f.* [*bombasin*, Fr.] A slight filken stuff.

BO'MBAST. *f.* Fustian; big words. *Doane.*

BO'MBAST. *a.* High sounding. *Shakespeare.*

BOMBULA'TION. *f.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise. *Brown.*

BONAR'O'BA. *f.* A whore. *Shakespeare.*

BON'A'SUS. *f.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRE'TIEN. *f.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *f.* [*bono*, Saxon.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakespeare.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer.*

4. Imprisonment; captivity. *As.*

5. Cement of union; cause of union. *Shakespeare.*

6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden.*

7. Law by which any man is obliged, *Locke.*

BOND. *a.* [*gebonden*, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state. *1 Cor.*

BO'NDAGE. *f.* [from *bond*.] Captivity; imprisonment. *Sidney. Pope.*

BO'NDMAID. *f.* [from *bond*.] A woman slave. *Shakespeare.*

BO'NDMAN. *f.* [from *bond*.] A man slave. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *f.* A slave. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE. *f.* Slavery. *1 Kings.*

BO'NDSLAVE. *f.* A man in slavery. *Davies.*

BO'NDSMAN. *f.* [from *bond* and *man*.] One bound for another. *Derham.*

BO'NDWOMAN. A woman slave. *Ben. Johnson.*

BONE. *f.* [*ban*, Saxon.]

1. The solid parts of the body of an animal.

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it. *Dryden.*

3. To be upon the bones. To attack. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple. *Dryden.*

5. Dice.

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh.

BO'NELACE. *f.* [the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Spektator.*

BO'NELESS. *a.* [from *bone*.] Without bones. *Shakespeare.*

To BO'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint; or join a bone broken. *Wichman.*

BO'NESETTER. *f.* [from *boneset*.] A chiurgeon. *Denham.*

BO'NFIRE. *f.* [*bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for triumph. *South.*

BO'NGRACE. *f.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. *Hacketwell.*

BO'NNET. *f.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A hat; a cap. *Addison.*

BO'NNET. *f.* [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BO'NNETS. *f.* [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, main-sail, and foresail.

BO'NNILY. *ad.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely.

BO'NNINESS. *f.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handsomeness.

BO'NNY. *ad.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, French.]

1. Handsome; beautiful. *Shakespeare.*

2. Gay; merry. *Shakespeare.*

BONNY-CLABBER. *f.* Sour buttermilk. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. *f.* A great plum.

BO'NY. *a.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones. *Roy.*

2. Full of bones.

BO'OBY. *f.* A dull, heavy, stupid fellow. *Prior.*

BOOK. *f.* [*boc*, Saxon.]

1. A volume in which we read or write. *Bacon.*

2. A particular part of a work. *Burnet.*

3. The register, in which a trader keeps an account. *Shakespeare.*

4. In books. In kind remembrance. *Addison.*

5. Without book. By memory. *Hooker.*

To BOOK. *v. a.* To register in a book. *Davies.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *f.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts. *Harris.*

BO'OK.

BO'OKBINDER. *f.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BO'OKFUL. *a.* [from *book* and *full*.] Crowded with undigested knowledge. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH. *a.* [from *book*.] Given to books. *Speffator.*

BO'OKISHNESS. *f.* [from *bookish*.] Overstudiousness.

BOOKLE'ARNED. *a.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books. *Swift.*

BOOKLE'ARNING. *f.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. *Sidney.*

BO'OKMAN. *f.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books. *Shakespeare.*

BO'OKMATE. *f.* Schoolfellow. *Shakespeare.*

BO'OKSELLER. *f.* He whose profession it is to sell books. *Watson.*

BO'OKWORM. *f.* [from *book* and *worm*.]
1. A mite that eats holes in books. *Guardian.*

2. A student too closely fixed upon books. *Pope.*

BOOM. *f.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In sea-language.] A long pole used to spread out the clew of the studding sail.

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer.

3. A bar of wood laid cross a harbour. *Dryden.*

To BOOM. *v. n.* To rush with violence. *Pope.*

BOON. *f.* [from *bene*, Sax.] A gift; a grant. *Addison.*

BOON. *a.* [bon, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton.*

BOOR. *f.* [beer, Dutch.] A lout; a clown. *Temple.*

BO'ORISH. *a.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustic. *Shakespeare.*

BO'ORISHLY. *ad.* After a clownish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *f.* [from *boorish*.] Coarseness of manners.

BOOSE. [bevig, Saxon.] A stall for a cow.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [bov, Saxon.]

1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker. Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit. *Shakespeare.*

BOOT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakespeare.*

2. To boot. With advantage; over and above. *Herbert.*

3. Booty or plunder. *Shakespeare.*

BOOT. *f.* [boute, French.] A covering for the leg, used by horsemen. *Milton.*

BOOT of a coach. The space between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shak.*

BOOT HOSE. *f.* [from *boot* and *hose*.]

Stockings to serve for boots. *Shakespeare.*

BOOΓ-TREE. *f.* Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for fitching them.

BO'OTCATCHER. *f.* [from *boot* and *catch*.]

The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. *Swift.*

BO'OTED. *a.* [from *boot*.] In boots. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *f.* [boed, Dutch.] A house built of boards or boughs. *Swift.*

BO'OTLESS. *a.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unavailing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without success. *Shakespeare.*

BO'OTY. *f.* [buit, Dutch.]

1. Plunder; pillage. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery. *Shakespeare.*

3. To play booty. To lose by design. *Dryden.*

BOPE'EP. *f.* To play. *Borax*, is a look

out, and draw back, as if frightened. *Dryden.*

BO'RABLE. *a.* [from *bore*.] That may be

bored.

BORACHIO. *f.* [boracho, Spanish.] A

drunkard. *W. Congreve.*

BO'RAGE. *a.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

BO'RAMEZ. *f.* The vegetable lamb, ge-

nerally known by the name of *Agave*.

Scylacus. *Brown.*

BO'RAX. *f.* [borax, low Latin.] An ar-

tificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac,

nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum,

dissolved in wine. *Quincy.*

BO'RDEL. *f.* [bordeel, Teut.] A brothel;

a bawdyhouse. *South.*

BO'RDER. *f.* [bord, German.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing. *Dryden.*

2. The edge of a country. *Spenser.*

3. The outer part of a garment adorned

with needlework. *Walker.*

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set

with flowers. *Walker.*

To BO'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon. *Kestler.*

2. To approach nearly to. *Tillotson.*

To BORDER. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border. *Raleigh.*

2. To reach; to touch. *Philips.*

BORDERER. *f.* [from *border*.] He that

dwells on the borders. *Spenser.*

To BO'RDRAGE. *v. n.* [from *border*.] To

plunder the borders. *Dryden.*

To BORE. *v. a.* [borian, Saxon.] To

pierce in a hole. *Wilkins.*

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole. *Dryden.*

2. To push forward towards a certain

point. *Milton.*

BORE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring. *Milton.*

2. The instrument with which a hole is

bored. *Milton.*

3. The size of any hole. *Bacon.*

BORE. The preterite of *bore*.

BO'REAL. *a.* [borealis, Lat.] Northern.

BOT

BOU

BO'REAS. *f.* [Latin.] The north wind.

Milton.

BO'RE'E. *f.* A kind of dance.

Swift.

BO'RER. *f.* [from *bore*.] A piercer.

Moxon.

BORN. The participle passive of *bear*.

Swift.

To be **BORN.** *v. n. pass.* To come into life.

Locke.

BO'ROUGH. *f.* [bophræ, Sax.] A town with a corporation.

BO'RREL. *f.* A mean fellow.

Spenser.

To **BO'RROW.** *v. a.*

1. To take something from another upon credit.

Nebemias.

2. To ask of another the use of something for a time.

Dryden.

3. To take something of another.

Watts.

4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Dryden.

BO'RROW. *f.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.

Shakespeare.

BO'RROWER. *f.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows.

Milton.

2. He that takes what is another's.

Pope.

BO'SCAGE. *f.* [bosage, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands.

Wotton.

BO'SKY. *a.* [bosque, Fr.] Woody.

Milton.

BO'SOM. *f.* [borme, Saxon.]

1. The breast; the heart.

Shakespeare.

2. An inclosure.

Hooker.

3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast.

Exodus.

4. The tender affections.

Milton.

5. Inclination; desire.

Shakespeare.

BO'SOM, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondness.

Ben. Johnson.

To **BO'SOM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in the bosom.

Milton.

2. To conceal in privacy.

Pope.

BO'SON. *f.* [corrupted from *boatswain*.]

Dryden.

BOSS. *f.* [bosse, French.]

1. A stud.

Pope.

2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.

Job.

3. A thick body of any kind.

Moxon.

BO'SSAGE. *f.* [in architecture.] Any stone that has a projecture.

BO'SVEL. *f.* A species of crowfoot.

BOTA'NICAL. *a.* [Botan, an herb.]

BOTA'NICK. *a.* Relating to herbs; skilled in herbs.

Addison.

BO'TANIST. *f.* [from *botany*.] One skilled in plants.

Woodward.

BOTANO'LOGY. *f.* [Botanologia.] A discourse upon plants.

BOTCH. *f.* [boxia, Italian.]

1. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin.

Donne.

2. A part in any work ill finished.

Shak.

3. An adventitious part clumsily added.

Dryden.

To **BOTCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.

Dryden.

2. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully.

Dryden.

3. To mark with botches.

Garth.

BO'TCHY. *a.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches.

Shakespeare.

BOTH. *a.* [bathā, Saxon.] The two.

Hooker.

BOTH. *conj.* As well.

Dryden.

BO'TRYOID. *a.* [Botryoides.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

Woodward.

BOTS. *f.* Small worms in the entrails of horses.

Shakespeare.

BO'TTLE. *f.* [bouteille, French.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter.

King.

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Spectator.

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Donne.

To **BO'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles.

Swift.

BO'TTLEFLOWER. *f.* A plant.

BO'TTLESCREW. *f.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

Swift.

BO'TTOM. *f.* [botm, Saxon.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Dryden.

3. The foundation; the groundwork.

Atterbury.

4. A dale; a valley.

Bentley.

5. The deepest part.

Locke.

6. Bound; limit.

Shakespeare.

7. The utmost of any man's capacity.

Shakespeare.

8. The last resort.

Addison.

9. A vessel for navigation.

Norris.

10. A chance; or security.

Clarendon.

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

Martineau.

To **BO'TTOM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support.

Atterbury.

2. To wind upon something.

Shaksp.

To **BO'TTOM.** *v. n.* To rest upon as its support.

Locke.

BO'TTOMED. *a.* Having a bottom.

BO'TTOMLESS. *a.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Milton.

BO'TTOMRY. *f.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.

BO'UCHET. *f.* [French.] A sort of pear.

BOUD. *f.* An insect which breeds in malt.

To **BOUGE.** *v. n.* [bouge, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGH. *f.* [bog, Saxon.] An arm or large shoot of a tree.

Sidney.

BOUGHT, preter. of *to buy*.

BOUGHT.

BOU

BOUGHT. *f.* [from *to bow*.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot. *Milton.*
2. A flexure. *Brown.*

FOU'ILLON. *f.* [French.] Broth; soup.

EO'ULDER Walls. [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.*

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force. *Swift.*
2. To make a sudden leap. *Addison.*
3. To boast; to bully.
4. To be bold, or strong. *Shakespeare.*

BO'UNCE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden crack or noise. *Gay.*
3. A boast; a threat.

BO'UNCER. *f.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener.

BOUND. *f.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary. *Pope.*
2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained. *Locke.*
3. A leap; a jump; a spring. *Addison.*
4. A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate. *Dryden.*
2. To restrain; to confine. *Shakespeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, French.]

1. To jump; to spring. *Pope.*
2. To rebound; to fly back. *Shakespeare.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

Shakespeare.

BOUND. *participle passive* of *bind*. *Knolles.*

BOUND. *a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Defined; intended to come to any place. *Temple.*

BOUNDARY. *f.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound. *Rogers.*

BOUNDEN. *participle passive* of *bind*. *Rogers.*

BOUNDING-STONE. *f.* A stone to play with. *Dryden.*

BOUNDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits. *South.*

BOUNDLESS. *a.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfined. *South.*

BO'UNTEOUS. *a.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal; kind; generous. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *bounteous*.] Liberally; generously. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; liberality. *Psalms.*

BO'UNTIFUL. *a.* [from *bounty* and *full*.] Liberal; generous; munificent. *Taylor.*

BO'UNTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *bountiful*.] Liberally. *Donne.*

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *f.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being bountiful; generosity. *Corinthians.*

BO'UNTIEHEAD. *f.* Goodness; virtue. *Spenser.*

BO'UNTIHOOD. *f.*

BOW

BO'UNTY. *f.* [*bonté*, French.] Generosity; liberality; munificence. *Hooker.*

To BO'URGEON. *v. a.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. *Hemans.*

BOURN. *f.* [*borne*, French.]

1. A bound; a limit. *Shakespeare.*
2. A brook; a torrent. *Spenser.*

To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly. *Spenser.*

BO'USY. *a.* [from *bouffe*.] Drunken. *King.*

BOUT. *f.* [*botta*, Italian.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney.*

BO'UTEFEU. *f.* [French.] An incendiary. *King Charles.*

BO'UTISALE. *f.* A sale at a cheap rate. *Hayward.*

BO'UTS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [*bugen*, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or incline. *Locke.*
2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission. *Isaiah.*
3. To bend, or incline, in condescension. *Earl of.*
4. To depress, to crush. *Pope.*

To BOW. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To stoop. *Judges.*
4. To sink under pressure. *Isaiah.*

BOW. *f.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *bow*.] An act of reverence or submission. *Swift.*

BOW. *f.* pronounced *bo*.

1. An instrument of war. *Alcides.*
2. A rainbow. *Gough.*
3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck. *Dryden.*
4. The doubling of a string in a slip knot. *Wife of.*

5. A yoke. *Shakespeare.*

6. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends at the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the fore-castle.

BOW-BENT. *a.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND. *f.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow. *Spenser.*

BOW-LEGGED. *a.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

To BO'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels. *Thomson.*

BO'WELS. *f.* [*boyaux*, French.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body. *Samuel.*
2. The inner parts of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
3. Tenderness; compassion. *Clarendon.*

BO'WER. *f.* [from *bugh*.]

1. A harbour. *Pope.*
2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke;

BOY

BRA

1 stroke: [*bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.] *Spenser*.
BO'WER. *f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.]
 Anchor so called.

To BO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 embower. *Shakespeare*.

BO'WERY: *a.* [from *bowyer*.] Full of
 bowers. *Tickell*.

BOWL. *f.* [*buelin*, Welch.]
 1. A vessel to hold liquids. *Felton*.
 2. The hollow part of any thing. *Swift*.
 3. A basin, or fountain. *Bacon*.

BOWL. *f.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round mass rolled
 along the ground. *Herbert*.

To BOWL: *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To play at bowls.
 2. To throw bowls at any thing. *Shakesp.*

BO'WLDER STONES. *f.* Lumps or frag-
 ments of stones or marble, rounded by
 being tumbled to and again by the action of
 the water. *Woodward*.

BO'WLER. *f.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays
 at bowls.

BO'WLINE. *f.* A rope fastened to the mid-
 dle part of the outside of a sail.

BO'WLING GREEN. *f.* [from *bowl* and
green.] A level piece of ground, kept
 smooth for bowlers. *Bentley*.

BO'WMAN. *f.* An archer. *Jeremiah*.

BO'WSPRIT. *f.* Boltspirit; which see.

To BO'WSSEN. *v. a.* To drench; to soak.
Carew.

BO'WSTRING. *f.* The string by which the
 bow is kept bent.

BO'WYER. *f.* [from *bow*.]
 1. An archer. *Dryden*.
 2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. *f.* [*box*, Saxon.] A tree.

BOX. *f.* [*box*, Saxon.]
 1. A case made of wood, or other matter,
 to hold any thing.
 2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is
 put. *Spenser*.

4. Seat in the playhouse. *Pope*.

To BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To in-
 close in a box. *Swift*.

BOX. *f.* [*bock*, a check, Welsh.] A blow
 on the head given with the hand.
Bramhall.

To BOX. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight
 with the fist. *Spectator*.

BO'XEN. *a.* [from *box*.]
 1. Made of box. *Gay*.
 2. Resembling box. *Dryden*.

BOXER. *f.* [from *box*.] A man who fights
 with his fists.

BOY. *f.*
 1. A male child; not a girl.
 2. One in the state of adolescence; older
 than an infant. *Dryden*.
 3. A word of contempt for young men.
Locke.

To BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To at-
 tress, or like a boy. *Shakespeare*.

BO'YHOOD. *f.* [from *boy*.] The state of a
 boy. *Swift*.

BO'YISH. *a.* [from *boy*.]
 1. Belonging to a boy. *Shakespeare*.
 2. Childish; trifling. *Dryden*.

BO'YISHLY. *ad.* [from *boyish*.] Childish-
 ly; triflingly.

BO'YISHNESS. *f.* [from *boyish*.] Childish-
 ness; triflingness.

BO'YISM. *f.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childish-
 ness. *Dryden*.

BP. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE. *f.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A dis-
 morous contest. *Shakespeare*.

To BRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 contest noisily.

BRA'BBLER. *f.* A clamorous noisy fel-
 low.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, French.]
 1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.
Lucin.

2. To intend; to strain up. *Holbe*.

BRACE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Cinch; bandage.
 2. That which holds any thing tight.

3. **BRACES of a coat.** Thick straps of
 leather on which it hangs. *Derby*.

4. **BRACE.** [in printing] A crooked line
 inclosing a passage; as in a triplet.

5. Warlike preparation. *Shakespeare*.

6. Tension; tightness. *Holbe*.

BRACE. *f.* A pair; a couple. *Dryden*.

BRA'CELET. *f.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An orna-
 ment for the arms. *Boyle*.

BRA'CER. *f.* [from *brace*.] A cinch; a
 bandage. *Wisdor*.

BRACH. *f.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.
Shakespeare.

BRA'CHIAL. *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] Be-
 longing to the arm.

BRACHY'GRAPHY. *f.* [*βραχυ* and *γραφω*]
 The art or practice of writing in a
 short compass. *Glanville*.

BRACK. *f.* A breach. *Dryden*.

BRA'CKET. *f.* A piece of wood fixed to
 the support of something. *Mortimer*.

BRA'CKISH. *a.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salty
 somewhat salt. *Herbert*.

BRA'CKISHNESS. *f.* [from *brackish*.] Salty
 nest. *Chapin*.

BRAD. *f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms
 with. *Mason*.

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To
 boast; to display ostentatiously. *Sander*.

BRAG. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A boast; a proud expression. *Bacon*.
 2. The thing boasted. *Milton*.

BRAGGADO'CIO. *f.* A puffing, boasting
 fellow. *Dryden*.

BRAG.

BRA

BRA'GGART. *a.* [from *brag*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Donne.*

BRA'GGART. *f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'GGER. *f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster. *South.*

BRA'GLESS. *ad.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'GLY. *ad.* [from *brag*.] Finely. *Spenser.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [*braidan*, Saxon.] To weave together. *Milton.*

BRAID. *f.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot. *Prior.*

BRAID. *a.* Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

BRAILS. *f.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN. *f.* [*brægen*, Saxon.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. *Shakespeare.*

2. The understanding. *Hammond.*

3. The affections. *Shakespeare.*

To BRAIN. *v. a.* To kill by beating out the brains. *Pope.*

BRA'INISH. *a.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'INLESS. *a.* [from *brain*.] Silly. *Hooker.*

BRA'IN-PAN. *f.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing the brains. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK. *a.* [from *brain* and *sick*.] Addleheaded; giddy. *Knolles.*

BRA'INSICKLY. *ad.* [from *brain-sick*.] Weakly; headily. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *f.* [from *brain-sick*.] Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAKE. The preterite of *break*. *Knolles.*

BRAKE. *f.* Fern; brambles. *Dryden.*

BRAKE. *f.*

1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.

2. The handle of a ship's pump.

3. A baker's kneading trough.

BRA'KY. *a.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly; rough. *Ben. Johnson.*

BRA'MBLE. *f.* [*bræmblar*, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

1. Blackberry bush; dewberry bush; rasp-berry bush. *Milner.*

2. Any rough prickly shrub. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING. *f.* A bird, called also a mountain chaffinch. *Diet.*

BRAN. *f.* [*brænha*, Italian.] The husks of corn ground. *Watson.*

BRANCH. *f.* [*branche*, French.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any distinct article. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest. *Raleigh.*

4. A smaller river running into a larger. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line. *Carew.*

6. The offspring; the descendant. *Cresshaw.*

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches. *Milton.*

2. To spread into separate parts. *Locke.*

3. To speak diffusively. *Spenser.*

4. To have horns shooting out. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework. *Spenser.*

BRANCHER. *f.*

1. One that shoots out into branches. *Wotton.*

2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, French.]

BRA'NCHINESS. *f.* [from *branchy*.] Fullness of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *branch*.]

1. Without shoots or boughs.

2. Naked. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'NCHY. *a.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches, spreading. *Watts.*

BRAND. *f.* [*brand*, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Dryden.*

2. A sword. *Milton.*

3. A thunderbolt. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a note of infamy. *Alderbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *f.* A kind of wild fowl.

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]

1. To wave or shake. *Smith.*

2. To play with; to flourish. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *f.* A particular worm. *Walton.*

BRA'NDY. *f.* A strong liquor distilled from wine. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLE. *f.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* To wrangle; to squabble.

BRANK. *f.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *a.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran. *Wise.*

BRA'SIER. *f.* [from *brass*.]

1. A manufacturer that works in brass. *Mason.*

2. A pan to hold coals. *Arbutnot.*

BRA'SIL, or **BRAZIL.** *f.* An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.

BRASS. *f.* [*brær*, Saxon.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calamarinus. *Bacon.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *f.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like brass.

BRA'SSY. *a.* [from *brass*.]

1. Partaking of brass. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as brass. *Shakespeare.*

3. Impudent.

B R A

1. Impudent.
BRAST. *particip. a.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken. *Spenser.*
BRAT. *f.*
 1. A child so called in contempt. *Roscommon.*
 2. The progeny; the offspring. *South.*
BRAVADO. *f.* A boast; a brag.
BRAVE. *a.* [*brave*, French.]
 1. Courageous; daring; bold. *Bacon.*
 2. Gallant; having a noble mien. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Magnificent; grand. *Denham.*
 4. Excellent; noble. *Sidney. Digby.*
BRAVE. *f.* [*brave*, French.]
 1. A Hector; a man daring beyond prudence or fitness. *Dryden.*
 2. A boast; a challenge. *Shakespeare.*
TO BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To defy; to challenge. *Dryden.*
 2. To carry a boasting appearance. *Bacon.*
BRAVELY. *ad.* [from *brave*.] In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly. *Dryden.*
BRAVERY. *f.* [from *brave*.]
 1. Courage; magnanimity. *Addison.*
 2. Splendour; magnificence. *Spenser.*
 3. Show; ostentation. *Bacon.*
 4. Bravado; boast. *Sidney.*
BRAVO. *f.* [*bravo*, Italian.] A man who murders for hire. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
TO BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, French.]
 1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. *Shakespeare. Watts.*
 2. To speak loud and indecently. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To make a noise. *Shakespeare.*
BRAWL. *f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility. *Hooker.*
BRA'WLER. *f.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler. *Ayliffe.*
BRAWN. *f.* [of uncertain Etymology.]
 1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body. *Peacocks.*
 2. The arm so called from its being muscular. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Bulk; muscular strength. *Dryden.*
 4. The flesh of a boar. *Mortimer.*
 5. A boar.
BRA'WNER. *f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table. *King.*
BRA'WNNESS. *f.* [from *brawn*.] Strength; hardness. *Locke.*
BRA'WNY. *a.* [from *brawn*.] Muscular; fleshy; bulky. *Dryden.*
TO BRAY. *v. a.* [*bracan*, Saxon.] To pound; or grind small. *Chapman.*
TO BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, French.]
 1. To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden.*
 2. To make an offensive noise. *Congreve.*
BRAY. *f.* [from the verb.] Noise; sound. *Shakespeare.*
BRA'YER. *f.* [from *bray*.]
 1. One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*

B R E

2. With printers, an instrument to temper the ink.
TO BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brass*.]
 1. To solder with brass. *Mason.*
 2. To harden to impudence. *Shakespeare.*
BRA'ZEN. *a.* [from *brass*.]
 1. Made of brass. *Peacocks.*
 2. Proceeding from brass. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Impudent.
TO BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbutnot.*
BRA'ZENFACE. *f.* [from *brass* and *face*.] An impudent wretch. *Shakespeare.*
BRA'ZENFACED. *a.* [from *brass* and *face*.] Impudent; shameless. *Shakespeare.*
BRA'ZENNESS. *f.* [from *brass*.]
 1. Appearing like brass.
 2. Impudence.
BRA'ZIER. *f.* See **BRASIER**. *Swift.*
BREACH. *f.* [from *break*; *breche*, French.]
 1. The act of breaking any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The state of being broken. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Kneller.*
 4. The violation of a law or contract. *South.*
 5. An opening in a coast. *Spenser.*
 6. Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.*
 7. Infraction; injury. *Clarendon.*
BREAD. *f.* [*bræd*, Saxon.]
 1. Food made of ground corn. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Food in general. *Philips.*
 3. Support of life at large. *Pope.*
BREAD-CHIPPER. *f.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] A baker's servant. *Shakespeare.*
BREAD-CORN. *f.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*
BREADTH. *f.* [from *bræd*, Saxon.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side. *Addison.*
TO BREAK. *v. a.* pret. *I broke*; or *break*; part. pass. *broke*, or *broken*. [*bræccan*, Sax.]
 1. To part by violence. *Mark.*
 2. To burst, or open by force. *Burnet.*
 3. To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.*
 4. To destroy by violence. *Burnet.*
 5. To overcome; to surmount. *Gay.*
 6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To crush, or destroy the strength of the body. *Tillotson.*
 8. To sink or appal the spirit. *Philips.*
 9. To subdue. *Addison.*
 10. To crush; to disable; to incapacitate. *Clarendon.*
 11. To weaken the mind. *Felton.*
 12. To tame; to train to obedience. *May's Virgil.*
 13. To make bankrupt. *Davies.*
 14. To crack or open the skin. *Dryden.*
 15. To violate a contract or promise. *Shakespeare.*
 16. To

B R E

16. To infringe a law. *Dryden.*
 17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of. *Dryden.*
 18. To interrupt. *Dryden.*
 19. To separate company. *Asterbury.*
 20. To dissolve any union. *Collier.*
 21. To reform. *Grew.*
 22. To open something new. *Bacon.*
 23. To break the back. To disable one's fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 24. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.
 25. To break fast. To eat the first time in the day.
 26. To break ground. To open trenches.
 27. To break the heart. To destroy with grief. *Dryden.*
 28. To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints. *Shakespeare.*
 29. To break off. To put a sudden stop.
 30. To break off. To preclude by some obstacle. *Addison.*
 31. To break up. To dissolve. *Arbutnot.*
 32. To break up. To open; to lay open. *Woodward.*
 33. To break up. To separate or disband. *Knolles.*
 34. To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
 35. To break wind. To give vent to wind in the body.
 To BREAK. *v. n.*
 1. To part in two. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To burst. *Dryden.*
 3. To burst by dashing, as waves on a rock. *Pope.*
 4. To open and discharge matter. *Hartey.*
 5. To open as the morning. *Donne.*
 6. To burst forth; to exclaim. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To become bankrupt. *Pope.*
 8. To decline in health and strength. *Swift.*
 9. To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
 10. To make way with some kind of suddenness. *Hooker. Samuel.*
 11. To come to an explanation. *B. Johnson.*
 12. To fall out; to be friends no longer. *Ben. Johnson. Prior.*
 13. To discard. *Swift.*
 14. To break from. To separate from with some vehemence. *Roscommon.*
 15. To break in. To enter unexpectedly. *Addison.*
 16. To break loose. To escape from captivity. *Milton.*
 17. To break off. To desert suddenly. *Taylor.*
 18. To break off from. To part from with violence. *Shakespeare.*
 19. To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects. *South.*
 20. To break out. To have eruptions from the body.

B R E

21. To break out. To become dissolute. *Dryden.*
 22. To break up. To cease; to intermit. *Bacon.*
 23. To break up. To dissolve itself. *Watts.*
 24. To break up. To begin holidays. *Shakespeare.*
 25. To break with. To part friendship with any. *South.*
 BREAK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.*
 2. A pause; an interruption.
 3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended. *Swift.*
 BREAKER. *f.* [from break.]
 1. He that breaks any thing. *South.*
 2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.
 To BREAKFAST. *v. n.* [from break and fast.] To eat the first meal in the day. *Prior.*
 BREAKFAST. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The first meal in the day. *Wotton.*
 2. The thing eaten at the first meal. *Bacon.*
 3. A meal in general. *Dryden.*
 BREAKNECK. *f.* A steep place endangering the neck. *Shakespeare.*
 BREAKPROMISE. *f.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise. *Shakespeare.*
 BREAM. *f.* [brame, French.] The name of a fish.
 BREAST. *f.* [bneort, Saxon.]
 1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.
 2. The dogs or teats of women which contain the milk. *Job.*
 3. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.
 4. The heart; the conscience. *Dryden.*
 5. The passions. *Cowley.*
 To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakespeare.*
 BREASTBONE. *f.* [from breast and bone.] The bone of the breast; the sternum. *Peacham.*
 BREASTHIGH. *a.* [from breast and high.] Up to the breast. *Sidney.*
 BREASTHOOKS. *f.* [from breast and hook.] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. *Harri.*
 BREASTKNOT. *f.* [from breast and knot.] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast. *Adisson.*
 BREASTPLATE. *f.* [from breast and plate.] Armour for the breast. *Cowley.*
 BREASTPLOUGH. *f.* A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast. *Mortm.*
 BREASTWORK. *f.* [from breast and work.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the descendants. *Clarendon.*
 BREATH.

BRE

BREATH. *f.* [*bræðe*, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shakespeare.*
2. Life. *Dryden.*
3. The state or power of breathing freely. *Dryden.*
4. Respiration. *Milton.*
5. Respite; pause; relaxation. *Shakespeare.*
6. Breeze; moving air. *Addison.*
7. A single act; an instant. *Dryden.*

TO BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. *Pope.*
2. To live. *Shakespeare.*
3. To rest. *Roscommon.*
4. To pass by breathing. *Shakespeare.*

TO BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inspire into one's own body, and expire out of it. *Dryden.*
2. To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To eject by breathing. *Spektator.*
4. To exercise. *Shakespeare.*
5. To move or actuate by breath. *Prior.*
6. To utter privately. *Shakespeare.*
7. To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER. *f.* [from *breath*.]

1. One that breathes, or lives. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that utters any thing. *Shakespeare.*
3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *f.* [from *breath*.]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer. *Prior.*
2. Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *breath*.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour. *Spenser.*
2. Dead. *Prior.*

BRED. *participle passive*, [from *to breed*.]

BRE'DE. *f.* See BRAID. *Addison.*

BREECH. *f.* [supposed from *bræcan*, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body. *Hayward.*
2. Breeches. *Shakespeare.*
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

TO BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breech a gun.

BRE'ECHEs. *f.* [*bræc*, Saxon.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shakespeare.*
2. To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. *L'Estrange.*

TO BRE'ED. *v. a.* preter. *I bred*, *I have bred*. [*brædan*, Saxon.]

1. To procreate; to generate. *Roscommon.*
2. To occasion; to cause; to produce. *Ascham.*
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Shakespeare.*
4. To produce from one's self. *Locke.*
5. To give birth to. *Hooker.*

BRE

6. To educate; to qualify by education. *Dryden.*

7. To bring up; to take care of. *Dryden.*

TO BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young. *Spektator.*
2. To increase by new production. *Raleigh.*
3. To be produced; to have birth. *Bentley.*
4. To raise a breed. *Morimer.*

BREED. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species. *Roscommon.*
2. Progeny; offspring. *Shakespeare.*
3. A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE. *f.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'EDER. *f.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing. *Shakespeare.*
2. The person which brings up another. *Ascham.*
3. A female that is prolific. *Shakespeare.*
4. One that takes care to raise a breed. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *f.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications. *Shakespeare.*
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. *Swift.*
3. Nurture. *Milton.*

BREESE. *f.* [*bræsa*, Saxon.] A sling or fly. *Dryden.*

BREEZE. *f.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale. *Dryden.*

BRE'EZY. *ad.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales. *Pope.*

BREME. *a.* Cruel; sharp; severe. *Spenser.*

BRENT. *a.* Burnt. *Spenser.*

BRET. *f.* A fish of the turbot kind.

BRE'THREN. *f.* [The plural of *brother*.] *Swift.*

BRE'VIARY. *f.* [*breviary*, French.]

1. An abridgment; an epitome. *Ascham.*
2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *f.* [from *brevi*, Lat.] A short compendium. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE. *f.* [from *brevi*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVI'ER. *f.* A particular size of small letter used in printing.

BRE'VITY. *f.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness. *Dryden.*

TO BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients. *Milton.*
2. To prepare by mixing things together. *Pope.*
3. To contrive; to plot. *Watson.*

TO BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakespeare.*

BREW.

- BREW.** *f.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing. *Bacon.*
- BRE'WAGE.** *f.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things. *Shakespeare.*
- BRE'WER.** A man whose profession it is to make beer. *Tillotson.*
- BRE'WHOUSE.** *f.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*
- BRE'WING.** *f.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed.
- BRE'WIS.** *f.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.
- BRIBE.** *f.* [*bribe*, in French.] A reward given to pervert the judgment. *Waller.*
- TO BRIBE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes.
- BRIBER.** *f.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.
- BRIBERY.** *f.* The crime of taking rewards for bad practices. *Bacon.*
- BRICK.** *f.* [*brick*, Dutch.]
1. A mass of burnt clay. *Addison.*
 2. A loaf shaped like a brick.
- TO BRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks. *Swift.*
- BRICKBAT.** *f.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick. *Bacon.*
- BRICKCLAY.** *f.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick. *Woodward.*
- BRICKDUST.** *f.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks. *Spectator.*
- BRICK-KILN.** *f.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks in. *Decay of Piety.*
- BRICKLAYER.** *f.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A brick-mason. *Donne.*
- BRICKMAKER.** *f.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade is to make bricks. *Woodward.*
- BRIDAL.** *a.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. *Walsh. Pope.*
- BRIDAL.** *f.* The nuptial festival. *Herbert.*
- BRIDE.** *f.* [*brȳd*, Saxon.] A woman new married. *Smith.*
- BRIDEBED.** *f.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed. *Pope.*
- BRIDECAKE.** *f.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding. *Ben. Johnson.*
- BRIDEGROOM.** *f.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man. *Dryden.*
- BRIDEMEN.** } *f.* The attendants on
- BRIDEMAIDS.** } the bride and bridegroom.
- BRIDESTAKE.** *f.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] A post set in the ground to dance round. *Ben. Johnson.*
- BRIDEWELL.** *f.* A house of correction. *Spectator.*
- BRIDGE.** *f.* [*brȳc*, Saxon.]
1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage. *Dryden.*
 2. The upper part of the nose. *Bacon.*
 3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.
- TO BRIDGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place. *Milley.*
- BRIDLE.** *f.* [*bride*, Fr.]
1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed. *Dryden.*
 2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *Clarendon.*
- TO BRIDLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To guide by a bridle. *Addison.*
 2. To restrain; to govern. *Waller.*
- TO BRIDLE.** *v. n.* To hold up the head.
- BRIDLEHAND.** *f.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.
- BRIEF.** *a.* [*brevis*, Latin.]
1. Short; concise. *Collier.*
 2. Contracted; narrow. *Shakespeare.*
- BRIEF.** *f.* [*brief*, Dutch.]
1. A writing of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A short extract, or epitome. *Bacon.*
 3. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case. *Swift.*
 4. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection.
 5. [In music.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*
- BRIEFLY.** *ad.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in a few words.
- BRIEFNESS.** *f.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*
- BRIER.** *f.* A plant. *Dryden.*
- BRIERY.** *a.* [from *brier*.] Rough; full of briars.
- BRIGADE.** *f.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A division of forces; a body of men. *Phillips.*
- BRIGADIER General.** An officer; next in order below a major general.
- BRIGAND.** *f.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber. *Bramhall.*
- BRIGANDINE.** } *f.* [from *brigand*.]
- BRIGANTINE.** }
1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. *Owsey.*
 2. A coat of mail. *Milton.*
- BRIGHT.** *a.* [*beorht*, Saxon.]
1. Shining; glittering; full of light. *Dryden.*
 2. Clear; evident. *Watts.*
 3. Illustrious; as, a *bright* reign.
 4. Witty; acute; as, a *bright* genius.
- TO BRIGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *bright*.]
1. To make bright; to make to shine. *Dryden.*
 2. To make luminous by light from without. *Phillips.*
 3. To make gay, or alert. *Milton.*
 4. To make illustrious. *Swift.*
 5. To make acute.
- TO BRIGHTEN.** *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up.
- BRIGHTLY.** *ad.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre.
- BRIGHT.**

BRIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *brigh*.]

1. Lustre; splendour.

South.

2. Acuteness.

Prior.

BRILLIANCY. *f.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT. *a.* [*brilliant*, *Fr.*] Shining; sparkling.

Dorset.

BRILLIANT. *f.* A diamond of the finest cut.

Dryden.

BRILLIANTNESS. *f.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

BRIM. *f.* [*brim*, Icelandic.]

1. The edge of any thing.

Bacon.

2. The upper end of any vessel.

Crashaw.

3. The top of any liquor.

Josua.

4. The bank of a fountain.

Drayton.

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

Dryden.

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Philips.

BRIMFUL. *a.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top.

Addison.

BRIMFULNESS. *f.* [from *brimful*.] Fullness to the top.

Shakespeare.

BRIMMER. *f.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top.

Dryden.

BRIMSTONE. *f.* Sulphur.

Spenser.

BRIMSTONY. *a.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of brimstone.

BRINDED. *a.* [*brin*, *Fr.* a branch.] Streaked; tabby.

Milton.

BRINDLE. *f.* [from *brinded*.] The state of being brinded.

Clarissa.

BRINDLED. *a.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded; streaked.

Addison.

BRINE. *f.*

1. Water impregnated with salt.

Bacon.

2. The sea.

Milton.

3. Tears.

Shakespeare.

BRINEPIT. *f.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of salt water.

Shakespeare.

To BRING. *v. a.* [*bringan*, *Sax.* preter. *I brought*; part. pass. *brought*; *bring*, *Saxon*.]

1. To fetch from another place.

Temple.

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to send.

Dryden.

3. To produce; to procure.

Bacon.

4. To cause to come.

Stillingfleet.

5. To introduce.

Tatler.

6. To reduce; to recal.

Speator.

7. To attract; to draw along.

Newton.

8. To put into any particular state.

Swift.

9. To conduct.

Locke.

10. To recal; to summons.

Dryden.

11. To induce; to prevail upon.

Locke.

12. To bring about. To bring to pass; to effect.

Addison.

13. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.

Milton.

14. To bring in. To reduce.

Spenser.

15. To bring in. To afford gain.

South.

16. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted.

Tilley.

17. To bring on. To engage in action.

Bacon.

18. To bring over. To draw to a new party.

Swift.

19. To bring out. To exhibit; to show.

Shakespeare.

20. To bring under. To subdue; to repress.

Bacon.

21. To bring up. To educate; to instruct.

Sidney.

22. To bring up. To bring into practice.

Speator.

BRINGER. *f.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing.

Shakespeare.

BRINGER UP. Instructor; educator.

Ascham.

BRINISH. *a.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Shakespeare.

BRINISHNESS. *f.* [from *brinish*.] Saltiness.

BRINK. *f.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Asterbury.

BRINY. *a.* [from *brine*.] Salt.

Addison.

BRISK. *a.* [*brusque*, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay.

Denham.

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Philips.

3. Vivid; bright.

Newton.

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRISKET. *f.* [*brichet*, *Fr.*] The breast of an animal.

Morimer.

BRISKLY. *ad.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously.

Boyle. Ray.

BRISKNESS. *f.* [from *brisk*.]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

South.

2. Gaiety.

Dryden.

BRISTLE. *f.* [*bristel*, *Saxon*.] The stiff hair of swine.

Crus.

To BRISTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles.

Shakespeare.

To BRISTLE. *v. n.* To stand erect in bristles.

Dryden.

BRISTLY. *a.* [from *bristle*.] Thick set with bristles.

Bentley.

BRISTOL STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Woodward.

BRIT. *f.* The name of a fish.

Carr.

BRITTLE. *a.* [*brutten*, *Saxon*.] Fragile; apt to break.

Bacon.

BRITTLENESS. *f.* [from *brittle*.] Aptness to break.

Boyle.

BRIZE. *f.* The gadfly.

Spenser.

BROACH. *f.* [*broche*, *Fr.*] A spit.

Dryden.

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To split; to pierce as with a spit.

Hakewell.

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor.

Boyle.

3. To

BRO

BRO

3. To open any store. *Knelles.*
 4. To give out, or utter any thing. *Swift.*
 5. To let out any thing. *Hudibras.*
BRO'ACHER. *f.* [from *broach*.] *Dryden.*
 1. A spit.
 2. An opener, or utterer of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*
BROAD. *a.* [broad, Saxon.] *Temple.*
 1. Wide; extended in breadth.
 2. Large. *Locke.*
 3. Clear; open. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. Gross; coarse. *Dryden.*
 5. Obscene; fulsome. *Dryden.*
 6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved. *Shakespeare.*
BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole. *L'Estrange.*
BROAD CLOTH. *f.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] *Swift.*
 A fine kind of cloth.
To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] *Thomson.*
 To grow broad.
BRO'ADLY. *ad.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.
BRO'ADNESS. *f.* [from *broad*.] *Dryden.*
 1. Breadth; extent from side to side.
 2. Coarseness; fulsome. *Dryden.*
BRO'ADSIDE. *f.* [from *broad* and *side*.] *Waller.*
 1. The side of a ship.
 2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.
BRO'ADSWORD. *f.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade. *Wilmans.*
BRO'ADWISE. *ad.* [from *broad* and *wise*.] According to the direction of the breadth. *Boyle.*
BROCA'DE. *f.* [brocado, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated. *Pope.*
BROCA'DED. *a.* [from *brocade*.]
 1. Drest in brocade.
 2. Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Gay.*
BRO'CAGE. *f.* [from *broke*.]
 1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains. *Spenser.*
 2. The hire given for any unlawful office. *Racon.*
 3. The trade of dealing in old things. *Ben. Johnson.*
BRO'CCOLI. *f.* A species of cabbage. *Pope.*
BROCK. *f.* [broc, Saxon.] A badger.
BROCKET. *f.* A red deer, two years old.
BROGUE. *f.* [brog, Irish.]
 1. A kind of shoe. *Swift.*
 2. A corrupt dialect.
To BRO'IDER. *v. a.* [brodir, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work. *Exodus.*
BRO'IDERY. *f.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work. *Tickel.*
BROIL. *f.* [brouiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Wake.*

- To BROIL.** *v. a.* [bruler, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*
To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat. *Shaks.*
To BROKE. *v. n.* To contract business for others. *Bacon.*
BRO'KEN. [particip. pass. of *break*.] *Hooker.*
BRO'KENHEARTED. *a.* [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear. *Isaiah.*
BRO'KENLY. *ad.* [from *broken*.] Without any regular series. *Hakewell.*
BRO'KER. *f.* [from *to broke*.] *Temple.*
 1. A factor; one that does business for another.
 2. One who deals in old household goods.
 3. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shakespeare.*
BRO'KERAGE. *f.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a broker.
BRO'NCHOCELE. *f.* [βρογχοςcele.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the bronchus.
BRO'NCHIAL. *f.* *a.* [βρογχος.] Belonging to the throat. *Arbutnot.*
BRO'NCHICK. *f.* [βρογχος and χικ.]
BRONCHO'TOMY. *f.* [βρογχος and τομή.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation. *Sharp.*
BROND. *f.* See *BRAND*. *Spenser.*
BRONZE. *f.* [bronze, Fr.]
 1. Brass. *Pope.*
 2. A medal. *Prior.*
BROOCH. *f.* [broek, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakespeare.*
To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakespeare.*
To BROOD. *v. n.* [broedan, Saxon.]
 1. To sit on eggs; to hatch them. *Milton.*
 2. To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryden.*
 3. To watch, or consider any thing anxiously. *Dryden.*
 4. To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*
To BROOD. *v. a.* To cherish by care; to hatch. *Dryden.*
BROOD. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
 2. Generation. *Addison.*
 3. A hatch; the number hatched at once. *Spectator.*
 4. Something brought forth; a production. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shakespeare.*
BRO'ODY. *a.* [from *brood*.] In a state of sitting on the eggs. *Ray.*
BROOK. *f.* [broc, Saxon.] A running water; a rivulet. *Locke.*
To BROOK. *v. a.* [brocan, Saxon.] To bear; to endure. *South.*
To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content. *Sidney.*
BRO'OKLIME. *f.* [becabung, Lat.] A sort of water-speed well. *Speedwell.*
BROOM. *f.* [brom, Saxon.] A shrub; a besom so called from the matter of which it is made. *Arbutnot.*
BROOM.

BRU

BRU

BROOMLAND. *f.* [*broom and land.*] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*

BROOMSTAFF. *f.* The staff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMY. *a.* [*from broom.*] Full of broom. *Mortimer.*

BROTH. *f.* [*brioth, Sax.*] Liquor in which flesh is boiled. *Southern.*

BRO'THEL. } *f.* [*bordel, Fr.*] A
BRO'THELHOUSE. } bawdyhouse. *Rogers.*

BRO'THER. *f.* [*briother, Saxon.*] Plural, brothers, or brethren.

1. One born of the same father or mother. *Daniel.*

2. Any one closely united. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. *Proverbs.*

4. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD. *f.* [*from brother and hood.*]

1. The state or quality of being a brother. *Shakespeare.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity. *Davies.*

3. A class of men of the same kind. *Addison.*

BROTHERLY. *a.* [*from brother.*] Natural to brothers; such as becomes or befits a brother. *Denham.*

BROTHERLY. *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakespeare.*

BROUGHT. [*particip. passive of bring.*] *Knolles.*

BROW. *f.* [*briopa, Saxon.*]

1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.*

2. The forehead. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance. *Shakespeare.*

4. The edge of any high place. *Wotton.*

TO BROW. *v. a.* To be at the edge of.

TO BROWBEAT. *v. a.* [*from brow and beat.*] To depress with stern looks. *South.*

BROWBOUND. *a.* Crowned. *Shakeasp.*

BROWSICK. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *a.* [*briun, Saxon.*] The name of a colour. *Peckham.*

BROWBILL. *f.* The ancient weapon of the English foot. *Hudibras.*

BROWNNESS. *f.* [*from brown.*] A brown colour. *Sidney.*

BROWNSTUDY. *f.* [*from brown and study.*] Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*

TO BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouser, Fr.*] To eat branches, or shrubs. *Spenser.*

TO BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed. *Shakespeare. Blackmore.*

BROWSE. *f.* Branches, fit for the food of goats. *Philips.*

TO BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser, Fr.*] To crush or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton.*

BRUISE. *f.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy. *Dryden.*

BRUISEWORT. *f.* Comfrey.

BRUIT. *f.* [*bruit, Fr.*] Rumbur; noise; report. *Sidney.*

TO BRUIT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To report; to noise abroad. *Raleigh.*

BRUMAL. *a.* [*brumalis, Lat.*] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

BRUNETT. *f.* [*brunette, Fr.*] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addison.*

BRUNT. *f.* [*brunst, Dutth.*]

1. Shock; violence. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *f.* [*broste, Fr. from bruscus, Lat.*]

1. An instrument for rubbing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. A rude assault; a shock. *Clarendon.*

TO BRUSH. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush. *Shel.*

2. To strike with quickness. *Spenser. Pope.*

3. To paint with a brush. *Pope.*

TO BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haste. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHER. *f.* [*from brus.*] He that uses a brush. *Bacon.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *f.* [*from brus.* and wood.] Rough, shrubby thickets. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHY. *a.* [*from brus.*] Rough or shaggy, like a brush. *Boyle.*

TO BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [*briastlian, Saxon.*] To crackle. *Skiner.*

BRU'TAL. *a.* [*brutal, Fr. from brute.*]

1. That which belongs to a brute. *L'Estrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. *Dryden.*

BRU'TALITY. *f.* [*brutalite, Fr.*] Savageness; churlishness. *Lucke.*

TO BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutalizer, Fr.*] To grow brutal or savage. *Addison.*

TO BRUTALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

BRU'TALLY. *ad.* [*from brutal.*] Churlishly; inhumanly. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *a.* [*brutus, Latin.*]

1. Senseless; unconscious. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational. *Holder.*

3. Rough; ferocious. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *f.* A creature without reason. *Milton.*

BRU'TENESS. *f.* [*from brute.*] Brutality. *Spenser.*

TO BRU'TIFY. *v. a.* To make a man a brute. *Congreve.*

BRU'TISH. *a.* [*from brute.*]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

2. Rough; savage; ferocious. *Grave.*

3. Gross; carnal. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught. *Hooker.*

BRU'TISHLY. *ad.* [*from brutish.*] In the manner of a brute. *K. Charles.*

BRU'TISHNESS. *f.* [*from brutish.*] Brutality; savageness. *Spenser.*

BRY'ONY.

BUC

BRY'ONY. *f.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.
BUB. *f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.
BU'BBLE. *f.* [*bubble*, Dutch.]
 1. A small bladder of water.
 2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness.
 3. A cheat; a false show.
 4. The person cheated.
To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in bubbles. To run with a gentle noise.
To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat.
BU'BBLER. *f.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.
BU'BBY. *f.* A woman's breast.
BU'BO. *f.* [*βουβων*.] The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; all tumours in that part are called *buboes*.
BUBONOCE'LE. *f.* [*βουβων*, and *κύστις*.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin.
BUCANI'ERS. *f.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates of America.
BUCK. *f.* [*baucher*, German, Jews.]
 1. The liquor in which cloaths are washed.
 2. The cloaths washed in the liquor.
BUCK. *f.* [*bwch*, Welch.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.
To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash cloaths.
To BUCK. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does.
BU'CKBASKET. *f.* The basket in which cloaths are carried to the wash.
BU'CKBEAN. *f.* A plant; a sort of trefoil.
BU'CKET. *f.* [*baquet*, French.]
 1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.
 2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.
BU'CKLE. *f.* [*bwcel*, Welch.]
 1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another.
 2. The state of the hair crisped and curled.
To BU'CKLE. *v. a.*
 1. To fasten with a buckle.
 2. To prepare to do any thing.
 3. To join in battle.
 4. To confine.
To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*buckes*, German.]
 1. To bend; to bow.
 2. To buckle to. To apply to.
 3. To buckle with. To engage with.
BU'CKLER. *f.* [*bwccled*, Welch.] A shield.

BUG

To BU'CKLER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend.
BU'CKMAST. *f.* The fruit or mast of the beech-tree.
BU'CKNAM. *f.* [*hougran*, French.] A kind of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.
BU'CKSHORN-PLANTAIN. *f.* A plant.
BU'CKTHORN. *f.* A tree.
BU'CO' LICK. *a.* Pastoral.
BUD. *f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.
To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.
 2. To be in the bloom.
To BUD. *v. a.* To insulate.
To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir.
BUDGE. *a.* Stiff; formal.
BUDGE. *f.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.
BUDGER. *f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs.
BU'DGET. *f.* [*bagette*, French.]
 1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.
 2. A store, or stock.
BUFF. *f.* [from *buffalo*.]
 1. Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist-belts, pouches, &c.
 2. A military coat.
To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, French.] To strike.
BU'FFALO. *f.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.
BU'FFET. *f.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist.
BUFFET. *f.* A kind of cupboard.
To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To box; to beat.
To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.
BU'FFETER. *f.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer.
BU'FFLE. *f.* [*beuffe*, Fr.] The same with buffalo.
To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle.
BU'FFLEHEADED. *a.* Dull; stupid.
BUFFO'ON. *f.* [*buffon*, French.]
 1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jack-pudding.
 2. A man that practises indecent raillery.
BUFFO'ONERY. *f.* [from *buffoon*.]
 1. The practice of a buffoon.
 2. Low jests; scurrile mirth.
BUG. *f.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff.
BUG. *f.* [*bug*, Welch.] A frightful object; a false terror.
BU'GGINESS. *f.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.
BUGOY.

BUL

BUN

BUGGY. *a.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE. *f.* [from *buzen*, Saxon.]

BUGLEHORN. *f.* A hunting horn. *Tickel.*

BUGLE. *f.* A shining bead of black glass. *Shakespeare.*

BUGLE. *f.* A plant.

BUGLOSS. *f.* The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter, *I built, I have built.*

[*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To make a fabrick or an edifice. *Hooker.*

2. To raise any thing on a support or foundation. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.* To depend on; to rest on. *Hooker.*

BUILDER. *f.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect. *Denham.*

BUILDING. *f.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice. *Prior.*

BUILT. *f.* The form; the structure. *Temple.*

BULB. *f.* [*bulbus*, Latin.] A round body, or root. *Evelyn.*

BULBA/CEOUS. *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Latin.] The same with *bulbous*.

BULBOUS. *a.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs. *Evelyn.*

To BULGE. *v. n.*

1. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out. *Maxon.*

BULIMY. *f.* An enormous appetite.

BULK. *f.* [*balke*, Dutch.]

1. Magnitude; size; quantity. *Raleigh.*

2. The gross; the majority. *Swift.*

3. Main fabrick. *Shakespeare.*

BULK. *f.* A part of a building jutting out. *Arbutnot.*

BULKHEAD. *f.* A partition made across a ship with boards. *Harris.*

BULKINESS. *f.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size. *Locke.*

BULKY. *a.* [from *balk*.] Of great size or stature. *Dryden.*

BULL. *f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle. *May.*

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, and violent. *Psalms.*

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Thomson.*

4. A letter published by the pope. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder. *Pope.*

BULL. in composition, generally notes large size.

BULL-BAITING. *f.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR. *f.* Something terrible. *Ayliffe.*

BULL-DOG. *f.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addison.*

BULL-HEAD. *f.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A stupid fellow.

2. The name of a fish. *Wahax.*

BULL-WEED. *f.* Knapweed.

BULL-WORT. *f.* Bishops-weed.

BU'LLACE. *f.* A wild sour plum. *Bacon.*

BU'LLET. *f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Kneller.*

BU'LLION. *f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump unwrought. *Locke.*

BULL'TION. *f.* [from *bullis*, Latin.] The tact or state of boiling. *Bacon.*

BU'LOCK. *j.* [from *bull*.] A young bull. *Temple.*

BU'LLY. *f.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. *Addison.*

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces. *King.*

BU'LRUSH. *f.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush. *Dryden.*

BU'LWARK. *f.* [*bolwerche*, Dutch.]

1. A fortification; a citadel. *Addison.*

2. A security. *Shakespeare.*

To BU'LWARK. *v. a.* To fortify. *Addison.*

BUM. *f.* [*bomme*, Dutch.]

1. The part on which we sit. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as *bumbailiff*.

BUMBA'ILIFF. *f.* [from *bum* and *bailiff*.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests. *Shakespeare.*

BUMBA'RD. *f.* [*bombard*.]

BUMBA'ST. *f.* [*bombast*.]

BUMP. *f.* A swelling; a protuberance. *Dryden.*

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Latin.] To make a loud noise. *Dryden.*

BU'MPER. *f.* A cup filled. *Dryden.*

BU'MPKIN. *f.* An awkward heavy rustick. *L'Estrange.*

BU'MPKINLY. *a.* [from *bunkin*.] Having the manner or appearance of a clown. *Clarissa.*

BUNCH. *f.* [*buncher*, Danish.]

1. A hard lump; a knob. *Boyl.*

2. A cluster. *Shakespeare.*

3. A number of things tied together. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenser.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* To grow out in protuberances. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* Having bunches on the back.

BU'NCHY. *a.* Growing into bunches. *Grew.*

BU'NDLE. *f.* [*byndle*, Saxon.]

1. A number of things bound together. *Hale.*

2. Any thing rolled up cylindrically. *Spectator.*

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* To tie in a bundle. *Locke.*

BUNG. *f.* [*bing*, Welch.] A stopple for a barrel. *Mortimer.*

To BUNG. *v. a.* To stop.

BUR

BUR

BU'NGHOLE. *f.* The hole at which the barrel is filled. *Shakespeare.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. n.* To perform clumsily. *Dryden.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily. *Shakespeare.*

BU'NGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness. *Ray.*

BU'NGLER. *f.* [*bwngler*, Welch.] A bad workman. *Peacham.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *ad.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *f.* A kind of sweet bread. *Gay.*

BUNT. *f.* An increasing cavity. *Carew.*

To BUNT. *v. n.* To swell out. *and add.*

BU'NTER. *f.* Any low vulgar woman. *and add.*

BU'NTING. *f.* The name of a bird. *Shakespeare.*

BUOY. *f.* [*boué*, or *boye*, French.] A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight. *Pope.*

To BUOY. *v. a.* To keep afloat. *K. Charles.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float. *Pope.*

BUO'YANCY. *f.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating. *Derham.*

BUO'YANT. *a.* Which will not sink. *Dryden.*

BUR. *f.* [*bourre*, French.] A rough head of a plant. *Wotton.*

BU'RBOT. *f.* A fish full of prickles. *and add.*

BU'RDELAIS. *f.* A sort of grape. *and add.*

BU'RDEN. *f.* [*býrden*, Saxon.]

1. A load. *Bacon.*

2. Something grievous. *Locke.*

3. A birth. *Shakespeare.*

4. The verse repeated in a song. *Dryden.*

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* To load; to incumber. *Cor. viii.*

BU'RDENER. *f.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor. *and add.*

BU'RDENOUS. *a.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppressive. *Sidney.*

2. Useless. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOME. *a.* Grievous; troublesome. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *f.* Weight; uneasiness. *and add.*

BU'RDock. *f.* See *Dock*. *and add.*

BUREAU. *f.* [*bureau*, French.] A chest of drawers. *Swift.*

BURG. *f.* See *BURROW*. *and add.*

BU'RGAGE. *f.* [from *burg*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns. *Hale.*

BU'RGAMOT. *f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A species of pear. *and add.*

BU'RGANET, or **BURGONET.** *f.* [from *bourginote*, French.] A kind of helmet. *Shakespeare.*

BURGEONIS. *f.* [*bourgeois*, French.]

1. A citizen; a burgher. *Addison.*

2. A type of a particular size. *and add.*

BU'RGESS. *f.* [*bourgeois*, French.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city. *and add.*

2. A representative of a town corporate. *Wotton.*

BURGH. *f.* A corporate town or burrow. *and add.*

BU'RGHER. *f.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Knolles, Locke.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *f.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher. *and add.*

BU'RGLARY. *f.* Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob. *Cervel.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *f.* [from *burg* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city. *Addison.*

BU'RIAL. *f.* [from *to bury*.]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment. *Dryden.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth. *Bacon.*

3. The church service for funerals. *and add.*

BU'RIER. *f.* [from *bury*.] He that buries. *Shakespeare.*

BU'RINE. *f.* [French.] A graving tool. *Government of the Tongue.*

BU'RRLACE. *f.* [for *burdelais*.] A sort of grape. *and add.*

To BURL. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fallers do. *and add.*

BURLE/SQUE. *a.* [*burlesque*, Italian, to jest.]

Joocular; tending to raise laughter. *Addison.*

BURLE/SQUE. *f.* Ludicrous language. *Addison.*

To BURLE/SQUE. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule. *Brown.*

BU'RRLINESS. *f.* Bulk; bluster. *and add.*

BU'RRLY. *a.* Great of stature. *Cowley.*

To BURN. *v. a.* [be-burn, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire. *Sharp.*

2. To wound with fire. *Exodus.*

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire. *Rome.*

2. To be inflamed with passion. *Shakespeare.*

3. To act as fire. *Shakespeare.*

BURN. *f.* A hurt caused by fire. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *f.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing. *and add.*

BU'RNET. *f.* The name of a plant. *and add.*

BU'RNING. *f.* State of inflammation. *and add.*

South.

BU'RNING-GLASS. *f.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so encreases their force. *and add.*

Suchling.

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, French.] To polish. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow. *Dryden.*

BU'RNISHER. *f.* [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes. *and add.*

2. The

BUS

1. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.
- BURNT.** [*participle passive of burn.*]
- BURR.** *f.* The lobe or lap of the ear.
- BU'RREL.** *f.* A sort of pear.
- BU'RREL Fly.** Oxfly; gad-bee; breeze.
- BU'RREL Shot.** Small bullets, nails, stones, discharged out of the ordnance. *Harris.*
- BURROW.** *f.* [*burg, Saxon.*]
1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. A place fenced or fortified. *Temple.*
2. The holes made in the ground by conies. *Shakespeare.*
- To BU'RROW.** *v. n.* To mine, as conies or rabbits. *Mortimer.*
- BU'RSAR.** *f.* [*burfarius, Latin.*] The treasurer of a college.
- BURSE.** *f.* [*bourse, French.*] An exchange where merchants meet. *Philips.*
- To BURST.** *v. n.* I burst; I have burst, or bursten. [*burgan, Saxon.*]
1. To break, or fly open. *Proverbs.*
2. To fly asunder. *Shakespeare.*
3. To break away; to spring. *Pope.*
4. To come suddenly. *Shakespeare.*
5. To begin an action violently. *Arbutnot.*
- To BURST.** *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption. *Burnet.*
- BURST.** *f.* A sudden disruption. *Milton.*
- BURST.** *?* *participle a.* Diseased with a
- BU'RSTEN.** *s.* hernia or rupture.
- BU'RSTNESS.** *f.* A rupture.
- BU'RSTWORT.** *f.* An herb good against ruptures.
- BURT.** *f.* A flat fish of the turbot-kind.
- BU'RTHEN.** *f.* See **BURDEN.**
- BU'RY.** *f.* [*from burg, Sax.*] A dwelling place. *Philips.*
- To BU'RY.** *v. a.* [*byrgeon, Saxon.*]
1. To inter; to put into a grave. *Shakesp.*
2. To inter with rites and ceremonies. *Waller.*
3. To conceal; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
- BUSH.** *f.* [*bois, French.*]
1. A thick shrub. *Spenser.*
2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquours are sold there. *Shakesp.*
- To BUSH.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To grow thick. *Milton.*
- BU'SHEL.** *f.* [*boisseau, French.*]
1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike. *Shakespeare.*
2. A large quantity. *Dryden.*
- BU'SHINESS.** *f.* [*from bushy.*] The quality of being bushy.
- BU'SHMENT.** *f.* [*from bush.*] A thicket. *Raleigh.*
- BU'SHY.** *a.* [*from bush.*]
1. Thick; full of small branches. *Bacon.*

BUT

2. Full of bushes. *Dryden.*
- BU'SILESS.** *a.* [*from busy.*] At leisure. *Shakespeare.*
- BU'SILY.** *ad.* [*from busy.*] With hurry; actively. *Dryden.*
- BU'SINESS.** *f.* [*from busy.*]
1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs. *Donne.*
2. An affair. *Shakespeare.*
3. The subject of action. *Lack.*
4. Serious engagement. *Prin.*
5. Right of action. *L'Estrange.*
6. A matter of question. *Bacon.*
7. To do one's business. To kill, destroy, or ruin him.
- BUSK.** *f.* [*busque, Fr.*] A piece of steel, or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays. *Donne.*
- BU'SKIN.** *f.* [*braschen, Dutch.*]
1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney.*
2. A kind of high shoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith.*
- BU'SKINED.** *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*
- BU'SKY.** *a.* Woody. *Shakespeare.*
- BUSS.** *f.* [*bus, the mouth, Irish.*] *Welch.*
1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. *Pope.*
2. A boat for fishing. [*busse, German.*] *Temple.*
- To BUSS.** *v. a.* To kiss. *Shakespeare.*
- BUST.** *f.* [*busso, Ital.*] A statue representing a man to his breast. *Addison.*
- BU'STARD.** *f.* [*bisarde, French.*] A wild turkey. *Hakewell.*
- To BU'STLE.** *v. n.* To be busy; to stir. *Clarendon.*
- BU'STLE.** *f.* [*from the verb.*] A tumult; a hurry. *South.*
- BU'STLER.** *f.* [*from bustle.*] An active stirring man.
- BU'SY.** *a.* [*byrgan, Saxon.*]
1. Employed with earnestness. *Kellic.*
2. Bustling; active; meddling. *Davies.*
- To BU'SY.** *v. a.* To employ; to engage. *Decay of Piety.*
- BU'SYBODY.** *f.* A vain meddling, fantastical person. *Taylor.*
- BUT.** *conjunct.* [*buze, buzan, Saxon.*]
1. Except. *Bacon.*
2. Yet; nevertheless. *Bacon.*
3. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now. *Bramhall.*
4. Only; nothing more than. *B. Johnson.*
5. Than. *Guardian.*
6. But that. *Dryden.*
7. Otherwise than that. *Hosk.*
8. Not otherwise than. *Dryden.*
9. By any other means than. *Shakespeare.*
10. If it were not for this. *Shakespeare.*
11. However; howbeit. *Dryden.*
12. Otherwise than. *Shakespeare.*
13. Even; not longer ago than. *Lack.*
14. Yet it may be objected. *Bentley.*
15. But

BUT

BY

15. But for; had not this been. *Waller.*
BUT. *f.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.

Holder.
BUT. *f.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another. *Harris.*

BUT-END. *f.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon.*

BU'TCHER. *f.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

2. One that is delighted with blood. *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER. *v. a.* To kill; to murder. *Shakespeare.*

BU'TCHER'S BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY.

BU'TCHERLINESS. *f.* [from *butcherly*.]

A butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY. *a.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel;

bloody; barbarous. *Ascham.*

BU'TCHERY. *f.*

1. The trade of a butcher. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty. *Shakespeare.*

3. The place where blood is shed. *Shakespeare.*

BU'TLER. *f.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A servant

employed in furnishing the table. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *f.* The duty upon wines

imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bacon.*

BUTMENT. *f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That

part of the arch which joins it to the up-

right pier. *Watson.*

BUTT. *f.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot

at is placed. *Dryden.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is

directed. *Shakespeare.*

3. A man upon whom the company break

their jests. *Spektator.*

4. A stroke given in fencing. *Prior.*

BUTT. *f.* A vessel; a barrel containing

one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine. *Shakespeare.*

To BUTT. *v. a.* To strike with the head. *Watson.*

BU'TTER. *f.* [*butterie*, Saxon.] An

unctuous substance made by agitating the

cream of milk, till the oil separates from

the whey.

To BU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil with butter. *Shakespeare.*

2. To encrease the stakes every throw. *Addison.*

BU'TTERBUMP. *f.* A fowl; the bitourn.

BU'TTERBUR. *f.* A plant.

BU'TTERFLOWER. *f.* A yellow flower

of May. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY. *f.* [*butterfleece*, Saxon.]

A beautiful insect. *Spenser.*

BU'TTERIS. *f.* An instrument of steel used

in paring the foot of a horse.

BU'TTERMILK. *f.* The whey that is sepa-

rated from the cream when butter is made. *Harvey.*

BU'TTERPRINT. *f.* A piece of carved

wood, used to mark butter. *Locke.*

Vol. I.

BU'TTERTOOTH. *f.* The great broad foretooth.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *f.* A woman that sells butter.

BU'TTERWORT. *f.* A plant; sanicle.

BU'TTERY. *a.* Having the appearance or

qualities of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY. *f.* [from *butter*.] The room

where provisions are laid up. *Brampton.*

BU'TTOCK. *f.* The rump; the part near

the tail. *Knolles.*

BU'TTON. *f.* [*bottoun*, Welch.]

1. Any knob or ball. *Boyle.*

2. The bud of a plant. *Shakespeare.*

BU'TTON. *f.* The sea-urchin. *Ainsworth.*

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to clothe. *Watson.*

2. To fasten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. *f.* The loop in which the

button of the clothes is caught. *Brampton.*

BU'TTRESS. *f.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support another. *Bacon.*

2. A prop; a support. *Saunders.*

To BU'TTRESS. *v. a.* To prop.

BU'TWINK. *f.* The name of a bird.

BUTYRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*butyrum*, Lat. but-

ter.] Having the qualities of butter.

BU'TYROUS. *a.* Having the properties of

butter. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. *a.*

1. Obedient; obsequious. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk. *Craford.*

3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY. *ad.* [from *buxom*.] Wanton-

ly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS. *f.* [from *buxom*.] Wanton-

ness; amorousness.

To BUY. *v. a.* preter. *I bought; I have*

bought. [*biegean*, Saxon.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a

price. *Addison.*

2. To manage by money. *Saunders.*

To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase. *Shakespeare.*

BU'YER. *f.* He that buys; a purchaser. *Watson.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees. *Suckling.*

2. To whisper; to prate. *Shakespeare.*

To BUZZ. *v. a.* To spread secretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ. *f.* A hum; a whisper; a talk. *Addison.*

BU'ZZARD. *f.* [*busard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk. *Dryden.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Ascham.*

BU'ZZER. *f.* [from *buzz*.] A secret whis-

perer. *Shakespeare.*

BY. *prep.* [*bi*, *big*, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent. *Locke.*

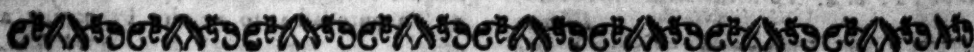
2. It

BY

2. It notes the instrument. *Dryden.*
3. It notes the cause. *Addison.*
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed. *Shakespeare.*
5. It shews the manner of an action. *Dryden.*
6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed. *Hooker. Knolles.*
7. It notes the quantity had at one time. *Locke.*
8. At, or in; noting place. *Bacon.*
9. According to. *Bacon.*
10. According to; noting proof. *Bentley.*
11. After; noting imitation or conformity. *Tillotson.*
12. From; noting judgment or token. *Waller.*
13. It notes the sum or the difference between two things compared. *Locke.*
14. Not later than; noting time. *Spenser.*
15. Beside; noting passage. *Addison.*
16. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity. *Shakespeare.*
17. Before himself; it notes the absence of all others. *Ascham.*
18. It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dryden.*
19. At hand. *Boyle.*
20. It is used in forms of obtesting. *Smith.*
21. By proxy of; noting substitution. *Broome.*
22. In the same direction with. *Grew.*
- BY. *ad.*
1. Near; at a small distance. *Dryden.*
2. Beside; passing. *Shakespeare.*
3. In presence. *Sidney.*
- BY AND BY. In a short time. *Sidney.*

BYZ

- BY. *f.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard. *Bacon. Boyle. Dryden.*
- BY, in composition, implies something out of the direct way.
- BY-CONCERNMENT. *f.* An affair which is not the main business.
- BY-END. *f.* Private interest; secret advantage. *L'Estrange.*
- BY-GONE. *a.* [a Scotch word.] Past. *Shakespeare.*
- BY-LAW. *f.* *By-laws* are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Crowd.*
- BY-NAME. *f.* A nickname. *Camden.*
- BY-PATH. *f.* A private or obscure path. *Shakespeare.*
- BY-RESPECT. *f.* Private end or view. *Dryden.*
- BY-ROOM. *f.* A private room within. *Shakespeare.*
- BY-SPEECH. *f.* An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker.*
- BY-STANDER. *f.* A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke.*
- BY-STREET. *f.* An obscure street. *Gay.*
- BY-VIEW. *f.* Private self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*
- BY-WALK. *f.* A private walk; not the main road. *Brown.*
- BY-WAY. *f.* A private and obscure way. *Spenser. Herbert.*
- BY-WEST. Westward; to the west of. *Doria.*
- BY-WORD. *f.* A saying; a proverb. *Atterbury.*
- BYE. *f.* Dwelling. *Gibson.*
- BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.



C.

CAB

- C** Has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call, clock*; the other as *s*, as, *cassation, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.
- CAB. *f.* A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.
- CABA'L. *f.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]
1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

CAB

2. A body of men united in some close design. *Addison.*
3. Intrigue. *Dryden.*
- To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues. *Dryden.*
- CA'BALIST. *f.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Swift.*
- CABALISTICAL. } *a.* Something that
- CABALISTICK. } has an occult meaning. *Spektator.*
- CABA'LLER. *f.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages

C A C

engages in close designs; an intriguer. *Dryd.*

CA'BALLINE. *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Be-
longing to a horse.

CA'BARET. *f.* [French.] A tavern.
Bramhall.

CA'BBAGE. *f.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.]
A plant.

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* To steal in cutting
clothes. *Arbutnot.*

CA'BBAGE TREE. *f.* A species of palm-
tree.

CA'BBAGE WORM. *f.* An insect.

CA'BIN. *f.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a
cottage.]

1. A small room. *Spenser.*

2. A small chamber in a ship. *Raleigh.*

3. A cottage, or small house. *Sidney.*

4. A tent. *Fairfax.*

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
live in a cabin. *Shakespeare.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.
Shakespeare.

CA'BINED. *a.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging
to a cabin. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *f.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities.
Ben. Johnson. Swift.

2. Any place in which things of value are
hidden. *Taylor.*

3. A private room in which consultations
are held. *Dryden.*

4. A hut, or house. *Spenser.*

CA'BINET COUNCIL. *f.* A council held
in a private manner. *Bacon.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *f.* [from *cabinet* and
make.] One that makes small nice work
in wood. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *f.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.]
The great rope of a ship to which the an-
chor is fastened. *Raleigh.*

CACHE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *cacheux*.]
CACHE'CTICK. } Having an ill habit
of body. *Floyer.*

CACHE'XY. *f.* [*καχξία*.] Such a dis-
temperature of the humours, as hinders
nutrition, and weakens the vital and spi-
ritual functions. *Arbutnot.*

CACHINNA'TION. *f.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.]
A loud laughter.

CA'CKEREL. *f.* A fish.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kackelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a
hen.

3. To laugh; to giggle. *Arbutnot.*

CA'CKLE. *f.* [from the verb.] The voice
of a goose or fowl. *Dryden.*

CA'CKLER. *f.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A tale; a tattler.

CACOCY'MICAL. } *a.* [from *cacochy-*
CACOCY'MICK. } *my*.] Having the
humours corrupted. *Floyer.*

C A I

CACOCY'MY. *f.* [*κακοχυμία*.] A de-
pravation of the humours from a sound
state. *Arbutnot.*

CACOPHONY. *f.* [*κακοφωνία*.] A bad
sound of words.

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.]
To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADA'VEROUS. *a.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having
the appearance of a dead carcass.

CA'DDIS. *f.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon. *Shakespeare.*

2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walton.*

CADE. *f.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; soft: as a
cade lamb.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
breed up in softness.

CADE. *f.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Phillips.*

CA'DENCE. } *f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

CA'DENCY. }

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice. *Crawshaw.*

3. The flow of verses, or periods. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound. *Swift.*

5. In horsemanship, *cadence* is an equal
measure or proportion, which a horse ob-
serves in all his motions. *Farrar's Dict.*

CA'DENT. *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CA'DET. *f.* [*cadet*, Fr.]

1. The younger brother.

2. The youngest brother. *Brown.*

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves
in expectation of a commission.

CA'DEW. *f.* A straw worm.

CA'DGER. *f.* A huckster.

CADI. *f.* A magistrate among the Turks.

CADY'LLACK. *f.* A sort of pear.

CAE'CLAS. *f.* [Latin.] A wind from the
north. *Milton.*

CÆSU'RA. *f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by
which a short syllable after a complete foot
is made long.

CAFTAN. *f.* [Persick.] A Persian vest or
garment.

CAG. *f.* A barrel or wooden vessel, con-
taining four or five gallons.

CAGE. *f.* [*cage*, Fr.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which
birds are kept. *Sidney. Swift.*

2. A place for wild beasts.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To in-
close in a cage. *Donne.*

CAIMAN. *f.* The American name of a
crocodile.

To CAJO'LE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To
flatter; to soothe. *Hudibras.*

CAJO'LER. *f.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer;
a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY. *f.* [*cajolarie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISSON. *f.* [French.] A chest of bombs
or powder.

CA'ITIFF. *f.* [*cattiva*, Ital. a slave.] A
mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser.*

CAKE.

Q 2

CAKE. *f.* [*cuch*, Teutonic.]

1. A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven. *Addison.*

CALABA'SH Tree. A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of music. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO. *f.* [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Taiter.*

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *f.* A kind of fossile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT. *f.* [*calamintba*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS. *a.* [*calamitosus*, Latin.] Miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched. *Milton. South.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *calamitous*.] Misery; distress.

CALA'MITY. *f.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cause of misery. *Bacon.*

CA'LAMUS. *f.* [Lat.] A sort of reed or sweet scented wood, mentioned in scripture. *Exodus.*

CALA'SH. *f.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure. *King.*

CA'LTEATED. *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. *f.* [Latin.] A kind of precious stone. *Woodward.*

CALCINA'TION. *f.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle.*

CALCI'NATORY. *f.* [from *calcinate*.] A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCI'NE. *v. a.* [*calcinere*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. *Bacon.*
2. To burn up. *Denham.*

To CALCI'NE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat. *Newton.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculus*, Fr.]

1. To compute; to reckon.
2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time. *Bentley.*
3. To adjust; to project for any certain end. *Tillotson.*

CALCULA'TION. *f.* [from *calculate*.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. *Holder.*
2. The result of arithmetical operation. *Hooker.*

CALCULA'TOR. *f.* [from *calculate*.] A computer.

CA'LCULATORY. *a.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE. *f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. *Howel.*

CA'LCULOSE. } *a.* [from *calculus*, Lat.]

CA'LCULOUS. } Stony; gritty. *Brown. Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS. *f.* [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON. *f.* [*ebauldron*, Fr.] A pot; boiler; a kettle. *Spenser. Addison.*

CALEFA'CTION. *f.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The state of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Latin.] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*

CA'LENDAR. *f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] To dress cloth.

CA'LENDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CA'LENDER. *f.* [from *calender*.] The person who calenders.

CA'LEND. *f.* [*calendae*, Lat.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *f.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A distemper in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields. *Swift.*

CALF. *f.* *calves* in the plural. [*calp*, Sax.]

1. The young of a cow. *Wilkins.*
2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signifying sacrifices of praise and prayers. *Hofu.*

3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. *Suckling.*

CA'LIBER. *f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CA'LICE. *f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

CA'LICO. *f.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton. *Addison.*

CA'LID. *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning.

CALI'DITY. *f.* [from *calid*.] Heat. *Brown.*

CA'LIF. } *f.* [*kalifa*, Arab.] A title

CA'LIPH. } assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGA'TION. *f.* [from *caligo*, Latin.]

Darkness; cloudiness. *Brown.*

CALI'GINOUS. *a.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *caliginous*.]

Darkness.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *f.* [*καλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*

CA'LIVER. *f.* [from *caliber*.] A hand gun; a harquebuse; an old musket. *Shakespeare.*

CA'LIX. *f.* [Latin.] A cup. *To*

CAL

CAM

To **CALK**. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] To stop the leaks of a ship. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

CALKER. *f.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship. *Ezekiel.*

To **CALL**. *v. a.* [*calo*, Latin.]

1. To name; to denominate. *Genesis.*

2. To summon or invite. *Knolles.*

3. To convoke; to summon together. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially. *Watts.*

5. To summon by command. *Isaiab.*

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety. *Romans.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to. *Clarendon.*

8. To proclaim; to publish. *Gay.*

9. To make a short visit. *Ben. Johnson.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. *Addison.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination. *Cowley.*

12. To call back. To revoke. *Swift.*

13. To call in. To resume money at interest. *Isaiab.*

14. To call over. To read aloud a list or muster-roll. *Addison.*

15. To call out. To challenge.

CALL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address. *Pope.*

2. Requisition. *Hooker.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion. *Locke.*

4. An impulse. *Roscommon.*

5. Authority; command. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim. *Addison.*

7. An instrument to call birds. *Wilkins.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination. *Baron.*

CALLAT. } *f.* A trull. *Shakespeare.*

CALLLET. }

CALLLING. *f.* [from *call*.]

1. Vocation; profession; trade. *Rogers.*

2. Proper station, or employment. *Swift.*

3. Class of persons united by the same employment or profession. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation to the true religion. *Hakewell.*

CALLIPERS. *f.* Compasses with bowed shanks. *Maxon.*

CALLO'SITY. *f.* [*callosité*, French.] A kind of swelling without pain. *Quincy.*

CALLOUS. *a.* [*callus*, Latin.] *Arbutnot.*

1. Indurated; hardened. *Wiseman.*

2. Hardened; insensible. *Dryden.*

CALLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *callous*.]

1. Induration of the fibres. *Cheyne.*

2. Insensibility. *Bentley.*

CALLOW. *a.* Unfledged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton.*

CALLUS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *a.* [*calme*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous. *Spenser.*

2. Undisturbed; unruffled. *Aiterbury.*

CALM. *f.*

1. Serenity; stillness. *Raleigh.*

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose. *South.*

To **CALM**. *v. a.*

1. To still; to quiet. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease. *Aiterbury.*

CALMER. *f.* [from *calm*.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY. *ad.* [from *calm*.]

1. Without storms, or violence.

2. Without passions; quietly. *Prior.*

CALMNESS. *f.* [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquillity; serenity. *Denham.*

2. Mildness; freedom from passion. *Shakespeare.*

CALMY. *a.* [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful.

CALOMEL. *f.* [*calomelas*, Latin.] Mercury six times sublimed. *Wiseman.*

CALORIFICK. *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE. *f.* [French.] A cap or colt.

CALOTERS. *f.* [*καλῶτες*.] Monks of the Greek church.

CALTROPS. *f.* [*coltjeppe*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument made with four spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. *Dr. Addison.*

2. A plant mentioned in Virgil's *Georgicks* under the name of *tribulus*. *Milton.*

To **CALVE**. *v. n.* [from *calv*.] To bring a calf; spoken of a cow. *Dryden.*

CALVLE. *f.* [French.] A sort of apple.

To **CALUMNIATE**. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuse falsely. *Dryden.*

To **CALUMNIATE**. *v. a.* To slander. *Spratt.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *f.* [from *calumniate*.]

A malicious and false representation of words or actions. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIATOR. *f.* [from *calumniate*.]

A forger of accusation; a slanderer. *Addison.*

CALUMNIOUS. *a.* [from *calumny*.] Slanderous; falsely reproachful. *Shakespeare.*

CALUMNY. *f.* [*calumnia*, Latin.] Slander; false charge. *Temple.*

CALX. *f.* [Latin.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning. *Digby.*

CALYCLE. *f.* [*calyculus*, Latin.] A small bud of a plant.

CAMA'IEU. *f.* A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

CAMBER.

C A M

CAMBER. *f.* A piece of timber cut arching. *Adon.*

CAMBRICK. *f.* [from *Cambray*.] A kind of fine linen. *Shakespeare.*

CAME. The preterite of *to come*. *Addison.*

CAMEL. *f.* [*camelus*, Latin.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, fit for men to ride on. A third kind is smaller, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness. Camels will continue ten days without drinking. *Calmet.*

CAMELOPARD. *f.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Latin.] An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.

CAMELOT. *f.* [from *camel*.] A kind of

CAMELET. *f.* stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk. *Brown.*

CAMERA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted. *Martin.*

CAMERADE. *f.* [from *camera*, Latin.] A bosom companion. *Rymer.*

CAMERATED. *a.* [*cameratus*, Latin.] Arched.

CAMERA'TION. *f.* [*cameratio*, Latin.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *f.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Italian.] An attack made in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward. *Hayward.*

CAMISATED. *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAMELET. See **CAMELOT.**

CAMMOCK. *f.* [*cammoc*, Saxon.] An herb; petty whin, or restharrow.

CAMOYS. *a.* [*camus*, French.] Flat of the nose. *Brown.*

CAMP. *f.* [*camp*, Fr.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lodge in tents. *Shakespeare.*

CAMP-FIGHT. *f.* An old word for combat. *Hakewell.*

CAMPA'IGN. *f.* [*campaigne*, French.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground. *Temple.*

2. The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*

CAMPA'NIFORM. *a.* [of *campana* and *forma*.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NULATE. *a.* Campaniform.

CAMPESTRAL. *a.* [*campestris*, Latin.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*

CAMP'HIRE TREE. *f.* [*campbora*, Latin.] There are two sorts of this tree; one of

C A N

Bosnea, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is a natural exudation from the tree, where the bark has been wounded. The other sort is a native of Japan.

CAMPHORATE. *a.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire. *Boyle.*

CAMPION. *f.* [*lychnis*, Latin.] A plant.

CAMUS. *f.* A thin dress. *Spenser.*

CAN. *f.* [*canne*, Sax.] A cup. *Shakespeare.*

CAN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.]

1. To be able; to have power. *Locke.*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as *I can do it.* *Dryden.*

CANA'ILLE. *f.* [French.] The lowest people.

CANA'L. *f.* [*canalis*, Latin.]

1. A basin of water in a garden. *Pope.*

2. Any course of water made by art.

3. A passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANA'L-COAL. *f.* A fine kind of coal. *Woodward.*

CANALI'CULATED. *a.* [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RY. *f.* [from the *Canary* islands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; sack. *Shakespeare.*

To CANA'RY. *v. a.* To frolick. *Shakespeare.*

CANA'RY-BIRD. *f.* An excellent singing bird. *Carr.*

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, French.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Roscommon. Southern.*

CANCELLA'TED. *a.* [from *cancel*.] Cross-barred. *Gris.*

CANCELLA'TION. *f.* [from *cancel*.] An expunging or wiping out of an instrument. *Sylliff.*

CAN'CEER. *f.* [*cancer*, Latin.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice. *Thomson.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured. *Wise.*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer*.] To become a cancer. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERA'TION. *f.* A growing cancerous.

CAN'CEROUS. *a.* [from *cancer*.] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wise.*

CAN'CEROUSNESS. *f.* The state of being cancerous.

CAN'CRINE. *a.* [from *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot. *Brown.*

CA'NDICANT. *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white. *Di.*

CA'NDID. *a.* [*candidus*, Latin.]

1. White. *Dryden.*

2. Fair; open; ingenuous. *Locke.*

CA'NDIDATE. *f.* [*candidatus*, Latin.] A com-

CAN

competitor; one that solicits advancement.

CANDIDLY. *ad.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; ingenuously. *Swift.*

CANDIDNESS. *f.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openness of temper. *South.*

TO CANDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Latin.] To make white. *Dick.*

CANDLE. *f.* [*candela*, Latin.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary. *Shakespeare.*

CANDLEBERRY TREE. Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHOLDER. *f.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists. *Shakespeare.*

CANDLELIGHT. *f.* [from *candle* and *light.*]

1. The light of a candle. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use. *Molineux.*

CANDLEMAS. *f.* [from *candle* and *mas.*]

The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Brown. Gay.*

CANDLESTICK. *f.* [from *candle* and *stick.*]

The instrument that holds candles. *Addison.*

CANDLESTUFF. *f.* [from *candle* and *stuff.*]

Cerise; tallow. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWASTER. *f.* [from *candle* and *waste.*]

A spendthrift. *Shakespeare.*

CANDOCK. *f.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CANDOUR. *f.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*

TO CANDY. *v. a.*

1. To conserve with sugar. *Bacon.*

2. To form into congelations. *Shakespeare.*

TO CANDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CANDY. *Lion's foot*, [*catawba*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *f.* [*canna*, Latin.]

1. A kind of strong reed. *Harvey.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

Other reeds have their skin hard; but the skin of the sugar cane is soft, and the pith very juicy. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months. *Blackmore.*

3. A lance. *Dryden.*

4. A reed. *Mortimer.*

TO CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat.

CANICULAR. *a.* [*canicularis*, Latin.] Belonging to the dog star. *Brown.*

CANINE. *a.* [*caninus*, Lat.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addison.*

CAN

CANISTER. *f.* [*canistrum*, Latin.]

1. A small basket. *Dryden.*

2. A small vessel in which any thing is laid up.

CANKER. *f.* [*cancer*, Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits. *Spenser.*

2. A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes. *Bacon.*

4. A kind of wild worthless roses. *Flaccus.*

5. An eating or corroding humour. *Shakespeare.*

6. Corrosion; violence. *Shakespeare.*

7. A disease in trees.

TO CANKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.

TO CANKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode. *Bohler.*

2. To infect; to pollute. *Addison.*

CANKERBIT. *part. ad.* [from *canker* and *bit.*]

Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakespeare.*

CANNABINE. *a.* [*cannabis*, Latin.]

Hemp.

CANNIBAL. *f.* An anthropophagus; a man-eater. *Davies. Barclay.*

CANNIBALLY. *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakespeare.*

CANNIPERS. *f.* Callipers.

CANNON. *f.* [*cannon*, Fr.] A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL. *f.* The balls which

CANNON-SHOT. *f.* are shot from great guns.

TO CANNONADE. *v. n.* [from *cannon.*]

To play the great guns.

CANNONIER. *f.* [from *cannon.*]

The engineer that manages the cannon. *Maynard.*

CANNOT. *Of can and not.*

CANO/A. *f.* A boat made by cutting the

CANO'E. *f.* trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CANON. *f.* [*canon*]

1. A rule; a law. *Shakespeare.*

2. Law made by ecclesiastical councils. *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule. *Ascham.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon.*

5. A large sort of printing letter.

CANON-BIT. *f.* That part of the bit let

into the horse's mouth. *Spenser.*

CANONESS. *f.* [*canonissa*, low Latin.] In

popish countries, women living after the

example of secular canons. *Ascham.*

CANONICAL. *a.* [*canonicus*, low Latin.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon. *Raleigh.*

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical. *Ascham.*

CANO.

CAN

CANONICALLY. *ad.* [from *canonical*.]
In a manner agreeable to the canon.

Government of the Tongue.

CANO'NICALNESS. *f.* The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *f.* [from *canon*.] A professor of the canon law. *Camden, Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *f.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring a saint. *Addison.*

TO CA'NONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon*.] To declare any man a saint. *Bacon.*

CA'NONRY. *f.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NOPIED. *a.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

CA'NOPY. *f.* [*conopeum*, low Latin.] A covering spread over the head. *Fairfax.*

TO CA'NOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *a.* [*canorus*, Latin.] Musical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CANT. *f.* [*cantus*, Latin.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.

2. A form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men. *Dryden.*

3. A whining pretension to goodness. *Dryd.*

4. Barbarous jargon. *Swift.*

5. Auction. *Swift.*

TO CANT. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions. *Glanville.*

CANTATA. *f.* [Italian.] A song.

CANTA'TION. *f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CA'NTER. *f.* [from *cant*.] Hypocrite.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS. Belflower.

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP. The gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter.

CANTHARIDES. *f.* [Lat.] Spanish flies used to raise blisters. *Bacon.*

CANTHUS. *f.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. *Wiseman.*

CA'NTICLE. *f.* [*canto*, Latin.]

1. A song.

2. The song of Solomon. *Bacon.*

CA'NTILIVERS. *f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of the house, to sustain the eaves over it. *Moxon.*

CA'NTLE. *f.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakespeare.*

TO CA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET. *f.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO. *f.* [Italian.] A book, or section of a poem. *Shakespeare.*

CA'NTON. *f.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

2. A small community, or clan. *Bacon.*

CAP

TO CA'NTON. *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

TO CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *f.* An hundred. *Cowel.*

CA'NVASS. *f.* [*canevas*, Fr.] A kind of cloth woven for several uses. *Sidney, Waller.*

TO CA'NVASS. *v. a.* [*cannabasser*, French.]

1. To sift; to examine. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to controvert. *L'Estrange.*

TO CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To solicit. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NY. *a.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of canes. *Peasam.*

CA'NZONET. *f.* [*canzonetta*, Italian.] A little song.

CAP. *f.* [*cap*, Welch.]

1. The garment that covers the head. *Swift.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shakef.*

3. The topmost; the highest. *Shakespeare.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

TO CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top. *Derham.*

2. To snatch off the cap. *Spenser.*

3. To cap verses. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

CAP à pè. *f.* From head to foot. *Shakef.*

CAP à piè. *f.* *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY. *f.* [from *capable*.] Capacity.

CA'PABLE. *a.* [*capable*, French.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing. *Watts.*

2. Intelligent; able to understand. *Shakef.*

3. Capacious; able to receive. *Digby.*

4. Susceptible. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for. *Tillotson.*

6. Hollow. *Shakespeare.*

CA'PABLENESS. *f.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of being capable.

CAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*capax*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much. *Thomson.*

2. Extensive; equal to great design. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding; largeness. *Hobbes.*

TO CAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To enable; to qualify. *Dryden.*

CAPA'CITY. *f.* [*capacité*, French.]

1. The power of containing. *Dawson.*

2. The force or power of the mind. *South.*

3. Power; ability. *Blackmore.*

4. Room; space. *Boyle.*

5. State; condition; character. *South.*

CAPA'RISON. *f.* [*caparazon*, Spanish.] A sort of cover for a horse. *Milton.*

TO CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons. *Dryden.*

2. To

CAP

3. To dress pompously. *Shakespeare.*
CAPE. *f.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The neck piece of a cloke. *Bacon.*

CA'PER. *f.* [from *capere*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump. *Swift.*

CA'PER. *f.* [*capparis*, Latin.] An acid pickle. *Floyer.*

CA'PER BUSH. *f.* [*capparis*, Lat.] This plant grows in the south of France; the buds are pickled for eating.

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomely. *Shakespeare.*

2. To skip for merriment. *Crawshaw.*

3. To dance. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER. *f.* [from *capere*.] A dancer. *Dryden.*

CAPIAS. *f.* [Lat.] A writ of execution. *Cowell.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *a.* The same with capillary.

CAPILLAMENT. *f.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

CAP'ILLARY. *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] Resembling hairs; small; minute. *Brown.*

CAPILLA'TION. *f.* [*capillus*, Latin.] A small ramification of vessels. *Brown.*

CAP'ITAL. *a.* [*capitalis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the head. *Milton.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree. *Swift.*

3. That which affects life. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan. *Milton.*

6. Applied to letters, large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. *Taylor. Grew.*

7. *Capital Stock.* The principal or original stock of a trading company.

CAP'ITAL. *f.*

1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addison.*

2. The chief city of a nation.

CAP'ITALLY. *ad.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *f.* [from *caput*, Latin.] Numeration by heads. *Brown.*

CAP'ITULAR. *f.* [from *capitulum*, Latin.]

1. The body of the statutes of a chapter. *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*

To CAPITULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Latin.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakespeare.*

2. To yield, or surrender on certain stipulations. *Hayward.*

CAPITULA'TION. *f.* Stipulation; terms conditions. *Hale.*

CAP'VI TREE. *f.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies. Some of them do not

CAP

yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller.*

CA'PON. *f.* [*capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock. *Goy.*

CAPONN'ERE. *f.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

CAPO'T. *f.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPO'UCH. *f.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Rowe.*

CA'PPER. *f.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps. *Richard.*

CAPRE'OLATE. *a.* [from *capreolus*, Lat.] Such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are capreolate. *Harris.*

CAPRICE. *f.* [*caprice*, Fr.] *Frank.*

CAPRIGHIO. *f.* fancy; whim. *Glanville.*

CAPR'ICIOUS. *a.* [*capricieux*, French.] Whimsical; fanciful. *Bentley.*

CAPR'ICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *capricieux*.] Whimsically.

CAPR'ICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *capricieux*.] Humour, whimsicalness. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice. *Crouch.*

CAPRIO'LE. *f.* [French.] Capriols are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward. *Farrin's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *f.* [*cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*

CA'PSULAR. *f.* *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hol-

CA'PSULARY. *f.* low like a chest. *Brown.*

CA'PSULATE. *f.* *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] In-

CA'PSULATED. *f.* closed, or in a box. *Deham.*

CAP'TAIN. *f.* [*captain*, Fr.]

1. A chief commander. *Shakespeare.*

2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*

3. The chief commander of a ship. *Arbutnot.*

4. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

CA'PTAINRY. *f.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship. *Sprufer.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *f.* [from *captain*.]

1. The rank or post of a captain. *Wotton.*

2. The condition or post of a chief commander. *Shakespeare.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan. *Daniel.*

CAPTA'TION. *f.* [from *capio*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*

CAR

CAPTION. *f.* [*capio*, Lat.] The act of taking any person.

CAPTIOUS. *a.* [*captieux*, Fr.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.*
2. Insidious; ensnaring. *Bacon.*

CAPTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *captious*.] With an inclination to object. *Locke.*

CAPTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

TO CAPTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*
2. To charm; to subdue. *Addison.*

CAPTIVATION. *f.* The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. *f.* [*captif*, Fr.]

1. One taken in war. *Rogers.*
2. One charmed by beauty. *Shakespeare.*

CAPTIVE. *a.* [*captivus*, Latin.] Made prisoner in war. *Dryden.*

TO CAPTIVE. *v. a.* To take prisoner. *Spenser.*

CAPTIVITY. *f.* [*captivitas*, Fr.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. *Dryden.*
2. Slavery; servitude. *Addison.*

CAPTOR. *f.* [from *capio*, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE. *f.* [*capture*, Fr.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing. *Derham.*
2. A prize.

CAPUCHED. *a.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. *Brown.*

CAPUCHIN. *f.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR. *f.* [*car*, Welch.]

1. A small carriage of burden. *Swift.*
2. A chariot of war. *Milton.*
3. The Chatter's wain. *Dryden.*

CARABINE, or CARBINE. *f.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arms.

CARABINIER. *f.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horse-man. *Chambers.*

CARACK. *f.* [*caraca*, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; a galleon. *Raleigh. Waller.*

CARACOLE. *f.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO CARACOLE. *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CARAT. *f.* [*carat*, Fr.]

CARACT. *f.* [*carat*, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains. *Cocher.*
2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

CARAVAN. *f.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims. *Milton. Taylor.*

CARAVANSARY. *f.* A house built for the reception of travellers. *Spectator.*

CAR

CARAVEL. *f.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

CARAWAY. *f.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

CARBONADO. *f.* [*carbannade*, Fr.] Meat cut across, to be broiled. *Shakespeare.*

TO CARBONADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack. *Shakespeare.*

CARBUNCLE. *f.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark. *Milton.*
2. Red spot or pimple. *Dryden.*
3. Set with carbuncles. *Shakespeare.*

CARBU'NCULAR. *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION. *f.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of young buds by heat or cold. *Harris.*

CARCANET. *f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakespeare. Hakewell.*

CARCASS. *f.* [*carquasse*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal. *Taylor.*
2. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

CARCANET. *f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakespeare. Hakewell.*

CARCASS. *f.* [*carquasse*, Fr.]

CARCELAGE. *f.* [from *carcer*.] Prison fees.

CARCINO'MA. *f.* [from *carcinoma*, a crab.] A cancer. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous.

CARD. *f.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, used in games. *Pope.*
2. The papers on which the winds are marked. *Spenser. Pope.*
3. The instrument with which wool is combed.

TO CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb wool. *Moss.*

TO CARD. *v. n.* To game.

CARDAMO'MUM. *f.* [Latin.] A medicinal seed. *Chambers.*

CAR'DER. *f.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL. *f.* [*cardia*, the heart.]

CAR'DIACK. *f.* Cordial; having the quality of invigorating.

CAR'DIALGY. *f.* [from *cardia*, the heart, and *algos*, pain.] The heart-burn. *Quincy.*

CAR'DINAL. *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Brown. Clarendon.*

CAR'DINAL. *f.* One of the chief government of the Romish church. *Shakespeare.*

CAR'DINALATE. *f.* [from *cardinal*.]

CAR'DINALSHIP. *f.* The office and title of a cardinal. *L'Estrange. CAR'D*

CAR

CAR

CA'RD MATCH. *f.* A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*

CARE. *f.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; concern. *Dryden.*
2. Caution. *Tillison.*
3. Regard; charge; heed in order to preservation. *Dryden.*
4. The object of care, or of love. *Dryden.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous. *Knolles.*
2. To be inclined; to be disposed. *Waller.*
3. To be affected with. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *a.* [from care and craze.]

Broken with care and solicitude. *Shakspeare.*

To CARE'EN. *v. n.* [carener, Fr.] To caulk, stop up leaks.

CARE'ER. *f.* [carriere, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney.*
2. A course; a race. *Shakspeare.*
3. Full speed; swift motion. *Prior.*
4. Course of action. *Shakspeare.*

To CARE'ER. *v. n.* To run with swift motion. *Milton.*

CA'REFUL. *a.* [from care and full.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern. *Luke x. 41. Denham.*
2. Provident; diligent; cautious. *Dryden.*
3. Watchful. *Ray.*

CA'REFULLY. *ad.* [from careful.]

1. In a manner that shews care. *Collier.*
2. Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS. *f.* Vigilance; needfulness; caution. *Knolles.*

CA'RELESSLY. *ad.* [from careless.] Negligently; heedlessly. *Waller.*

CA'RELESSNESS. *f.* Heedlessness; inattention. *Shakspeare. Taylor.*

CA'RELESS. *a.* [from care.]

1. Without care; without solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedless; unmindful. *Locke.*
2. Cheerful; undisturbed. *Pope.*
3. Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Granville.*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [careffer, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South.*

CARE'SS. *f.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*

CA'RET. *f.* A note which shews where something interlined should be read; as, a.

CARGASON. *f.* [cargacon, Spanish.] A cargo. *Howel.*

CA'RG. *f.* [charge, Fr.] The lading of a ship. *Burnes.*

CA'RICIOUS. *Tumour.* [carica, Lat.] A fig. A swelling in the form of a fig. *Waller.*

CA'RIES. *f.* Rotteness. *Waller.*

CARIO'SITY. *f.* [from carious.] Rotteness. *Waller.*

CA'RIOUS. *a.* [caricus, Latin.] Rotten. *Waller.*

CARK. *f.* [ceapic, Saxon.] Care; anxiety. *Sidney.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney. Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. *f.* [ceopel, Saxon.] A rude, brutal man; churl. *Spenser. Rowley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [carlina, Lat.] A plant. *Spenser.*

CA'RLINGS. *f.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft. *Spenser.*

CA'RMAN. *f.* A man whose employment it is to drive cars. *Gay.*

CA'RMELITE. *f.* [carmelite, Fr.] A sort of pear. *Spenser.*

CARMINATIVE. *a.* Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is carminative. *Arbutnot. Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *f.* A bright red or crimson colour. *Spenser.*

CA'RNAGE. *f.* [carnage, Fr.]

1. Slaughter; havoc. *Bayard.*
2. Heaps of flesh. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *a.* [carnal, Fr.]

1. Fleishy; not spiritual. *K. Charles. Atterbury.*
2. Lustful; lecherous. *Shakspeare.*

CARNA'LITY. *f.* [from carnal.]

1. Fleishly lust. *South.*
2. Grossness of mind. *Tillison.*

CA'RNALLY. *ad.* [from carnal.] According to the flesh; not spiritually. *Hooker. Taylor.*

CA'RNALNESS. *f.* Carnality. *Spenser.*

CARNA'TION. *f.* [carnis, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named. *Woodward.*

CARNE'LION. *f.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*

CA'RNEOUS. *a.* [carneus, Lat.] Fleishy. *Spenser.*

To CA'RNIFY. *v. n.* [carnis, Latin] To breed flesh. *Spenser.*

CA'RNIVAL. *f.* The feast held in popish countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *a.* [from carnis and voro, Lat.] Fleish-eating. *Spenser.*

CARNO'SITY. *f.* [carnosit, Fr.] Fleishy excrescence. *Waller.*

CA'RNOUS. *a.* [from caro, carnis, Latin] Fleishy. *Brown. R. y.*

CA'ROB. A plant. *Spenser.*

CARO'CHE. *f.* [from carosse, Fr.] A coach. *Spenser.*

CA'ROL. *f.* [carola, Ital.]

1. A song of joy and exultation. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. A song of devotion. *Milton.*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* To sing; to warble. *Spenser. Prior.*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate. *Spenser. Prior.*

CAROTID. *a.* [carotides, Lat.] Two arteries. *Spenser.*

CAR

series which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*
CAROUSAL. *f.* [from *carouse*.] A festival. *Dryden.*
TO CAROUSE. *v. n.* [from *carousser*, *Fr.*] To drink; to quaff. *Suckling.*
TO CAROUSE. *v. a.* To drink. *Denham.*
CAROUSE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A drinking match. *Pope.*
 2. A heavy dose of liquor. *Davies.*
CAROUSER. *f.* A drinker; a toper. *Granville.*
CARP. *f.* [*carpe*, *Fr.*] A pond fish. *Hale.*
TO CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, *Lat.*] To censure; to evil. *Herbert.*
CARPENTER. *f.* [*charpentier*, *Fr.*] An artificer in wood. *Fairfax.*
CARPENTRY. *f.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade of a carpenter. *Moxon.*
CARPER. *f.* A caviller. *Shakespeare.*
CARPET. *f.* [*karpes*, *Dutch.*]
 1. A covering of various colours. *Bacon.*
 2. Ground variegated with flowers. *Dryden.*
 3. A state of ease and luxury. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration. *Bacon.*
TO CARPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets. *Bacon.*
CARPING. *part. a.* Captious; censorious. *Watts.*
CARPINGLY. *a.* Captiously; censoriously. *Camden.*
CARPUS. *f.* [Latin.] The wrist. *Wise man.*
CARRIAGE. *f.* [*carriage*, *Fr.*]
 1. The act of carrying or transporting. *Wilkins.*
 2. Conquest; acquisition. *Knolles.*
 3. Vehicle. *Watts.*
 4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles.*
 5. Behaviour; personal manners. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 6. Conduct; measures; practices. *Clarendon.*
 7. Management; manner of transacting. *Bacon.*
CARRIER. *f.* [from *to carry*.]
 1. One who carries something. *Bacon.*
 2. One whose trade is to carry goods. *Swift.*
 3. A messenger. *Dryden.*
 4. A species of pigeons. *Walton.*
CARRION. *f.* [*charonge*, *Fr.*]
 1. The carcase of something not proper for food. *Spenser. Temple.*
 2. A name of reproach for a worthless woman. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.*
CARRION. *a.* [from the subst.] Relating to carcases. *Shakespeare.*

CAR

CARRROT. *f.* [*carote*, *Fr.*] A garden root. *Mortimer.*
CARRROTINESS. *f.* [from *carrot*.] Redness of hair. *Ben. Johnson.*
CARRROT. *a.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO CARRY. *v. a.* [*sbarier*, *Fr.*]
 1. To convey from a place. *Dryden.*
 2. To transport. *Bacon.*
 3. To bear; to have about one. *Wise man.*
 4. To convey by force. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To effect any thing. *Ben. Johnson.*
 6. To gain in competition. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To gain after resistance. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To manage; to transact. *Addison.*
 9. To behave; to conduct. *Clarendon.*
 10. To bring forward. *Locke.*
 11. To urge; to bear. *Hammond.*
 12. To have; to obtain. *Hale.*
 13. To display on the outside. *Addison.*
 14. To imply; to import. *Locke.*
 15. To have annexed. *South.*
 16. To move any thing. *Addison.*
 17. To push on ideas in a train. *Hale.*
 18. To receive; to endure. *Bacon.*
 19. To support; to sustain. *Bacon.*
 20. To bear, as trees. *Bacon.*
 21. To fetch and bring, as dogs. *Ascham.*
 22. To carry off. To kill. *Temple.*
 23. To carry on. To promote; to help forward. *Addison.*
 24. To carry through. To keep from failing. *Hammond.*
TO CARRY. *v. n.* A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and holds his head high. *Hammond.*
CARRY-TALE. *f.* A talebearer. *Shakespeare.*
CART. *f.* [*cart*, *cpat*, *Saxon*.]
 1. A carriage in general. *Temple.*
 2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage. *Dryden.*
 3. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. *Prior.*
TO CART. *v. a.* To expose in a cart. *Prior.*
TO CART. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage. *Mortimer.*
CART-HORSE. *f.* A coarse unwieldy horse. *Knolles.*
CART-JADE. *f.* A vile horse. *Sidney.*
CART-LOAD. *f.*
 1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart. *Boyle.*
 2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.
CART-WAY. *f.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer.*
CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper. *Addison.*
CARTEL. *f.* [*cartel*, *Fr.*] A writing containing stipulations. *Addison.*
CARTEL.

CARTER. *f.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden.*

CARTILAGE. *f.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbutnot.*

CARTILAGINEOUS. *a.* [from *cartil-*
CARTILAGINOUS. *a.*] Consisting of cartilages. *Holder.*

CARTOON. *f.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*

CARTOUCH. *f.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar. *Harris.*

CARTAGE. *f.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A
CARTRIDGE. *f.* case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns. *Dryden.*

CARTRUT. *f.* [from *cart* and *route*.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY. *f.* [from *charta*, Lat.] A place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT. *f.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts. *Camden.*

TO CARVE. *v. a.* [ceopfan, Saxon.]
1. To cut wood, or stone. *Wisdom.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by cutting. *Shakespeare.*

4. To engrave. *South.*

TO CARVE. *v. n.*
1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company. *Prior.*

CARVER. *f.* [from *carve*.]
1. A sculptor. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table. *Dryden.*

3. He that chooses for himself. *L'Estrange.*

CARVING. *f.* Sculpture; figures carved. *Temple.*

CARUNCLE. *f.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh. *Wiseman.*

CARYATES. *f.* [from *Carya*, a city.]
CARYATIDES. *f.* Columns or pilasters, under the figures of women, dressed in long robes. *Chambers.*

CASCADE. *f.* [*cascade*, Fr.] A cataract; a water-fall. *Prior.*

CASE. *f.* [*coiffe*, Fr. a box.]
1. A covering; a box; a sheath. *Roy. Broome.*

2. The outer part of a house. *Addison.*

3. A building unfurnished. *Watson.*

CASE-KNIFE. *f.* A large kitchen knife. *Addison.*

CASE-SHOT. *f.* Bullets inclosed in a case. *Clarendon.*

CASE. *f.* [*casus*, Lat.]
1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances. *Atterbury.*

2. State of things. *Bacon.*

3. In physick; state of the body. *Arbutnot.*

4. Condition with regard to leanness or health. *Swift.*

5. Contingence. *Tillotson.*

6. Question relating to particular persons or things. *Sidney. Tillotson.*

7. Representation of any question. *Bacon.*

8. The variation of sounds. *Clarke.*

9. In case. If it should happen. *Hobbes.*

TO CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in a case or cover. *Shakespeare.*

2. To cover as a case. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip off the covering. *Shakespeare.*

TO CASE. *v. n.* To put cases. *L'Estrange.*

TO CASEHARDEN. *v. a.* To harden on the outside. *Milton.*

CASEMATE. *f.* [*casmata*, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of stone work.

CASEMENT. *f.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *South.*

CASEOUS. *a.* [*caseus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy. *Floyer.*

CASERN. *f.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses. *Harris.*

CASEWORM. *f.* A grub that makes itself a case. *Floyer.*

CASH. *f.* [*caisse*, Fr. a chest.] Money; at hand. *Milton. Pope.*

CASH-KEEPER. *f.* A man entrusted with the money. *Swift.*

CASHEWNUT. *f.* A tree. *Addison.*

CASHIER. *f.* [from *cash*.] He that has charge of the money. *South.*

TO CASHIER. *v. a.* [*cashier*, Fr.] To dismiss; to dismiss from a post. *Bacon. Swift.*

CASK. *f.* [*casque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harris.*

CASK. *f.* [*casque*, Fr.] A helmet; CASQUE. } armour for the head. *Addison.*

CASKET. *f.* [*caisse*, *caissette*.] A small box or chest for jewels. *Devon. Pope.*

TO CASKET. *v. a.* To put in a casket. *Shakespeare.*

CASSAMUNAIR. *f.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of *galangal*. *Raivy.*

TO CASSATE. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Roy.*

CASSATION. *f.* [*causatio*, Lat.] A making null or void.

CASSAVI. *f.* An American plant.

CASSADA. *f.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses.*

CASSIDONY. *f.* *Stickodors.* A plant.

CASSIOWARY. *f.* A large bird of prey. *Locke.*

CASSOCK. *f.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close garment. *Shakespeare.*

CASSWEED. *f.* Shepherd's pouch.

TO CAST. *v. a.* *cast*; *cast*; *cast*. [*casto*, Danish.]
1. To throw with the hand. *Relig.*

2. To

2. To throw away as useless or noxious. *Shakespeare.*
3. To throw dice, or lots. *Jobus.*
4. To throw from a high place. *Shakespeare.*
5. To throw in wrestling. *Shakespeare.*
6. To throw a net or snare. *1 Cor.*
7. To drop; to let fall. *Acts.*
8. To expose. *Pope.*
9. To drive by violence of weather. *Dryden.*
10. To build by throwing up earth. *Spenser. Knolles.*
11. To put into any certain state. *Psaln lxxvi. 6.*
12. To condemn in a trial. *Dante.*
13. To condemn in a law-suit. *Dancy of Piety.*
14. To defeat. *Hudibras.*
15. To cashier. *Shakespeare.*
16. To leave behind in race. *Dryden.*
17. To shed; to let fall; to moult. *Fairfax.*
18. To lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer. *Addison.*
19. To have abortions. *Genesis.*
20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing. *South. Prior.*
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate. *Bacon. Addison.*
22. To contrive; to plan out. *Temple.*
23. To judge; to consider. *Milton.*
24. To fix the parts in a play. *Addison.*
25. To direct the eye. *Pope.*
26. To form a mould. *Boyle. Waller.*
27. To model; to form. *Watts.*
28. To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden.*
29. To yield, or give up. *South.*
30. To inflict. *Locke.*
31. To cast away. To shipwreck. *Raleigh. Knolles.*
32. To cast away. To waste in profusion. *Ben. Johnson.*
33. To cast away. To ruin. *Hooker.*
34. To cast down. To deject; to depress the mind. *Addison.*
35. To cast off. To discard. *Milton.*
36. To cast off. To disburden one's self of. *Tillotson.*
37. To cast off. To leave behind. *L'Estrange.*
38. To cast out. To turn out of doors. *Shakespeare.*
39. To cast out. To vent; to speak. *Addison.*
40. To cast up. To compute; to calculate. *Temple.*
41. To cast up. To vomit. *Dryden.*
- To CAST. *v. a.*
1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Spenser. Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting. *Woodward.*
3. To warp; to grow out of form. *Mozes.*
- CAST. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw. *Waller.*
2. State of any thing cast or thrown. *Bramhall.*
3. The space through which any thing is thrown. *Lake.*
4. A stroke; a touch. *South. Swift.*
5. Motion of the eye. *Dryden.*
6. The throw of dice.
7. Chance from the cast of dice. *South.*
8. A mould; a form. *Prior.*
9. A shade; or tendency to any colour. *Woodward.*
10. Exterior appearance. *Denham.*
11. Manner; air; mien. *Pope.*
12. A flight of hawks. *Sidney.*
- CA'STANET. *f.* [*castanea*, Span.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve.*
- CA'STAWAY. *f.* [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned by providence. *Hooker.*
- CA'STAWAY. *a.* Useless. *Raleigh.*
- CA'STELLAIN. *f.* [*castellano*, Span.] Constable of a castle.
- CA'STELLANY. *f.* [from *castle*.] The manour or lordship belonging to a castle. *Philips.*
- CA'STELLATED. *a.* [from *castle*.] Inclosed within a building.
- CA'STER. *f.* [from *to cast*.]
1. A thrower; he that casts. *Pope.*
2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes. *Addison.*
- To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Latin.] To chastise; to chasten; to punish. *Shakspeare.*
- CASTIGA'TION. *f.* [from *to castigate*.]
1. Penance; discipline. *Shakspeare.*
2. Punishment; correction. *Hale.*
3. Emendation. *Boyle.*
- CA'STIGATORY. *a.* [from *castigate*.] Punitive. *Bramhall.*
- CA'STING-NET. *f.* A net to be thrown into the water. *May.*
- CA'STLE. *f.* [*castellum*, Latin.]
1. A house fortified. *Shakspeare.*
2. CASTLE is the air. Projects without reality. *Raleigh.*
- CASTLE-SOAP. *f.* [*Castile soap*.] A kind of soap. *Addison.*
- CA'STLED. *a.* [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles. *Dryden.*
- CA'STLING. *f.* [from *cast*.] An abortion. *Brown.*
- CA'STOR. *f.* [*castor*, Latin.] A beaver.
- CASTOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which at sea seems sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls. *Chambers.*
- CASTV.

CAT

CAT

CASTOREUM. *f.* [from *castor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETATION. *f.* [*castrametor*.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CASTRATE. *v. a.* [*castro*, Latin.]

1. To geld.
2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION. *f.* [from *castrata*.] The act of gelding. *Sharp.*

CA'STERIL. *f.* A mean or degenerate

CA'STREL. *s.* kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAN. *a.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

CA'SUAL. *a.* [*casual*, Fr.] Accidental; arising from chance. *Davies. Clarendon.*

CA'SUALLY. *ad.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design. *Bacon.*

CA'SUALNESS. *f.* [from *casual*.] Accidentality.

CA'SUALTY. *f.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance. *South.*
3. Chance that produces unnatural death. *Grant.*

CA'SUIST. *f.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience. *South.*

CASUISTICAL. *a.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY. *f.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist. *Pope.*

CAT. *f.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice. *Shakspeare.*

CAT. *f.* A sort of ship.

CAT in the pan. Turning of the cat in the pan, is, when that which a man says to another, he says it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT o' nine tails. A whip with nine lashes. *Vanderburgh.*

CATACHRE'SIS. *f.* [*καταχρησις*.] The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRESTICAL. *a.* [from *catachrestis*.] Forced; far fetched. *Brown.*

CA'TACLYSM. *f.* [*κατακλυσμος*.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*

CA'TACOMBS. *f.* [from *κατα* and *κομη*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATAGMA'TICK. *a.* [*καταγμα*, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts. *Wiseman.*

CATALEPSIS. *f.* [*καταληψις*.] A disease, wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him.

CA'TALOGUE. *f.* [*καταλογος*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list.

CATAMOUNTAIN. *f.* [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

CA'TAPHRACT. *f.* [*cataphraxis*, Latin.] A horseman in complete armour. *Milton.*

CA'TAPLASM. *f.* [*καταπλασμα*.] A poultice. *Shakspeare. Arbuthnot.*

CA'TAPULT. *f.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones. *Camden.*

CATARACT. *f.* [*καταρακτης*.] A fall of water from on high; a cascade. *Shakspeare. Blackmore.*

CA'TARACT. An inspissation of the crystalline humour of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight; the distill cured by the needle. *Edm.*

CATA'RRH. *f.* [*καταρρις*.] A secretion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton. Smith.*

CATA'RRHAL. *s.* [from *catarrh*.] Relating to the catarrh.

CATA'RRHOUS. *s.* [from *catarrh*.] Proceeding from a catarrh. *Florus.*

CATASTROPHE. *f.* [*καταστροφή*.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece. *Davies.*
2. A final event; generally unhappy. *Wadsworth.*

CA'TCAL. *f.* [from *cat* and *call*.] A speaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. *I caught*, or *caught*; *I have caught*, or *caught*. [*catchen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand. *Edm.*
2. To stop any thing flying. *Milton.*
3. To seize any thing by pursuit. *Shakspeare.*
4. To stop; to interrupt falling. *Shakspeare.*
5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare. *Locke.*
6. To receive suddenly. *Dryden.*
7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize. *Dryden.*
8. To please; to seize the affections; to charm. *Dryden.*
9. To receive any contagion or distaste. *Shakspeare. Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* To be contagious; to spread infection. *Milton.*

CATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing. *Sidney.*
2. The act of taking quickly. *Bacon.*
3. A song sung in succession. *Dryden. Prior.*
4. Watch; the posture of seizing. *Milton.*
5. An advantage taken; hold laid on. *Dryden.*
6. The thing caught; profit. *Shakspeare.*
7. A short interval of action. *Locke.*
8. A taint; a slight contagion. *Glennville.*
9. Any thing that catches, as a hook.
10. A small swift-falling ship.

CATCHER.

CAT

CAT

CATCHER, *f.* [from *catch*.] *Tomato*

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, *f.* [from *catch* and *fly*.] A plant, *Campion*.

CATCHPOLL, *f.* [catch poll.] A serjeant; a bumbailiff. *Bacon*, *Phillips*.

CATCHWORD, *f.* The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL, *a.* [from *κατηχησ.*] Consisting of questions and answers. *Addison*.

CATECHETICALLY, *ad.* In the way of question and answer.

To CATECHISE, *v. a.* [κατηχησ.]

1. To instruct by asking questions. *Shakespeare*.

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine. *Shakespeare*, *Swift*.

CATECHISER, *f.* [from *to catechise*.] One who catechises.

CATECHISM, *f.* [from *κατηχησ.*] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion. *Hooker*, *South*.

CATECHIST, *f.* [κατηχησ.] One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion. *Hammond*.

CATECHUMEN, *f.* [κατηχουμενος.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity. *Stillingfleet*.

CATECHUMENICAL, *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, *a.* [from *category*.] Absolute; adequate; positive. *Clarendon*.

CATEGORICALLY, *a.* Positively; expressly. *Child*.

CATEGORY, *f.* [κατηγορια.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament.

CATENA'RIAN, *a.* Relating to a chain. *Cbeyne*.

To CATENATE, *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.

CATENATION, *f.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown*.

To CATER, *v. n.* [from *cates*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakespeare*.

CATER, *f.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew*.

CATER, *f.* [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN, *f.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer*.

CATERER, *f.* [from *cater*.] The provider or purveyor. *Ben. Johnson*, *South*.

CATERESS, *f.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton*.

CATERPILLAR, *f.* A worm, sustained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon*.

CATERPILLAR, *f.* A plant.

To CATERWAUL, *v. n.* [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

CATES, *f.* Viands; food; dish of meat. *Hudibras*.

CATFISH, *f.* A sea-fish in the West Indies. *Ben. Johnson*, *Phillips*.

CATHARPINGS, *f.* Small ropes in a ship. *Harris*.

CATHARTICAL, *a.* [καθαρστικος.] Purgative.

CATHARTICK, *a.* [καθαρστικος.] Purgative.

CATHARTICALNESS, *f.* [from *καθαρστικος*.] Purgative quality.

CATHEAD, *f.* A kind of fossil.

CATHEAD, *f.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block. *Sea Dict.*

CATHEDRAL, *a.* [from *cathedra*, Latin.] 1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop. *Shakespeare*.

2. Belonging to an episcopal church. *Locke*.

3. Antique; venerable. *Pope*.

CATHEDRAL, *f.* The head church of a diocese. *Addison*.

CATHERINE-PEAR. See *PEAR*. *Skell*.

CATETER, *f.* A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped. *Wifeman*.

CATHOLES, *f.* [In a ship.] Two little holes stern above the gun-room ports. *Sea Dict.*

CATHOLICISM, *f.* [from *catholic*.] Adherence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK, *a.* [catholique, Fr. καθολικος.] Universal or general. *Glanville*, *Ray*.

CATHOLICON, *f.* [catholic.] An universal medicine. *Government of the Tongue*.

CATKINS, *f.* [kettikens, Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail. *Chambers*.

CATLING, *f.*

1. A dismembering-knife, used by surgeons. *Harris*.

2. Catgut; fiddle-strings. *Shakespeare*.

CATMINT, *f.* [cataria, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CATOPTRICAL, *a.* [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to the catoptricks, or vision by reflection. *Arbutnot*.

CATOPTRICKS, *f.* [κατοπτρικα.] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE, *f.* Catcal. *L'Estrange*.

CAT'S-EYE. A stone. *Woodward*.

CAT'S-FOOT, *f.* An herb; alehoof, ground-ivy.

CAT'S-HEAD, *f.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer*.

CAT'SILVER, *f.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward*.

CAT

CAT-TAIL. *f.*

1. A long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees.

2. A kind of reed.

Philips.

CA'TSUP. *f.* A kind of pickle.

Swift.

CA'TTLE. *f.* Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick.

Shakespeare.

CAVALCA'DE. *f.* [from *cavallo*.] A procession on horseback.

CAVALIER. *f.* [*cavalier*, French.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

2. A gay sprightly military man.

Shakespeare.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the first.

Swift.

CAVALIER. *a.* [from the subst.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

Suckling.

3. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALIERLY. *ad.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *f.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse-troops.

Bacon; Addison.

TO CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow.

CAVA'ZION. *f.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.

Philips.

CA'UDLE. *f.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed.

Shakespeare.

TO CA'UDLE. *v. a.* To make caudle.

Shakespeare.

CAVE. *f.* [*cave*, French.]

1. A cavern; a den.

Wolton; Dryden.

2. A hollow; any hollow place.

Bacon.

TO CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

Shakespeare.

CA'VEAT. *f.* A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him that he ought to beware how he acts.

Ayliffe; Trumbull.

CA'VERN. *f.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Shakespeare.

CA'VERNED. *a.* [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Pope.

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

Pope.

CA'VERNOUS. *a.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.

Woodward.

CA'VESSON. *f.* [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, put into the nose of a horse.

Farrier's Dict.

CAUF. *f.* A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.

Philips.

CAUGHT. *particip. pass.* [from *to catch*.]

CAVIA'RE. *f.* The eggs of a sturgeon salted.

Grew.

TO CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller*.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

Pope.

TO CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

CA'VIL. *f.* False or frivolous objections.

Hooker.

CAVILLATION. *f.* The disposition to make captious objection.

Hooker.

CA'VILLER. *f.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] An unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

Addison; Atterbury.

CA'VILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *a.* [from *cavil*.] Full of objections.

Ayliffe.

CA'VIN. *f.* [French.] A natural hollow.

Diët.

CA'VITY. *f.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] Hollowness; hollow.

Bentley.

CAUK. *f.* A coarse talky spar.

Woodward.

CAUL. *f.*

1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Dryden.

2. Any kind of small net.

Grew.

3. The integument in which the guts are inclosed.

Ray.

CAULIFEROUS. *a.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*.] A term for such plants as have a true stalk.

CAULIFLOWER. *f.* [*caulis*, Lat.] A species of cabbage.

Evelyn.

TO CAU'PONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Latin.] To sell wine or victuals.

CAU'SABLE. *a.* [from *causo*, low Latin.] That which may be caused.

Brown.

CAU'SAL. *a.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes.

Glawville.

CAUSA'LITY. *f.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

Brown.

CA'USALLY. *ad.* [from *causal*.] According to the order of causes.

Brown.

CAUSA'TION. *f.* [from *causo*, low Latin.] The act or power of causing.

Brown.

CAU'SATIVE. *a.* That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR. *f.* [from *causo*.] A causer; an author.

Brown.

CAUSE. *f.* [*causa*, Latin.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

Hooker; Locke.

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

South; Rotte.

3. Subject of litigation.

Shakespeare.

4. Side; party.

Tickell.

TO CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent.

Locke.

CAU'SELESSLY. *ad.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason.

Taylor.

CAU'SELESS. *a.* [from *cause*.]

1. Original to itself.

Blackmore.

2. Without just ground or motive.

CA'USER. *f.* [from *cause*.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

Shakespeare.

CA'USEY. *f.* [*chassez*, Fr.] A way raised and paved, above the rest of the ground.

Chron. Pope.

CED

CA'USTICAL. } *a.* [*causticus*,] Belonging
CA'USTICK. } to medicaments which, by
their violent activity and heat, destroy the
texture of the part to which they are ap-
plied, and burn it into an eschar.

CA'USTICK. *f.* A caustick or burning ap-
plication. *Wiseman. Arbutnot.*

CA'UTEL. *f.* [*cautela*, Latin.] Caution;
scruple. *Temple. Shakespeare.*

CA'UTELOUS. *a.* [*cauteleux*, French.]
1. Cautious; wary. *Wotton.*
2. Wily; cunning. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *ad.* Cunningly; sily;
cautiously; warily. *Brown. Bacon.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *f.* [from *cauterize*.]
The act of burning flesh with hot irons.

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To
burn with the cautery. *Wiseman. Sharp.*

CA'UTERY. *f.* [*cauterio*, uro.] Caute-
ry is ei-
ther actual or potential; the first is burning
by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick
medicines. *Wiseman.*

CA'UTION. *f.* [*caution*, French.]
1. Prudence; foresight; provident care;
wariness. *Sidney.*
2. Security. *Arbutnot.*
3. Provisionary precept.
4. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To warn; to give notice of a danger.

CA'UTIONARY. *a.* [from *caution*.] Given
as a pledge, or in security. *Swift. Southerne.*

CA'UTIOUS. *a.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary;
watchful. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *ad.* In a wary manner.
Dryden.

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *cautious*.]
Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection.
King Charles. Addison.

To CAW. *v. a.* To cry as the rook, or
crow. *Addison.*

CA'YMAN. *f.* American alligator or croco-
dile.

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Latin.]
1. To leave off; to stop; to give over.

2. To fail; to be extinct. *Dryden.*
3. To be at an end. *Hale. Dryden.*

To CEAS. *v. a.* To put a stop to.
Shakespeare. Milton.

CEASE. *f.* Extinction; failure. *Shakesp.*

CE'ASELESS. *a.* Incessant; perpetual; con-
tinual. *Fairfax.*

CE'ITY. *f.* [*caecitas*, Latin.] Blindness;
privation of sight. *Brown.*

CECU'TIENCY. *f.* [*caecutia*, Lat.] Cloudi-
ness of sight. *Brown.*

CE'DAR. *f.* [*cedras*, Latin.] A tree. It is
evergreen; the leaves are much narrower
than those of the pine tree, and many of

CEL

them produced out of one tubercle; it has
male-flowers. The seeds are produced in
large cones, squamose and turbinate. The
extension of the branches is very regular in
cedar trees.

CE'DRINE. *a.* [*cedrinus*, Latin.] Of or be-
longing to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*celo*, Latin.] To overlay,
or cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING. *f.* [from *coil*.] The inner roof.
Decay of Piety. Bacon. Milton.

CE'LANDINE. A plant.

CE'LATURE. *f.* [*calatura*, Latin.] The
art of engraving.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Latin.]
1. To praise; to commend. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish by solemn rites.
Macebaen.

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner.
Dryden.

CELEBRA'TION. *f.* [from *celebrate*.]
1. Solemn performance; solemn remem-
brance. *Sidney. Taylor.*

2. Praise; renown; memorial. *Clarendon.*

CELE'BRIOUS. *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous;
renowned. *Gray.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *celebrious*.] In
a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *celebrious*.]
Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY. *f.* [*celebritas*, Latin.] Cele-
bration; fame. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. *f.* Turnep-rooted celery.

CELE'RITY. *f.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swift-
ness; speed; velocity. *Hooker. Digby.*

CE'LERY. *f.* A species of parsley.

CELE'STIAL. *a.* [*celestis*, Latin.]
1. Heavenly; relating to the superior re-
gions. *Shakespeare.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.
Shakespeare.

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.
Dryden.

CELE'STIAL. *f.* An inhabitant of heaven.
Pope.

CELE'STIALLY. *ad.* In a heavenly man-
ner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *celestis*, Lat.]
To give something of heavenly nature to
any thing. *Brown.*

CE'LIACK. *a.* [*celia*, the belly.] Relating
to the lower belly. *Arbutnot.*

CE'LIBACY. *f.* [from *celibis*, Lat.] Single
life. *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE. *f.* [*calibatus*, Latin.] Single
life. *Crane.*

CELL. *f.* [*cella*, Latin.]
1. A small cavity or hollow place. *Prior.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious
person. *Denden.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.
Asy.

CEN

CER

4. Any small place of residence. *Milton.*
CELLAR. *f.* [*cella*, Latin.] A place under ground, where stores are repositied.

Peacbam.
CELLARAGE. *f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Shakespeare.
CELLARIST. *f.* [*cellarius*, Latin.] The butler in a religious house.

Sharp.
CELLULAR. *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.

Sharp.
CELSITUDE. *f.* [*elsitudo*, Lat.] Height.

CEMENT. *f.* [*cæmentum*, Latin.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon.*

2. Bond of union in friendship. *South.*

TO CEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed.

Burnet.
TO CEMENT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere. *Sharp.*

CEMENTATION. *f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing.

Addison.
CEMETERY. *f.* [*κοιμητήριον*.] A place where the dead are repositied.

Brown.
CENATORY. *a.* [*ceno*, Lat.] Relating to supper.

Scillingfleet.
CENOBITICAL. *a.* [*κοίτης* and *βίος*.] Living in community.

Dryden.
CENOTAPH. *f.* [*κενός* and *τάφος*.] A monument for one elsewhere.

Bacon.
CENSE. *f.* [*cenfus*, Lat.] Publick rates.

Dryden.
TO CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours.

Peacbam.
CENSER. *f.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] The pan in which incense is burned.

CENSOR. *f.* [*cenfor*, Latin.]

1. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to censure. *Roscommon.*

Bacon.
CENSORIAN. *a.* [from *cenfor*.] Relating to the cenfor.

Spratt.
CENSORIOUS. *a.* [from *cenfor*.] Addicted to censure; severe.

CENSORIOUSLY. *ad.* In a severe reflecting manner.

Tillotson.
CENSORIOUSNESS. *f.* Disposition to reproach.

Brown.
CENSORSHIP. *f.* [from *cenfor*.] The office of a cenfor.

Locke.
CENSURABLE. *a.* [from *cenfura*.] Worthy of censure; culpable.

CENSURABLENESS. *f.* Blamableness.

CENSURE. *f.* [*cenfura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion. *Shakespeare.*

3. Judicial sentence. *Shakespeare.*

4. Spiritual punishment. *Hammond.*

CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*cenfurer*, French.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly. *Sanderfon.*

2. To condemn.

CENSURER. *f.* He that blames. *Addison.*

CENT. *f.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred; as five per *cent*. that is, five in the hundred.

CEN'TAUR. *f.* [*centaurus*, Latin.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse. *Thomson.*

2. The archer in the zodiack. *Thomson.*

CEN'TAURY. *f.* A plant.

Hakewell.
CEN'TENARY. *f.* [*centenarius*.] The number of a hundred.

Arbutnot.
CENTE'SIMAL. *f.* [*centesimus*, Latin.] Hundredth.

CENTIFOLIOUS. *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Latin.] An hundred leaves.

CEN'TIPEDE. *f.* [*centum* and *pes*.] A poisonous insect.

Camden.
CE'NTO. *f.* [*cento*, Latin.] A composition formed by joining scrapes from other authors.

Woodward.
CEN'TRAL. *a.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre.

Dryden.
CEN'TRALLY. *a.* With regard to the centre.

Digby.
CEN'TRE. *f.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle.

TO CEN'TRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

South.

TO CEN'TRE. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on.

Decay of Plety. Atterbury.

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

Milton.

CEN'TRICK. *a.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre.

Donne.
CEN'TRIFUGAL. *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

Cbeyn.
CEN'TRIPETAL. *a.* Having a tendency to the centre.

CEN'TRY. See **SENTINAL.** *Gay.*

CEN'TUPLE. *a.* [*centuplex*, Latin.] An hundredfold.

TO CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centum* and *plico*, Latin.] To make a hundredfold.

TO CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *f.* [from *century*.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.

Ayliffe.
CENTU'RION. *f.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer, who commanded an hundred men.

Shakespeare.
CE'NTURY. *f.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century.

Boyle.
CE'PHALALGY. *f.* [*κεφαλαλγία*.] The headach.

CEPHA'LICK. *a.* [*κεφαλή*.] That which is medicinal to the head.

Arbutnot.
GERA'STES. *f.* [*γεραστής*.] A serpent having horns.

Milten.
CE'RATE. *f.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicina made of wax.

Quincy.
CERATED.

- CERATED.** *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.
- TO CERE.** *v. a.* [*from cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wise man.*
- CEREBEL.** *f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*
- CERECLOTH.** *f.* [*from cera* and *cloth*.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.
- CEREMENT.** *f.* [*from cera*, Latin, wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakespeare.*
- CEREMONIAL.** *a.* [*from ceremony*.]
1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Formal; observant of old forms. *Donne.*
- CEREMONIAL.** *f.* [*from ceremony*.]
1. Outward form; external rite. *Swift.*
 2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.
- CEREMONIALNESS.** *f.* The quality of being ceremonial.
- CEREMONIOUS.** *a.* [*from ceremony*.]
1. Consisting of outward rites. *Scutb.*
 2. Full of ceremony; awful. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility. *Addison.*
 5. Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*
- CEREMONIOUSLY.** *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally. *Shakespeare.*
- CEREMONIOUSNESS.** *f.* Fondness of ceremony.
- CEREMONY.** *f.* [*ceremonia*, Latin.]
1. Outward rite; external form in religion. *Spenser.*
 2. Forms of civility. *Bacon.*
 3. Outward forms of state. *Dryden.*
- CEROTE.** *f.* The same with *cerats*. *Wise man.*
- CERTAIN.** *a.* [*certus*, Latin.]
1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable. *Tillotson.*
 2. Resolved; determined. *Milton.*
 3. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a certain man told me this. *Wilkins.*
 4. Undoubting; put past doubt. *Dryden.*
- CERTAINLY.** *ad.* [*from certain*.]
1. Indubitably; without question. *Locke.*
 2. Without fail.
- CERTAINTY.** *f.* [*from certain*.]
1. Exemption from doubt. *Locke.*
 2. That which is real and fixed. *Shakespeare.*
- CERTES.** *ad.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras.*
- CERTIFICATE.** *f.* [*certificat*, low Latin.]
1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
 2. Any testimony. *Addison.*
- TO CERTIFY.** *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hammond.*
- CERTIORARI.** [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. *Cowel.*
- CERTITUDE.** *f.* [*certitudo*, Latin.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*
- CERVICAL.** *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Chrym.*
- CERULEAN.** } *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue; } *Boyle.*
- CERULEOUS.** } sky coloured. }
- CERULIFICK.** *a.* [*from ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Crow.*
- CERUMEN.** *f.* [Latin.] The wax of the ear.
- CERUSE.** *f.* [*cerussa*, Latin.] White lead. *Quincy.*
- CESARIAN.** *a.* [*from Caesar*.] The Cæsar section is cutting a child out of the womb. *Quincy.*
- CESS.** *f.* [*from cense*.]
1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. *Spenser.*
 2. The act of laying rates. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Bounds or limits. *Spenser.*
- TO CESS.** *v. a.* To rate; to lay charge on.
- CESSATION.** *f.* [*cessatio*, Latin.]
1. A stop; a rest; a vacation. *Hayward.*
 2. A pause of hostility, without peace. *K. Charles.*
- CESSAVIT.** *f.* [Latin.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service as he is obliged by his tenure. *Crow.*
- CESSIBILITY.** *f.* The quality of receding, or giving way. *Digby.*
- CESSIBLE.** *a.* [*cessum*, Latin.] Easy to give way. *Digby.*
- CESSION.** *f.* [*cession*, French.]
1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.*
 2. Resignation. *Temple.*
- CESSIONARY.** *a.* [*from cession*.] Implying a resignation.
- CESSMENT.** *f.* [*from cess*.] An assessment or tax.
- CESSOR.** *f.* [*from cesso*, Latin.] He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law. *Cowel.*
- CESTUS.** *f.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus. *Addison.*
- CETACEOUS.** *a.* [*from cetæ*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown. Roy.*
- CHAD.** *f.* A sort of fish. *Carew.*
- TO CHAFF.** *v. a.* [*etbauffer*, French.]
1. To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.*
 2. To heat. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To perfume. *Suckling.*
 4. To make angry. *Hayward. Knollys.*
- TO CHAFF.** *v. n.*
1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope.*
 2. To fret against any thing. *Shakespeare.*

CHAFE. *f.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *f.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER. *f.* [cearon, Saxon.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY. *f.* A forge in an iron mill. *Philips.*

CHAFF. *f.* [ceap, Saxon.]
1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing. *Dryden.*
2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHA'FFER. *v. n.* [kauffen, German, to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.*
1. To buy. *Spenser.*
2. To exchange. *Spenser.*

CHA'FFERER. *f.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; bargainer.

CHA'FFERN. *f.* [from *eschaffer*, French, to heat.] A vessel for heating water.

CHA'FFERY. *f.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick. *Spenser.*

CHA'FFINCH. *f.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff. *Philips.*

CHA'FFLESS. *a.* [from *chaff*.] Without chaff. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'FFWEED. *f.* Cudweed.

CHA'FFY. *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff. *Brown.*

CHA'FINGDISH. *f.* [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*

CHAGRI'N. *f.* [chagrine, Fr.] Ill-humour; vexation. *Pope.*

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [chagriner, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN. *f.* [caine, French.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another. *Genesis.*

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is measured. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together. *Hammond.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or link with a chain. *Knolles.*

2. To bring into slavery. *Pope.*

3. To put on a chain. *Knolles.*

4. To unite. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'INPUMP. *f.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. *Chambers.*

CHA'INSHOT. *f.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets, or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them. *Wiseman.*

CHA'INWORK. *f.* Work with open spaces. *Kings.*

CHAIR. *f.* [chair, French.]

1. A moveable seat. *Warne.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority. *Clarendon.*

3. A vehicle borne by men; a sedan. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN. *f.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The president of an assembly. *Warne.*

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair. *Dryden.*

CHAISE. *f.* [chaise, French.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. *Addison.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *f.* [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκος, brass.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *f.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in brass.

CHA'LDER. *f.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The *chaudron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE. *f.* [calic, Saxon.]

1. A cup; a bowl. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED. *a.* [from *cacin*, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakespeare.*

CHALK. *f.* [cealc, Saxon.] Chalk is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk. *Mortimer.*

2. To manure with chalk. *Woodward.*

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *f.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALKY. *a.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk. *Rowe.*

2. Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLERGE. *v. a.* [chalenger, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat. *Shakespeare.*

2. To call to a contest. *Locke.*

3. To accuse. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. *Hale.*

5. To claim as due. *Hooker. Addison.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions. *Peatbarn.*

CHA'LLERGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A summons to combat. *Shakespeare.*

2. A demand of something as due. *Collier.*

3. [In law.] An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Cowel.*

CHA'LLERGER. *f.* [from *challenge*.]

1. One that defies or summons another to combat. *Dryden.*

2. One that claims superiority. *Shakespeare.*

3. A claimant. *Hooker.*

CHALY-

CHA

CHA

CHALYBEATE. *a.* [from *chalybs*, Latin.] Impregnated with iron or steel. *Arbutnot.*

CHAMADE. *f.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender. *Addison.*

CHAMBER. *f.* [*chambre*, French.]

1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any retired room. *Prior.*

3. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.*

4. A court of justice. *Ayliffe.*

5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

TO CHAMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue. *Romans.*

2. To reside as in a chamber. *Shakefp.*

CHAMBERER. *f.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue. *Shakespeare.*

CHAMBERFELLOW. *f.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same chamber. *SpeEtator.*

CHAMBERLAIN. *f.* [from *chamber*.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth great officer of the crown.

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers. Clarendon.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

CHAMBERLAINSHIP. *f.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID. *f.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whose business is to dress a lady. *Ben. Johnson.*

TO CHAMBLET. *v. a.* To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*

CHAMBEL of a horse. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON. *f.* [*χαμαιλεων*.] The chameleon has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back is sharp, its skin plated. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied. *Bacon. Dryden.*

TO CHAMFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel.

CHAMFER. ? *f.* A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHAMFRET. *f.* See *CAMELOT*. *Peacham.*

CHAMLET. *f.* See *CAMELOT*. *Peacham.*

CHAMOIS. *f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*

CHAMOMILE. *f.* [*χαμαιμυλον*.] The name of an odoriferous plant. *Spenser.*

TO CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, French.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.*

2. To devour. *SpeEtator.*

TO CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney. Wiseman.*

CHAMPAIGN. *f.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country. *Spenser. Milton.*

CHAMPERTORS. *f.* [from *champerty*.] Such as move suits at their proper costs, to have part of the gains.

CHAMPERTY. *f.* [*champart*, Fr.] A maintenance of any man in his suit to have part of the thing recovered.

CHAMPIGNON. *f.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom. *Woodward.*

CHAMPION. *f.* [*champion*, French.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a stout warrior. *Locke.*

TO CHAMPION. *v. a.* To challenge. *Shakespeare.*

CHANCE. *f.* [*chance*, French.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events. *Bentley.*

2. The act of fortune. *Bacon.*

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event. *South. Pope.*

4. Event; success; luck. *Shakespeare.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shakefp.*

6. Possibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*

TO CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out. *Knollet.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *f.* [from *chance* and *medley*.] In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. *Cowel. South.*

CHANCEABLE. *a.* [from *chance*.] Accidental. *Sidney.*

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker. Addison.*

CHANCELLOR. *f.* [*cancellarius*, Latin; *chancelier*, French.]

1. The chancellor hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjeeteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowel. Swift.*

2. CHANCELLOR in the Ecclesiastical Court. A bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment. *Ayliffe.*

3. CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral. A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the rest of the court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit. *Cowel.*

5. CHANCELLOR of the University. The principal magistrate.

CHANCELLORSHIP. *f.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHANCE. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.]

CHA'NCERY. *f.* [probably *chancellery*, then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience. Cowel.

CHAN'CRE. *f.* [*chancre*, French.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies. Wiseman.

CHA'NCROUS. *a.* [from *chancre*.] Ulcerous. Wiseman.

CHANDELIER. *f.* [*candelier*, French.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *f.* [*candelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles. Gay.

CHA'NFRIN. *f.* [old French.] The fore part of the head of a horse. Farrier's Dict.

TO CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, French.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another. Bacon.
2. To resign any thing for the sake of another. Souib. Dryden.
3. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller. Swift.
4. To give and take reciprocally. Taylor.
5. To alter. Eccles.
6. To mend the disposition or mind. Shakespeare.

TO CHANGE. *v. n.* To undergo change; to suffer alteration. Shakespeare.

CHANGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing. Shakespeare.
2. A succession of one thing in the place of another. Prior.
3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. Bacon.
4. Novelty. Dryden.
5. An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded. Norris.
6. That which makes a variety. Judges.
7. Small money. Swift.

CHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant. Dryden.
2. Possible to be changed. Arbuthnot.
3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. Shakespeare.

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *f.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Susceptibility of change. Hooker.
2. Inconstancy; fickleness. Sidney.

CHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Inconstantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *a.* Inconstant; uncertain; mutable. Pope.

CHA'NGELING. *f.* [from *change*.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. Spenser.
2. An idiot; a natural. Dryden.
3. One apt to change; a waverer. Hudibras.

CH'NGER. *f.* One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHA'NNEL. *f.* [*canal*, French.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters. Spenser. Bentley.
2. Any cavity drawn longways. Dryden.

3. A straight or narrow sea.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

TO CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. Wotton. Blackmore.

TO CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, French.]

1. To sing. Spenser.
2. To celebrate by song. Bramhall.
3. To sing in the cathedral service.

TO CHANT. *v. n.* To sing. Amos.

CHANT. *f.* Song; melody. Milton.

CHA'NTER. *f.* A singer; a songster.

Wotton. Pope.

CHA'NTICLEER. *f.* [from *chanter* and *cleer*, French.] The cock, from his crow.

B. Johnson. Dryden.

CHA'NTRESS. *f.* [from *chant*.] A woman singer. Milton.

CHA'NTRY. *f.* [from *chant*.] Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors. Shakespeare.

CHA'OS. *f.* [*chaos*, Latin.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements. Bentley.

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

King. Charles.

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished. Pope.

CHAO'TICK. *a.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused. Derham.

TO CHAP. *v. a.* [*happen*, Dutch.] To break into hiatus, or gaping. Blackmore.

CHAP. *f.* A cleft; a gaping; a chink.

Burnet.

CHAP. *f.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Grow.

CHAPE. *f.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. Shakespeare.

CHA'PEL. *f.* [*capella*, Latin.] A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a chapel of ease. Cowel. Sidney. Dryden.

CHA'PELESS. *a.* Without a chapel.

Shakespeare.

CHAPE'LLANY. *f.* A chapelany is founded within some other church. Dryden.

CHA'PELRY. *f.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON. *f.* A kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter. Comden.

CHA'PFALN. *a.* [from *chap* and *faln*.] Having the mouth thrunk. Dryden.

CHA'PITER. *f.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] Capital of a pillar. Exodus.

CHA'PLAIN. *f.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family. Cowel. Shakespeare.

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *f.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.
2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'P.

CHA'PLESS. *a.* [from *chap.*] Without any flesh about the mouth. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'PLET. *f.* [*chaplet*, French.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head. *Suckling.*

2. A string of beads used in the Romish church.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads.

CHA'PMAN. *f.* [*chapman*, Saxon.] A chespnor; one that offers as a purchaser. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson. Dryden.*

CHAPS. *f.* [from *chap.*] The mouth of a beast of prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPT. ? *part. pass.* [from *to chap.*]

CHA'PPED. } Cracked; cleft. *B. Johnson.*

CHA'PTER. *f.* [*chapitre*, French.]

1. A division of a book. *South.*

2. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Cowel.*

3. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held. *Ayliffe.*

CHA'TREL. *f.* The capitals of pillars or pilasters, which support arches. *Moxon.*

CHAR. *f.* A fish found only in Winandermeer in Lancashire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *f.* [*cygne*, work, Saxon.] Work done by the day. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* To work at others houses by the day. *Dryden.*

CHAR-WOMAN. *f.* A woman hired accidentally, for odd work. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER. *f.* [*character*, Latin.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation. *Milton.*

2. A letter used in writing or printing. *Holder.*

3. The hand or manner of writing. *Shakespeare.*

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities. *Denham.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad. *Addison.*

6. The person with his assemblage of qualities. *Dryden.*

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave. *Shakespeare.*

CHARACTERISTICAL. ? *a.* [from *characterize*.]

CHARACTERISTICK. } That which constitutes the character. *Woodward.*

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *f.* [from *characteristical*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK. *j.* That which constitutes the character. *Pope.*

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man. *Swift.*

2. To engrave; to imprint. *Hale.*

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token. *Arbutnot.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *a.* [from *character*.] Without a character. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RACTERY. *f.* [from *character*.] Impression; mark. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RCOAL. *f.* [from *to char*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. *Hudibras.*

CHARD. *f.* [*chards*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, French.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose. *Shakespeare.*

2. To impute as a debt. *Locke.*

3. To impute. *Pope. Watts.*

4. To impose as a task. *Tillotson.*

5. To accuse; to censure. *Wake.*

6. To accuse. *Job.*

7. To challenge. *Shakespeare.*

8. To command. *Dryden.*

9. To fall upon; to attack. *Granville.*

10. To burden; to load. *Temple.*

11. To fill. *Addison.*

12. To load a gun.

CHARGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; trust; custody. *Knollet.*

2. Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office. *Pope.*

4. Accusation; imputation. *Shakespeare.*

5. The thing entrusted to care or management. *Milton.*

6. Expence; cost. *Spenser. Dryden.*

7. Onset; attack. *Bacon.*

8. The signal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden.*

9. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

10. A preparation or a sort of ointment, applied to the shoulder-splints and sprains of horses. *Farrier's Dict.*

11. [In heraldry.] The *charge* is that which is borne upon the colour. *Peacocks.*

CHA'RGEABLE. *a.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expensive; costly. *Watson.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South.*

3. Subject to charge; accusable. *Speator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *f.* [from *chargeable*.]

Expence; cost; costliness. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *ad.* [from *chargeable*.]

Expensively. *Ascham.*

CHA'RGER. *f.* [from *charge*.] A large dish. *Denham.*

CHA'RILY.

CHA'RILY. *ad.* [from *chary*.] Warily; frugally.

CHA'RINESS. *f.* [from *chary*.] Caution; nicety. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RIOT. *f.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh.]

1. A carriage of pleasure, or state. *Dryden.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *f.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot. *Prior.*

CHA'RIOT RACE. *f.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addison.*

CHA'RITABLE. *a.* [*charitable*, Fr.]

1. Kind in giving alms. *Taylor.*

2. Kind in judging of others. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *ad.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly; liberally.

2. Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor.*

CHA'RITY. *f.* [*charité*, Fr.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love. *Milton.*

2. Goodwill; benevolence. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor. *L'Estrange.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder. *Grew.*

CHA'RLATAN. *f.* [*charlatan*, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *a.* [from *charlatan*.] Quackish; ignorant. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *f.* [from *charlatan*.] Wheedling; deceit.

CHARLES'S WAIN. *f.* The northern constellation, called the Bear. *Brown.*

CHA'RLACK. *f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM. *f.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.]

1. Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

2. Something of power to gain the affections. *Waller.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make powerful by charms. *Sidney.*

3. To subdue by some secret power. *Shakespeare.*

4. To subdue by pleasure. *Waller.*

CHA'RMER. *f.* [from *charm*.] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *charm*.] Pleasing in the highest degree. *Spratt.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *ad.* [from *charming*.] In such a manner as to please exceedingly. *Addison.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. *f.* [from *charming*.] The power of pleasing.

VOL. I.

CHA'RNEL. *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh or carcases. *Milton.*

CHA'RNEL HOUSE. *f.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are deposited. *Taylor.*

CHART. *f.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation of coasts. *Arbutnot.*

CHARTER. *f.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A charter is a written evidence. *Cowel.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges of rights. *Raleigh. South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shakespeare.*

CHARTER PARTY. *f.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale.*

CHARTERED. *a.* [from *charter*.] Privileged. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RY. *a.* [from *care*.] Careful; cautious. *Carroll.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

2. To pursue as an enemy. *Judges.*

3. To drive. *Kneller.*

CHASE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; pursuit of any thing as game. *Burnet.*

2. Fitness to be hunted. *Dryden.*

3. Pursuit of an enemy. *Kneller.*

4. Pursuit of something as desirable. *Dryden.*

5. Hunting match. *Shakespeare.*

6. The game hunted. *Sidney. Granville.*

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *Shakespeare.*

8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *f.* [from *chase* and *gun*.] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued. *Dryden.*

CHAS'ER. *f.* [from *chase*.] Hunter; pursuer; driver. *Denham.*

CHASM. *f.* [*χάσμα*.]

1. A cleft; a gape; an opening. *Locke.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity. *Dryden.*

CHASSELAS. *f.* [French.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE. *a.* [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Latin.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as a chaste virgin.

2. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases. *Watts.*

3. Without obscenity. *Titus.*

4. True to the marriage bed. *Miller.*

CHASTE-TREE. *f.* [*visok*, Lat.] A tree.

To CHASTEN. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr.] To correct; to punish. *Prouver. Rowe.*

To CHASTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment. *Boyle. Grew.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shakespeare.*

CHAS-

CHE

CHE

CHASTISEMENT. *f.* Correction; punishment. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

CHASTISER. *f.* [from *chastise*.] A punisher; a corrector.

CHASTITY. *f.* [castitas, Latin.]

1. Purity of the body. *Taylor. Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity. *Shakespeare.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTLY. *ad.* [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination. *Wotton. Dryden.*

CHASTNESS. *f.* [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenser. Milton. Dryden.*

CHAT. *f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

CHAT. *f.* The keys of trees.

CHA'TELLANY. *f.* [châtellenie, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *f.* Any moveable possession. *Hudibras.*

To CHA'TTER. *v. a.* [caqueter, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. *Sidney. Dryden.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly. *Watts.*

CHA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *f.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker.

CHA'TWOOD. *f.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *f.* [charvesne, Fr.] The chub; a fish. *Walton.*

CHA'UMANTE'LE. *f.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [kauen, German.] To masticate; to chew. *Donne. Boyle.*

CHAW. *f.* [from the verb.] The chap. *Ezekiel.*

CHA'WDRON. *f.* Entrails. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAP. *a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]

1. To be had at a low rate. *Locke.*

2. Easy to be had; not respected. *Bacon. Dryden.*

CHEAP. *f.* Market; purchase; bargain. *Sidney. Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapen, Saxon, to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing. *Prior.*

2. To lessen value. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY. *ad.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS. *f.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price. *Temple.*

To CHEAT. *v. a.* To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. *Tillotson.*

CHEAT. *f.*

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture. *Tillotson.*

2. A person guilty of fraud. *South.*

CHE'ATER. *f.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud. *Taylor.*

To CHECK. *v. a.*

1. To repress; to curb. *Bacon. Milton. South.*

2. To reprove; to chide. *Shakespeare.*

3. To controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere. *Bacon.*

CHECK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff. *Tillotson.*

2. Restraint; curb; government. *Rogers.*

3. Reproof; a slight. *Clarendon.*

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust. *Shakespeare.*

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow other birds. *Dryden.*

6. The cause of restraint; a stop. *Suckling.*

7. Clerk of the CHECK, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard. *Clarendon.*

To CHE'CKER. ? *v. a.* [from *echec*, chess.]

To CHE'QUER. ? *Fr.* To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours. *Chambers.*

CHE'CKER. ? *f.* Work varied alternately. *King.*

CHE'CKMATE. *f.* [echec off mat, French.] The movement on the chess-board, that kills the opposite men. *Drayton.*

CHEEK. *f.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye. *Donne.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double. *Chambers.*

CHE'EK TOOTH. *f.* The hinder tooth or tusk. *John.*

CHEER. *f.* [chere, Fr.]

1. Entertainment; provisions. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gaiety. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gaiety; jollity. *Shakespeare.*

4. Air of the countenance. *Daniel.*

5. Temper of mind. *Abu.*

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspire. *Knotter.*

2. To comfort; to console. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. z.* To grow gay or glad-some. *Philips.*

CHE'ERER. *f.* [from *to cheer*.] Gladder; giver of gaiety. *Wotton. Walton.*

CHE'ERFUL. *a.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth. *Spenser.*

2. Having

CHE

CHI

21 Having an appearance of gaiety.

Proverbs.

CHE'ERFULLY. *ad.* [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with gaiety.

South.

CHE'ERFULNESS. *f.* [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

Tillotson.

2. Freedom from gloominess.

Sidney.

CHE'ERLESS. *a.* [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.

Dryden.

CHE'ERLY. *a.* [from *cheer*.]

1. Gay; cheerful.

Ray.

2. Not gloomy.

CHE'ERLY. *ad.* [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully.

Milton.

CHE'ERY. *a.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly.

Gay.

CHEESE. *f.* [*cýre*, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

Shakespeare.

CHE'ESECAKE. *f.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

Prior.

CHE'ESEMONGER. *f.* [from *cheese* and *monger*.] One who deals in cheese.

Ben. Johnson.

CHE'ESEVAT. *f.* [from *cheese* and *vat*.] The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

Glanville.

CHE'ESY. *a.* Having the nature or form of cheese.

Arbutnot.

CHE'LY. *f.* [*cbela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.

Brown.

To CHE'RISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To support; to shelter; to nurse up.

Tillotson.

CHE'RISHER. *f.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter.

Spratt.

CHE'RISHMENT. *f.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; comfort.

Spenser.

CHE'RRY. } *f.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Latin.] A tree and fruit.

Hale.

CHE'RRY-TREE. } *f.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Latin.] A tree and fruit.

Hale.

CHE'RRY. *a.* Resembling a cherry in colour.

Shakespeare.

CHE'RRYBAY. *f.* Laurel.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *a.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy cheeks.

Congreve.

CHE'RRYPIT. *f.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

Shakespeare.

CHE'RSONE/SE. *f.* [*χερσόννησος*.] A peninsula.

CHE'RT. *f.* [from *quartz*, German.] A kind of flint.

Woodward.

CHE'RUB. *f.* [כרוּב] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim.

Calmet. Prior.

CHE'RUBICK. *a.* [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Milton.

CHE'RUBIN. *a.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical.

Shakespeare.

CHE'RVIL. *f.* [*cbærophyllum*, Latin.] An umbelliferous plant.

Miller.

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up*.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

Spenser.

CHE'SLIP. *f.* A small vermin.

Skinner.

CHESS. *f.* [*eschec*, Fr.] A game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition.

Denham.

CHE'SS-APPLE. *f.* Wild service.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *f.* [from *chess* and *board*.] The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

Prior.

CHE'SS-MAN. *f.* A puppet for chess.

Locke.

CHE'SSOM. *f.* Mellow earth.

Bacon.

CHEST. *f.* [*cýrte*, Saxon.] A box of wood or other materials.

Dryden.

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reposit in a chest.

CHEST FOUNDERING. *f.* A disease in horses. A pleurisy, or peripneumony.

Farrier's Dict.

CHE'STED. *a.* Having a chest.

CHE'STNUT.

CHE'STNUT-TREE. } *f.* A tree.

1. The fruit of the chestnut-tree.

Peacham.

2. The name of a brown colour.

Cowell.

CHE'STON. *f.* A kind of plum.

CHEVALIER. *f.* A knight.

Shakespeare.

CHEVAUX de Frise. *f.* A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

Chambers.

CHE'VEN. *f.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *f.* [*cheverau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather.

Shakespeare.

CHE'VISANCE. *f.* [*chevisance*, Fr.] Enterprize; achievement.

Spenser.

To CHEW. *v. a.* [*ceopýan*, Saxon.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

Dryden. Arbutnot.

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

Prior.

3. To taste without swallowing.

Bacon.

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

Pope.

CHICA'NE. *f.* [*cbicane*, French.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by artifice.

Locke.

2. Artifice in general.

Prior.

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*cbicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *f.* [*cbicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a wrangler.

Locke.

CHICA'NERY. *f.* [*cbicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; wrangle.

Arbutnot.

CHICK. } *f.* [*cicen*, Saxon; *kicken*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

Davies. Hale. Swift.

2. A word of tenderness.

Shakespeare.

3. A term for a young girl.

Swift.

CHI

CHI

CHICKENHEARTED. *a.* Cowardly; fearful. *Spenser.*

The CHICKENPOX. *f.* An exanthematous distemper.

CHICKLING. *f.* [from *chick*.] A small chicken.

CHICKPEAS. *f.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] An herb.

CHICKWEED. *f.* A plant. *Wifeman.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid*, or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [cīdan, Saxon.]

1. To reprove. *Waller.*

2. To drive away with reproof. *Shakespeare.*

3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior.*

To CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold. *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a noise. *Shakespeare.*

CHIDER. *f.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover. *Shakespeare.*

CHIEF. *a.* [*chef*, the head, French.]

1. Principal; most eminent. *Kings.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs.*

3. Capital; of the first order. *Locke.*

CHIEF. *f.* [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader. *Milton. Pope.*

CHIEFLESS. *a.* Without a head. *Pope.*

CHIEFLY. *ad.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden.*

CHIEFRIE. *f.* [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenser.*

CHIEFTAN. *f.* [from *chief*.]

1. A leader; a commander. *Spenser.*

2. The head of a clan. *Davies.*

CHIEVANCE. *f.* Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. *Bacon.*

CHILBLAIN. *f.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*.] Sores made by frost. *Temple.*

CHILD. *f.* in the plural **CHILDREN.** [*cild*, Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young person. *Denham. Wake.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. *Addison.*

3. A girl child. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any thing, the product or effect of another. *Shakespeare.*

5. *To be with CHILD.* To be pregnant.

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*

CHILDBEARING. *particip.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

CHILDBED. *f.* The state of a woman bringing a child. *Arbutnot.*

CHILDBIRTH. *f.* [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour. *Sidney. Dryden.*

CHILDED. *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shakespeare.*

CHILDERMASS DAY. *f.* [from *child* and *mass*.] The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized. *Carew.*

CHILDOOD. *f.* [from *child*.]

1. The state of infancy; the time in which we are children. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbutnot.*

3. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHILDISH. *a.* [from *child*.]

1. Trifling; ignorant; simple. *Bacon.*

2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. *Sidney. Milton. Roscommon.*

CHILDISHLY. *ad.* [from *childish*.] In a childish trifling way. *Hooker. Hayward.*

CHILDISHNESS. *f.* [from *childish*.]

1. Puerility; triflingness. *Locke.*

2. Harmlessness. *Shakespeare.*

CHILDLESS. *a.* [from *child*.] Without children. *Bacon. Milton.*

CHILDLIKE. *a.* [*child* and *like*.] Becoming or beeming a child. *Hooker.*

CHILIAID. *f.* [from *χίλια*.] A thousand. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *f.* [from *χίλια*.] A figure of a thousand sides. *Locke.*

CHILL. *a.* [*cele*, Saxon.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch. *Milton.*

2. Having the sensation of cold. *Rome.*

3. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL. *f.* [from the adjective.] Chills; cold. *Derham.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective]

1. To make cold. *Dryden. Creech.*

2. To depress; to deject. *Rogers.*

3. To blast with cold. *Blackmore.*

CHILLINESS. *f.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation of shivering cold. *Arbutnot.*

CHILLY. *a.* Somewhat cold. *Philips.*

CHILNESS. *f.* Coldness; want of warmth. *Bacon.*

CHIMB. *f.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *f.* [*chirme*, an old word.]

1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. The correspondence of sound. *Dryden.*

3. The sound of bells struck with hammers. *Shakespeare.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation. *Green.*

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound in harmony. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with. *Arbutnot.*

4. To suit with; to agree. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically. *Dryden.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *f.* [*chimera*, Latin.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden.*

CHIME.

CHIME.

CHIME.

CHIME.

CHIME.

CHIME.

CHI

CHIME/RICAL. *a.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fantastick. *SpeEtator.*

CHIME/RICALLY. *ad.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly.

CHI'MINAGE. *f.* [from *chemin*, Fr.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowel.*

CHI'MNEY. *f.* [*cheminée*, Fr.]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house. *Swift.*
2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

Shakespeare.

3. The fireplace. *Raleigh.*
CHI'MNEY-CORNER. *f.* The fireside; the place of idlers. *Denham.*

CHI'MNEYPIECE. *f.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece round the fireplace. *Swift.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *f.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.] One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot. *Shakespeare.*

CHIN. *f.* [*cinne*, Saxon.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Sidney. Dryden.*

CHI'NA. *f.* [from *Cbina*.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent. *Pope.*

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *f.* The sweet orange. *Mortimer.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *f.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH. *f.* [*kincken*, to pant, Dut. and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough. *Floyer.*

CHINE. *f.* [*eschine*, French.]

1. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found. *Sidney.*
2. A piece of the back of an animal. *Shakespeare.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden.*

CHINK. *f.* [*cinan*, to gape, Saxon.] A small aperture longwise. *Bacon. Swift.*

South.

To CHINK. *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound. *Pope.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To sound by striking each other. *Arbutnot.*

CHI'NKY. *a.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping. *Dryden.*

CHINTS. *f.* Cloth of cotton made in India. *Pope.*

CHI'OPPINE. *f.* A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market. *Gibson.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces. *Thomson.*

CHIP. *f.* [from the verb.] A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. *Taylor.*

CHIPPING. *f.* A fragment cut off. *Mortimer.*

CHI

CHIRA'GRICAL. *a.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*χρῆ*, the hand, *γράφω*, to write.] He that exercises writing. *Bacon.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *f.* Chirographer.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *f.* The art of writing.

CHIRO'MANCER. *f.* One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden.*

CHI'ROMANCY. *f.* [*χρῆ*, the hand, and *μαντις*, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. *Brown.*

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up*.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds. *Sidney.*

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [*cheer up*.] To make cheerful. *Johnson.*

CHIRP. The voice of birds or insects. *SpeEtator.*

CHI'RPER. *f.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps.

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [*ceopian*, Saxon.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRU'RGEON. *f.* [*χρῆρῆ*.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a surgeon. *South.*

CHIRU'RGERY. *f.* [from *chirurgion*.] The art of curing by external applications. *Sidney. Wiseman.*

CHIRU'RGICAL. *a.*

CHIRU'RGICK. *a.*

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.*

2. Manual in general. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SEL. *f.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away. *Warton.*

To CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. *f.* [*chico*, little, Spanish.]

1. A child; a baby.

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.*

3. A freckle.

To CHIT. *v. n.* To sprout. *Mortimer.*

CHI'TCHAT. *f.* [from *chat*.] Prattle; idling. *SpeEtator.*

CHI'TTERLINGS. *f.* [from *schetterlingh*, Dutch.] The guts.

CHI'TTY. *a.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *a.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike. *South.*

CHI'VALRY. *f.* [*chevalerie*, French.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; valour. *Shakespeare.*

3. The general system of knighthood. *Dryden.*

4. A

CHO

CHO

4. An adventure; an exploit. *Sidney.*
 5. The body or order of knights. *Shakesp.*
 6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knights service. *Cowel.*
- CHIVES.** *f.* [*crive*, French.]
1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. *Ray.*
 2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*
- CHLORO'SIS.** *f.* [from *χλωρός*, green.] The green-sickness.
- TO CHOAK.** See **CHOKER.**
- CHOCOLATE.** *f.* [*chocolate*, Spanish.]
1. The nut of the cacao-tree.
 2. The mass made by grinding the kernel of the cacao nut, to be dissolved in hot water.
 3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate. *Arbutnot. Pope.*
- CHOCOLATE-HOUSE.** *f.* [*chocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*
- CHODE.** The old preterite from *chide*. *Genesis.*
- CHOICE.** *f.* [*choix*, French.]
1. The act of choosing; election. *Dryden.*
 2. The power of choosing; election. *Hooker. Grew.*
 3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction. *Bacon.*
 4. The thing chosen. *Milton. Prior.*
 5. The best part of any thing. *Hooker.*
 6. Several things proposed as objects of election. *Shakesp.*
- CHOICE.** *a.* [*choisi*, French.]
1. Select; of extraordinary value. *Guardian.*
 2. Chary; frugal; careful. *Taylor.*
- CHOICELESS.** *a.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing. *Hammond.*
- CHOICELY.** *ad.* [from *choice*.]
1. Curiously; with exact choice. *Shakesp.*
 2. Valuably; excellently. *Wakon.*
- CHOICENESS.** *f.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value. *Evelyn.*
- CHOIR.** *f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. An assembly or band of singers. *Waller.*
 2. The singers in divine worship. *Shakesp.*
 3. The part of the church where the singers are placed. *Shakesp.*
- TO CHOKE.** *v. a.* [aceoan, Saxon.]
1. To suffocate. *Waller.*
 2. To stop up; to block up a passage. *Chapman.*
 3. To hinder by obstruction. *Shakesp.*
 4. To suppress. *Shakesp.*
 5. To overpower. *Luke. Dryden.*
- CHOKER.** *f.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.
- CHOK-PEAR.** *f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]
1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.
 2. Any sarcasm that stops the mouth. *Clarissa.*

- CHO'KER.** *f.* [from *choke*.]
1. One that chokes.
 2. One that puts another to silence.
 3. Any thing that cannot be answered.
- CHO'KY.** *a.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.
- CHO/LAGOGUES.** *f.* [*χολαγγοί*, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.
- CHO'LER.** *f.* [*cholera*, Latin, from *χολή*.]
1. The bile. *Weston.*
 2. The humour, supposed to produce irascibility. *Shakesp.*
 3. Anger; rage. *Shakesp.*
- CHO'LERICK.** *a.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]
1. Abounding with choler. *Dryden.*
 2. Angry; irascible. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Offensive. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
- CHO'LERICKNESS.** *f.* [from *choleric*.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.
- TO CHOOSE.** *v. a.* I *chose*, I *have chosen*, or *chose*. [*choisir*, Fr. ceopan, Saxon.]
1. To take by way of preference of several things offered. *Shakesp.*
 2. To take; not to refuse. *Soub.*
 3. To select; to pick out of a number. *Samuel.*
 4. To elect for eternal happiness; a term of theologians.
- TO CHOOSE.** *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
- CHO'OSER.** *f.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power of choosing; elector. *Drayton. Hammond.*
- TO CHOP.** *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch; *couper*, French.]
1. To cut with a quick blow. *Shakesp.*
 2. To devour eagerly. *Dryden.*
 3. To mince; to cut into small pieces. *Micab.*
 4. To break into chinks. *Shakesp.*
- TO CHOP.** *v. n.*
1. To do any thing with a quick motion. *Bacon.*
 2. To light or happen upon a thing.
- TO CHOP.** *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To purchase; generally by way of truck. *Bacon.*
 2. To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudibras.*
 3. To bandy; to altercate. *Bacon.*
- CHOP.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A piece chopped off. *Bacon.*
 2. A small piece of meat. *King.*
 3. A crack, or cleft. *Bacon.*
- CHOP-HOUSE.** *f.* [*chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment. *Speator.*
- CHO'PIN.** *f.* [French.]
1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.
 2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHO'PPING,

CHOPPING. *participle a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation. *Fenton.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *f.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat. *Sidney.*

CHO'PPY. *a.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes or cracks. *Shakespeare.*

CHOPS. *f.* [from *chops*.]

1. The mouth of a beast. *L'Estrange.*
2. The mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHO'RAL. *a.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]

1. Sung by a choir. *Milton.*
2. Singing in a choir. *Ambrose.*

CHORD. *f.* [*chorde*, Latin.]

1. The string of a musical instrument. *Milton.*

2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* To furnish with strings. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E. *f.* [from *chorde*, Latin.] A contraction of the *frœnum*.

CHO'RION. *f.* [*χωρίω*, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.

CHORISTER. *f.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A singer in the cathedrals; a singing boy.
2. A singer in a concert. *Spenser. Ray.*

CHORO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*χωρη* and *γραφω*.] He that describes particular regions of countries.

CHOROGRAP'HICAL. *a.* Descriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*

CHOROGRAP'HICALLY. *ad.* In a chorographical manner.

CHORO'GRAPHY. *f.* The art of describing particular regions.

CHORUS. *f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of singers; a concert. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy. *Shakespeare.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE. The preter tense, from *To choose*. *Dryden.*

CHO'SEN. The participle passive, from *To choose*. *Shakespeare.*

CHOUGH. *f.* [*ceo*, Saxon.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea. *Bacon.*

CHOULE. *f.* The crop of a bird. *Brown.*

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*

A CHOUSE. *f.*

1. A bubble; a tool. *Andrius.*
2. A trick or sham.

CHRISM. *f.* [*χρίσμα*, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction. *Hammond.*

CHRYSOM. *f.* [See *CHRISOM*.] A child that dies within a month after its birth.

To CHRYS'TEN. *v. a.* [*chris-tenn*, Saxon.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate. *Burnet.*

CHRYS'TENDOM. *f.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity. *Hooker.*

CHRYS'TENING. *f.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity. *Bacon.*

CHRYS'TIAN. *f.* [*Christianus*, Latin.] A professor of the religion of Christ. *Tulsa.*

CHRYS'TIAN. *a.* Professing the religion of Christ. *Shakespeare.*

CHRYS'TIAN-NAME. *f.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRYS'TIANISM. *f.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIA'NITY. *f.* [*christienté*, French.] The religion of christians.

To CHRYS'TIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *christian*.] To make christian. *Dryden.*

CHRYS'TIANLY. *ad.* [from *christian*.] Like a christian.

CHRYS'TMAS. *f.* [from *Christ* and *mas*.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

A CHRYS'TMAS BOX. *f.* A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. *Gay.*

CHRIST'S THORN. *f.* A plant.

CHROMA'TICK. [*χρῶμα*, colour.]

1. Relating to colour. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient music. *Arbuthnot.*

CHRONICAL. *a.* [from *χρῶμα*, time.]

CHRONICK. *f.* A chronical dissemper in of length. *Brown.*

CHRONICLE. *f.* [*cronique*, French.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time. *Shakespeare.*

2. A history. *Spenser. Dryden.*

To CHRONICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle; or history. *Spenser.*

2. To register; to record. *Shakespeare.*

CHRONICLER. *f.* [from *chronick*.]

1. A writer of chronicles. *Dante.*

2. A historian. *Raleigh.*

CHRONOGRAM. *f.* [*χρῶμα* and *γράμμα*.] An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *f.* A writer of chronograms.

CHRONO-

CHRONO'LOGER. *f.* [*χρονος*, and *λογος*, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time. *Holder.*

CHRONO'LOGICAL. *a.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*

CHRONO'LOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the exact series of time. *Hale.*

CHRONO'LOGIST. *f.* One that studies or explains time. *Locke.*

CHRONO'LOGY. *f.* [*χρονος*, time, and *λογος*, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time. *Prior.*

CHRONO'METER. *f.* [*χρονος*, and *μετρον*.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *f.* [from *χρυσος*, gold.] Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *f.* [*χρυσος*, and *λιθος*.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

CHRY'SOPRASUS. *f.* [*χρυσος*, and *πρασινος*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. *Rev. xxi. 20.*

CHUB. *f.* [from *cop*, a great head.] A river-fish. The chevin. *Walton.*

CHU'BBED. *a.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.

TO CHUCK. *v. a.* To make a noise like a hen.

TO CHUCK. *v. a.* To call as a hen calls her young.

TO CHUCK. *v. a.* To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Dryden.*

CHUCK. *f.* 1. The voice of a hen. *Temple.*

CHUCK. *f.* 2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*

CHUCK FARTHING. *f.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbutnot.*

TO CHU'CKLE. *v. v.* [*schaecten*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior.*

TO CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.] 1. To call as a hen. *Dryden.*

TO CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* 2. To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden.*

CHU'ET. *f.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF. *f.* A blunt clown. *L'Estrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *ad.* Stomachfully. *Clarissa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *f.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness.

CHU'FFY. *a.* [from *chuff*.] Surly; fat.

CHUM. *f.* [*ebum*, Attorick.] A chamber fellow.

CHUMP. *f.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Moxon.*

CHURCH. *f.* [*capra*, Saxon, *kyrkus*.] 1. The collective body of christians. *Hooker.*

2. The body of christians adhering to a particular form of worship. *Watts.*

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*

TO CHURCH. *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any signal deliverance, as childbirth. *Watts.*

CHURCH-ALE. *f.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *f.* [*church* and *man*.] 1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman. *Clarendon.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *f.* Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, churchyard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners. *Corvel. Spenser.*

CHURCHYARD. *f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Bacon. Pope.*

CHURL. *f.* [*ceopl*, Saxon.] 1. A rustick; a countryman. *Dryden.*

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*

3. A miser; a niggard. *Shakespeare.*

CHU'RLISH. *a.* [from *churl*.] 1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; uncivil. *Waller.*

2. Selfish; avaricious. *Sam.*

3. Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

4. Intractable; vexatious. *Craford.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *ad.* [from *churlish*.] Rude-ly; brutally. *Howells.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *f.* [from *churlish*.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner. *Ecclus.*

CHURME. *f.* A confused sound; a noise. *Bacon.*

CHURN. *f.* The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Goy.*

TO CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.] 1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion. *Dryden.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk. *Proverbs. Bacon.*

CHU'RRWORM. *f.* [from *cynn*, Saxon.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket. *Skinner.*

CHYLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *f.* [*χυλος*.] The white juices formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment. *Arbutnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *f.* [from *chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body. *Arbutnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *a.* Having the power of making chyle. *Arbutnot.*

CHYLO.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *a.* [*χύλος*; and *ποιέω*.] Having the power of forming chyle.

Arbutnot.

CHY'LOUS. *a.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle.

Arbutnot.

CHY'MICAL. } *a.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]

CHY'MICK. }

1. Made by chymistry.

Dryden.

2. Relating to chymistry.

Pope.

CHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *f.* [See **CHYMISTRY**.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

Pope.

CHY'MISTRY. *f.* Philosophy by fire.

Arbut.

CIBA'RIOUS. *a.* [*cibarius*, Latin.] Relating to food.

CIBOL. *f.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion.

Mortimer.

CICATRICE, or CICATRIX. *f.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

Shakespeare.

2. A mark; an impressure.

Shakespeare.

CICATRI'SANT. *f.* [from *cicatrice*.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *a.* [from *cicatrice*.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *f.* [from *cicatrice*.]

1. The act of healing the wound.

Harvey.

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

TO C'CATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*.] To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.

Quincy.

C'CELY. *f.* A sort of herb.

CICHO'RA'CEOUS. *a.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] Having the qualities of succory.

Floyer.

TO C'CURATE. *v. a.* To tame; to reclaim from wildness.

Brown.

CICURA'TION. *f.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

Ray.

C'IDER. *f.* [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital.]

1. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

Bacon.

2. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

Philips.

C'IDERIST. *f.* A maker of cider.

Mortimer.

C'ID'ERKIN. *f.* [from *cider*.] The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.

Mortimer.

C'IERGE. *f.* [French.] A candle carried in processions.

C'ILIARY. *a.* [*cillum*, Latin.] Belonging to the eyelids.

Ray.

CILY'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

Brown.

CIME'LIARCH. *f.* [from *μισανδραρχος*.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church.

DiE.

C'IMETER. *f.* [*cimitarra*, Spanish.] A sort of sword; short and recurved.

Dryden.

VOL. I.

C'INCTURE. *f.* [*cinthura*, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Pope.

2. An inclosure.

Bacon.

3. A ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.

Chambers.

C'INDER. *f.* [*ceindra*, Fr.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched.

Waller.

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

Swift.

C'INDER-WOMAN. } *f.* [*ceinder* and *woman*.]

C'INDER-WENCH. } *man.* A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes.

Arbutnot.

CINERA'TION. *f.* [from *cineres*, Latin.]

The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.

CINERY'TIOUS. *a.* [*cinericus*, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes.

Cheyne.

CINE'RULENT. *a.* Full of ashes.

C'INGLE. *f.* [*cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horse.

C'INNABAR. *f.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose cinnabar.

Woodward, Newton.

C'INNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

C'INNAMON. *f.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

Chambers.

CINQUE. *f.* [Fr.] Five.

CINQUE-FOIL. *f.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *f.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Shakespeare.

CINQUE-PORTS. *f.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Those havens that lie toward France. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, R Romney, and Hith; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must be added to the first institution.

Cotw.

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *a.* Having five spots.

Shakespeare.

C'ION. *f.* [*ion*, or *scion*, French.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

Shakespeare, Herod.

2. The shoot engrafted on a stock.

Bacon.

C'IPHER. *f.* [*chifre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures.

South.

3. An intertexture of letters.

Pope.

4. A character in general.

Raleigh.

5. A secret or occult manner of writing, of the key to it.

Donne.

TO C'IPHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise arithmetick.

Arbutnot.

TO C'IPHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

Heyward.

To CIRCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Latin.]

To make a circle. *Bailly.*

CIRCINATION. *f.* An orbicular motion.

CIRCLE. *f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun. *Locke.*

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb. *Isaiab.*

4. Compass; inclosure. *Shakespeare.*

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person. *Pope.*

6. A company. *Addison.*

7. Any series ending as it begins. *Bacon. Dryden.*

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing. *Watts.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*

10. **CIRCLES** of the German Empire.

Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets.

To CIRCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing. *Bacon.*

2. To inclose; to surround. *Prior.*

3. To confine; to keep together. *Digby.*

To CIRCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Pope.*

CIRCLED. *a.* Having the form of a circle; round. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCLET. *f.* [from circle.] A circle; an orb. *Pope.*

CIRCLING. *particip. a.* Circular; round. *Milton.*

CIRCUIT. *f.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing. *Davies.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle. *Milton.*

3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round. *Hooker.*

4. A ring; a diadem. *Shakespeare.*

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.

To CIRCUIT. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Philips.*

CIRCUITER. *f.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*

CIRCUITION. *f.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compass; maze of argument; comprehension. *Hooker.*

CIRCULAR. *a.* [*circularis*, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle. *Spenser. Addison.*

2. Successive to itself; always returning. *Roscommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.*

4. **CIRCULAR Letter.** A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.

5. **CIRCULAR Sailing,** is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY. *f.* [from circular.] A circular form. *Brown.*

CIRCULARLY. *a.* [from circular.]

1. In form of a circle. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion. *Dryden.*

To CIRCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus*.]

To move in a circle. *Denham.*

To CIRCULATE. *v. a.* To put about.

CIRCULATION. *f.* [from *circulate*.]

1. A motion in a circle. *Burnet.*

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state. *Swift.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning. *Hooker.*

CIRCULATORY. *f.* [from *circulate*.] A

chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCUM'MBIENCY. *f.* [from *circumambiens*.] The act of encompassing. *Brown.*

CIRCUM'MBIENT. *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUM'MBULATE. *v. n.* [*circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dier.*

To CIRCUMCISE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.]

To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews. *Swift.*

CIRCUMCISION. *f.* [from *circumciso*.]

The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION. *f.* [from *circumduco*.]

1. Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*

2. A leading about.

CIRCUM'FERENCE. *f.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing. *Newton.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle. *Milton.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body. *Newton.*

4. An orb; a circle. *Milton.*

To CIRCUM'FERENCE. *v. a.* To include in a circular space. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFER'NTOR. *f.* [from *circumfero*.]

An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles. *Chambers.*

CIRCUM'FLEX. *f.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An

accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*

CIRCUM'FLUENCE. *f.* An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUM'FLUENT. *a.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.]

Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUM'

CIRCUMFLUOUS. *a.* [*circumflatus*, Latin.]
 Enveloping with waters. *Milton. Pope.*

CIRCUMFORANEUS. *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round. *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFUSILE. *a.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFUSION. *f.* The act of spreading round.

To CIRCUMGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round. *Ray.*

CIRCUMGYRATION. *f.* [*from circumgyrate*.] The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT. *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMITION. *f.* [*circumitus*.] The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION. *f.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]
 1. The act of binding round.
 2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION. *f.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis. *Swift.*

2. The use of indirect expressions. *L'Estrange.*

CIRCUMMURED. *a.* [*circum*.] Wall'd round. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE. *a.* That which may be sail'd round. *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION. *f.* The act of sailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMPLICATION. *f.* [*circumplifico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
 2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR. *a.* [*from circum* and *polar*.] Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION. *f.* [*from circum* and *positio*.] The act of placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *f.* [*circumrasio*, Latin.]

The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION. *f.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Latin.]

1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. *f.* [*circumscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude. *Ray.*

2. Limitation; confinement. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. *a.* [*from circumscribe*.] Inclosing the superficies. *Gertz.*

CIRCUMSPECT. *a.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive; watchful. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPECTION. *f.* [*from circumspect*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention. *Clarendon.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE. *a.* [*circumspectus*, Latin.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY. *ad.* [*from circumspective*.] Cautiously; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTILY. *ad.* [*from circumspect*.] Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray.*

CIRCUMSPECTNESS. *f.* [*from circumspect*.] Caution; vigilance. *Warren.*

CIRCUMSTANCE. *f.* [*circumstantia*, Lat.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact. *South.*

2. Accident; something adventitious. *Doyle.*

3. Incident; event. *Clarendon.*

4. Condition; state of affairs. *Boyle.*

To CIRCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* To place in particular situation, or relation to the things. *Dennis.*

CIRCUMSTANT. *a.* [*circumstant*, Latin.] Surrounding. *Digby.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *a.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential. *South.*

2. Incidental; casual. *Dennis.*

3. Full of small events; detailed. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *f.* The appendage of circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *ad.* [*from circumstantial*.]

1. According to circumstance; not essentially. *Glanville.*

2. Minutely; exactly. *Broom.*

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [*from circumstance*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances. *Broom.*

2. To place in a particular condition. *South.*

To CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *f.* [*from circumvallate*, Lat.]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place. *Watts.*

2. The fortification thrown up round a place besieged. *Houel.*

CIRCUMVECTION. *f.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* [*circumvento*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. *Knolles.*

CIRCUMVENTION. *f.* [*from circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion. *South. Collier.*
2. Prevention; pre-occupation. *Shakespeare.*
- TO CIRCUMVE'ST.** *v. a.* [*circumvesto*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*
- CIRCUMVOLATION.** *f.* [*circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.
- TO CIRCUMVOLVE.** *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round. *Glanville.*
- CIRCUMVOLU'TION.** *f.* [*circumvolutus*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling round.
 2. The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*
- CIRCUS.** } *f.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open
CIRQUE. } space or area for sports. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*
- CIST.** *f.* [*cista*, Latin.] A case; a megument; commonly the inclosure of a tumour.
- CISTED.** *a.* [from *cist*.] Inclosed in a cist, or bag.
- CISTERN.** *f.* [*cisterna*, Latin.]
1. A receptacle of water for domestick use. *South.*
 2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain. *Blackmore.*
 3. Any watery receptacle. *Shakespeare.*
- CISTUS.** *f.* [Lat.] Rockrose.
- CIT.** *f.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city. A pert low townsman. *Johnson.*
- CITADEL.** *f.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress; a castle. *Dryden.*
- CIT'AL.** *f.* [from *cite*.]
1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Summons; citation.
- CITATION.** *f.* [*citatio*, Latin.]
1. The calling a person before a judge. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Quotation; from another author.
 3. The passage or words quoted. *Watts.*
 4. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*
- CITATORY.** *a.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*
- TO CITE.** *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]
1. To summons to answer in a court. *Milton.*
 2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively. *Prior.*
 3. To quote. *Hooker.*
- CITER.** *f.* [from *cite*.]
1. One who cites into a court.
 2. One who quotes; a quoter. *Atterbury.*
- CIT'ESS.** *f.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. *Dryden.*
- CIT'HERN.** *f.* [*citbara*, Latin.] A kind of harp. *Mac.*
- CITIZEN.** *f.* [*citoyen*, French.]
1. A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.*
 2. A townsman; not a gentleman. *Shak.*
 3. An inhabitant. *Dryden.*
- CITIZEN.** *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakespeare.*
- CITRINE.** *a.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured. *Grew. Floyer.*
- CITRINE.** *f.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.] A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. Our jewellers cut stones for rings out of it, which are generally mistaken for topazes. *Hill.*
- CITRON-TREE.** *f.* [from *citrus*, Latin.] One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem. *Miller. Addison.*
- CITRON-WATER.** *f.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*
- CITRUL.** *f.* Pumpkin.
- CITY.** *f.* [*citê*, French.]
1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants. *Temple.*
 2. In the English law. A town corporate, that hath a bishop. *Cowley.*
 3. The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shakespeare.*
- CITY.** *a.* Relating to the city. *Shakespeare.*
- CIVET.** *f.* [*civette*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The civet, or civet cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his snout is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different. *Trevoux. Bacon.*
- CIVICK.** *a.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours; not military. *Pope.*
- CIVIL.** *a.* [*civilis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the community; political. *Hooker. Sprat.*
 2. Not in anarchy; not wild. *Roscommon.*
 3. Not foreign; intestine. *Bacon.*
 4. Not ecclesiastical.
 5. Not natural.
 6. Not military.
 7. Not criminal.
 8. Civilised; not barbarous. *Spenser.*
 9. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred. *Dryden.*
 10. Grave; sober. *Milish.*
 11. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, civil law.
- CIVILIAN.** *f.* [*civilis*, Latin.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law. *Bacon.*
- CIVILITY.** *f.* [from *civilis*.]
1. Freedom from barbarity. *David.*
 2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour. *Clarendon.*
 3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness. *Dryden.*
- TO CIVILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality. *Denham.*
- CIVILIZER.** *f.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life. *Philips.*
- CIVILLY.** *ad.* [from *civilis*.]

CLA

CLA

1. In a manner relating to government. *Hooker.*
 2. Politely; complaisantly; without rudeness.
 3. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*
CIZE. *f.* [from *incisa*, Lat.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form. *Grew.*
CLACK. *f.* [*klatchen*, German, to rattle.]
 1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise. *Prior.*
 2. The **CLACK** of a Mill. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in. *Betterton.*
To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To make a chinking noise.
 2. To let the tongue run.
CLAD. *part. pret.* Clothed; invested; garbed. *Kings. Swift.*
To CLAIM. *v. a.* [from *clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively. *Locke.*
CLAIM. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A demand of any thing as due. *Dryden.*
 2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another. *Locke.*
 3. [In law.] A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another. *Cowel.*
CLAIMABLE. *a.* That which may be demanded as due.
CLAIMANT. *f.* [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.
CLAIMER. *f.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand.
To CLAMBER. *v. n.* To climb with difficulty. *Shakespeare. Ray.*
To CLAMM. *v. a.* [*claman*, Saxon.] To clog with any glutinous matter.
CLAMMINESS. *f.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscosity. *Moxon.*
CLAMMY. *a.* [from *clammi*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Bacon. Addison.*
CLAMOROUS. *a.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy. *Hooker. Swift.*
CLAMOUR. *f.* [*clamor*, Latin.] Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation. *K. Charles. Addison.*
To CLAMOUR. *v. n.* To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakespeare.*
CLAMP. *f.* [*clap*, French.]
 1. A piece of wood joined to another.
 2. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*
To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Ends of tables are commonly clamped. *Moxon.*
CLAN. *f.* [*klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies children.]
 1. A family; a race. *Milton.*
 2. A body or set of persons. *Swift.*
CLANCULAR. *a.* [*clancularius*, Latin.] Clandestine; secret. *Dewey of Piety.*

CLANDESTINE. *a.* [*clandestinus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore.*
CLANDESTINELY. *ad.* [from *clandestinus*.] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*
CLANG. *f.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton. Dryden.*
To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Latin.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise. *Prior.*
CLANGOUR. *f.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A loud shrill sound. *Dryden.*
CLANGOUS. *a.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang. *Brown.*
CLANK. *f.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise. *Spectator.*
To CLAP. *v. a.* [*clappan*, Saxon.]
 1. To strike together with a quick motion. *Job.*
 2. To add one thing to another. *Taylor.*
 3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion. *Prior.*
 4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud. *Dryden.*
 5. To infect with a venereal poison. *Wiseman.*
 6. **To CLAP up.** To complete suddenly. *Howel.*
To CLAP. *v. n.*
 1. To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden.*
 2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To strike the hands together in applause. *Epilogue to Henry VIII.*
CLAP. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A loud noise made by sudden collision. *Swift.*
 2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion. *Swift.*
 3. An explosion of thunder. *Hakewell.*
 4. An act of applause. *Addison.*
 5. A venereal infection. *Pope.*
 6. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.
CLAPPER. *f.* [from *clap*.]
 1. One who claps with his hands.
 2. The tongue of a bell. *Addison.*
To CLAPPERCLAW. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to scold. *Shakespeare.*
CLARENCEUX. or **CLARENCEUX.** *f.* The second king of arms: so named from the Dutchy of Clarence.
CLARE-OBSCURE. *f.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Latin.] Light and shade in painting. *Pope.*
CLARET. *f.* [*clair*, Fr.] French wine.
CLARICORD. *f.* [from *clarus* and *chorde*, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette. *Chambers.*
CLARIFICATION. *f.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities. *Bacon.*
To CLARIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]
 1. To purify or clear. *Bacon.*
 2. To

CLA

1. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
CLA'RION. *f.* [*clarin*, Span.] A trumpet. *Spenser. Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *f.* [*clarté*, French.] Brightness; splendour. *Raleigh. Bacon.*

CLA'RY. *f.* An herb. *Bacon.*
To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kleisen*, Dutch.]
 1. To make a noise by mutual collision. *Denham. Bentley.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *South.*

3. To contradict; to oppose. *Spenser.*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another.

CLASH. *f.*
 1. A noisy collision of two bodies. *Denham.*
 2. Opposition; contradiction. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *f.* [*clasp*, Dutch.]
 1. A hook to hold any thing close. *Addison.*

2. An embrace. *Shakespeare.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shut with a clasp. *Hooker.*

2. To catch and hold by twining. *Milton.*

3. To inclose between the hands. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace. *Smith.*

5. To inclose. *Shakespeare.*

CLA'SPER. *f.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. *Ray.*

CLA'SPKNIFE. *f.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *f.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson. *Watts.*

3. A set of beings or things. *Addison.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution. *Arbutnot.*

CLA'SSICAL, or CLASSICK. *a.* [*classicus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors. *Addison. Felton.*

2. Of the first order or rank. *Arbutnot.*

CLA'SSICK. *f.* An author of the first rank.

CLA'SSIS. *f.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body. *Clorendon.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [*clatpunge*, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together. *Kneller.*

3. To talk fast and idly. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. a.*
 1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound. *Milton.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.*

CLA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies. *Swift.*

2. Any tumultuous and confused noise. *Ben. Johnson.*

CLE

CLA'VATED. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed. *Woodward.*

CLA'UDENT. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing. *Woodward.*

To CLA'UDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt.

CLAUDICA'TION. *f.* The habit of halting. *Dis.*

CLAVE. The preterite of *cleave*.

CLA'VELLATED. *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Arbutnot.*

CLA'VER. *f.* [*clærn*, Saxon.] Clover.

CLA'VICLE. *f.* [*clavicula*, Latin.] The collar bone. *Brown. Wifeman.*

CLAUSE. *f.* [*clausula*, Latin.]
 1. A sentence; a single part of discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

CLA'USTRAL. *a.* [from *claustrum*, Latin.] Relating to a cloyster. *Ayliffe.*

CLAU'SURE. *f.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement. *Geddes.*

CLAW. *f.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails. *Spenser. Garth.*

2. A hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shake.*

2. To tear or scratch in general. *Hudibras.*

3. To tickle. *Shakespeare.*

4. To CLAW off. To scold. *L'Estrange.*

CLA'WBACK. *f.* A flatterer; a wheeler.

CLA'WED. *a.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws. *Grew.*

CLAY. *f.* [*clai*, Welch.] Unctuous and粘性 earth. *Watts.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* To cover with clay. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-COLD. *a.* Cold as the unanimous earth. *Rome.*

CLAY-PIT. *f.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLAY'EY. *a.* Consisting of clay. *Derham.*

CLA'YMARL. *f.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN. *a.* [*clæne*, Saxon.]

1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenser.*

2. Chaste; innocent; guiltless. *Watts.*

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not incumbered. *Watts.*

4. Not leprous. *Leviticus.*

CLEAN. *ad.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. *Hooker.*

To CLEAN. *v. a.* To free from dirt. *Thomson.*

CLEA'NLILY. *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *f.* [from *cleanly*.]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity. *Sidney.*

CLE'ANLY. *a.* [from *clean*.]

1. Free from dirtiness; pure in the person. *Dryden.*

2. That

C L E

2. That which makes cleanliness. *Prior.*
 3. Pure; immaculate. *Glanville.*
 4. Nice; artful. *L'Estrange.*
CLE'ANLY. *ad.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly;
 neatly.

- CLE'ANNESS.** *f.* [from *clean*.]
 1. Neatness; freedom from filth.
 2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, un-
 laboured correctness. *Dryden.*
 3. Purity; innocence. *Pope.*

- To CLEANSE.** *v. a.* [*clænſian*, Saxon.]
 1. To free from filth or dirt. *Prior.*
 2. To purify from guilt. *Proverbs.*
 3. To free from noxious humours. *Arbutnot.*

4. To free from leprosy. *Mark.*
 5. To scour. *Addison.*

- CLE'ANSER.** *f.* [*clænſere*, Saxon.] That
 which has the quality of evacuating. *Arbutnot.*

- CLEAR.** *a.* [*clair*, French, *clarus*, Latin.]

1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; trans-
 parent; not opacous. *Denham.*
 2. Free from clouds; serene: as, a clear
 day.

3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
 4. Perspicuous; not obscure; not ambi-
 guous. *Temple.*
 5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable. *Milton.*

6. Apparent; manifest; not hid. *Hooker.*
 7. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

8. Unpreposited; impartial. *Sidney.*
 9. Free from distress, prosecution, or im-
 puted guilt. *Gay.*

10. Free from deductions or incumbrances.
Collier.

11. Vacant; unobstructed. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

12. Out of debt.
 13. Untangled; at a safe distance from
 danger. *Shakespeare.*

14. Canorous; sounding distinctly. *Addison.*

15. Free; guiltless. *Susan.*
CLEAR. *ad.* Clean; quite; completely. *L'Estrange.*

- To CLEAR.** *v. a.*

1. To make bright; to brighten. *Dryden.*
 2. To free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
 3. To purge from the imputation of guilt;
 to justify. *Hayward.*

4. To cleanse. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To discharge; to remove any incum-
 brance. *Wilkins. Addison.*

6. To free from any thing offensive. *Lacks.*

7. To clarify; as, to clear liquors.
 8. To gain without deduction. *Addison.*

- To CLEAR.** *v. a.*
 1. To grow bright; to recover transpa-
 rency. *Shakespeare. Norris.*

C L E

2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, or
 entanglements. *Bacon.*

- CLE'ARANCE.** *f.* A certificate that a ship
 has been cleared at the customhouse.

- CLE'ARER.** *f.* Brightner; purifier; en-
 lightener. *Addison.*

- CLE'ARLY.** *ad.* [from *clear*.]

1. Brightly; luminously. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely. *B. Johnson.*

4. Without entanglement. *Bacon.*

5. Without by-ends; honestly. *Tilloson.*

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve; without subterfuge. *Davies.*

- CLE'ARNESS.** *f.* [from *clear*.]

1. Transparency; brightness. *Bacon.*

2. Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.*

3. Distinctness; perspicuity. *Addison.*

- CLEARSI'GHTEd.** *a.* [*clear* and *sight*.]
 Discerning; judicious. *Denham.*

- To CLE'ARSTARCH.** *v. a.* [*clear* and
starch.] To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*

- To CLEAVE.** *v. a.* pret. *I clove* partici-
ple *cloven*. [*cleoſan*, Saxon.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to. *Job.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakespeare.*

3. To unite in concord. *Hooker. Keble.*

4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*

- To CLEAVE.** *v. a.* preterite, *I clove*, *I*
clove, *I cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft*.
 [*cleoſan*, Saxon.]

1. To divide with violence; to split. *Milton. Blackmore.*

2. To divide. *Deuteronomy.*

- To CLEAVE.** *v. n.*

1. To part asunder. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

2. To suffer division. *Newton.*

- CLE'AVER.** *f.* [from *cleave*.] A butcher's
 instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbutnot.*

- CLEES.** *f.* The two parts of the foot of
 beasts which are cloven footed.

- CLEF.** *f.* [from *clef*, key, French.] A mark
 at the beginning of the lines of a song,
 which shews the tone or key in which the
 piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

- CLEFT.** part. pass. [from *cleave*.] Divided. *Milton.*

- CLEFT.** *f.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A space made by the separation of parts;
 a crack. *Woodward.*

2. [In farriery.] *Clefts* appear on the
 boughs of the patterns, and are caused by
 a sharp and malignant humour. *Farr. Diet. Ben. Johnson.*

- To CLE'FTGRAFT.** *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft*.]
 To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree. *Martinet.*

- CLE'MENCY.** *f.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*,
 Lat.] Mercy; remission of severity. *Addison.*

- CLE'MENT.** *a.* [*clement*, Latin.] Mild
 gentle; merciful.

- TO CLEPE.** *v. a.* [*clēpan*, Saxon.] To call. *Shakespeare.*
- CLE'ROY.** *f.* [*clergē*, Fr. *κληρος*.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of G^d. *Shakespeare.*
- CLE'RGYMAN.** *f.* A man in holy orders; not a laick. *Swift.*
- CLE'RICAL.** *a.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*
- CLERK.** *f.* [*cleric*, Saxon.]
1. A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*
 2. A scholar; a man of letters. *South.*
 3. A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A petty writer in public offices. *Granville.*
 5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.
- CLE'RKSHIP.** *f.* [from *clerk*.]
1. Scholarship.
 2. The office of a clerk of any kind. *Swift.*
- CLEVE.** } At the beginning or end of the
CLIF. } proper name of a place, denotes.
- CLIVE.** } it to be situated on a rock or hill.
- CLE'VER.** *a.*
1. Dextrous; skilful. *Addison.*
 2. Just; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*
 3. Well-shaped; handsome. *Arbutnot.*
- CLEVERLY.** *ad.* [from *clever*.] Dextrously; fitly; handsomely. *Hudibras.*
- CLE'VERNESS.** *f.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill.
- CLEW.** *f.* [*clēpe*, Saxon.]
1. Thread wound upon a bottom. *Roscommon.*
 2. A guide; a direction. *Smith.*
- TO CLEW.** *v. a.* To clew the Sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled. *Harris.*
- TO CLICK.** *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dutch.] To make a sharp, successive noise. *Gay.*
- CLIC'KER.** *f.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman.
- CLYCKET.** *f.* The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*
- CLIE'NT.** *f.* [*cliens*, Latin.]
1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.
 2. A dependant. *Ben. Johnson.*
- CLIE'NTED.** *participle a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*
- CLIE'NTE'LE.** *f.* [*clientela*, Latin.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben. Johnson.*
- CLIE'NTSHIP.** *f.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*
- CLIFF.** *f.* [*clivus*, Latin; *clif*, Saxon.] A steep rock; a rock. *Bacon.*
- CLIFT.** *f.* The same with *CLIFF*. *Spenser.*
- CLIMA'CTER.** *f.* [*κλιμακτηρ*.] A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time. *Brown.*
- CLIMACTE'RICK.** } *a.* [from *climacter*.]
CLIMACTE'RICAL. } Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body. *Brown. Pope.*
- CLIMATE.** *f.* [*κλίμα*.]
1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.
 2. A region, or tract of land. *Dryden.*
- TO CLIMATE.** *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shakespeare.*
- CLIMATE'URE.** *f.* The same with climate. *Shakespeare.*
- CLIMAX.** *f.* [*κλίμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually. *Dryden.*
- TO CLIMB.** *v. n.* preterite, *clomb*, or *climbed*; participle, *clomb*, or *climbed*. [*climan*, Sax.] To ascend up any place. *Sam.*
- TO CLIMB.** *v. a.* To ascend. *Prior.*
- CLIMBER.** *f.* [from *climb*.]
1. One that mounts or scales any place; a mounter; a riser. *Carew.*
 2. A plant that creeps upon other supports. *Mortimer.*
 3. The name of a particular herb. *Miller.*
- CLIME.** *f.* [from *climate*.] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton. Aterbury.*
- TO CLINCH.** *v. a.* [*clyniga*, Saxon.]
1. To hold in hand with the fingers beat. *Dryden.*
 2. To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.*
 3. To bend the point of a nail in the other side.
 4. To confirm; to fix; as, to clinch an argument.
- CLINCH.** *f.* [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle. Dryden.*
- CLIN'CHER.** *f.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast. *Pope.*
- TO CLING.** *v. n.* preter. *I clung*; participle, *I have clung*. [*klynger*, Danish.]
1. To hang upon by twining round. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To dry up; to consume. *Shakespeare.*
- CLIN'GY.** *a.* [from *cling*.] Clinging; adhesive.
- CLIN'ICAL.** } *a.* [*κλινω*, to lie down.]
CLIN'ICK. } One that keeps the bed. *Taylor.*
- TO CLINK.** *v. n.* To utter a small, interrupted noise. *Prior.*
- CLINK.** *f.* [from the verb.] A sharp, successive noise. *Shakespeare.*
- CLINQUANT.** *f.* [French.] Embroidery; spangles. *Shakespeare.*

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round, *Sidney, Ray.*
2. To cut with sheers. *Suckling, Benjey.*
3. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin. *Locke.*
4. To curtail; to cut short. *Addison.*
5. To confine; to hold. *Shakespeare.*

CLIPPER. *f.* One that debases coin by cutting. *Addison.*

CLIPPING. *f.* The part cut or clipped off. *Locke.*

CLIVER. *f.* An herb. *Millier.*

CLOAK. *f.* [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment. *Pope.*
2. A concealment. *Peter.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.*

1. To cover with a cloak. *Spenser.*
2. To hide; to conceal.

CLOAKBAG. *f.* [from cloak and bag.] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried. *Shakespeare.*

CLOCK. *f.* [clocce, Welsh.]

1. The instrument which tells the hour. *Bacon.*
2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock?* for *What hour is it?* Or, *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour.*
3. The clock of a stockings; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. *Sauvfr.*
4. A sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER. *f.* An artificer whose profession is to make clocks. *Derbam.*

CLOCKWORK. *f.* Movements by weights or springs. *Prior.*

CLOD. *f.* [clud, Saxon.]

1. A lump of earth or clay. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. A turf; the ground. *South.*
3. Anything vile, base, and earthy. *Milton.*
4. A dull fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into congeries; to congregate. *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLODDY. *a.* [from clod.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy. *Shakespeare.*
2. Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*

CLODPATE. *f.* [clod and pate.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLODPATED. *a.* [from clodpate.] Doltish; thoughtless. *Arbuthnot.*

CLODPOLL. *f.* A thickskull; a dolt. *Shakespeare.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [from log.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion. *Digby.*
2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Raleigh.*
3. To load; to burthen. *Shakespeare.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. *Evelyn.*
2. To be encumbered or impeded. *Sharp.*

Vol. I.

CLOG. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton.*

2. A hindrance; an obstruction. *Hooker.*

3. A kind of additional shoe worn by women to keep them from wet. *Donne.*

4. A wooden shoe. *Harvey.*

CLOGGINESS. *f.* [from cloggy.] The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY. *a.* [from clog.] That which has the power of clogging up. *Boyle.*

CLOISTER. *f.* [claustrum, Sax. claustrum, Latin.]

1. A religious retirement. *Davies.*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLOISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world. *Bacon, Rymer.*

CLOISTERAL. *a.* Solitary; retired. *Walton.*

CLOISTERED. *part. a.* [from cloister.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters. *Shakespeare.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas. *Watson.*

CLOISTRESS. *f.* [from cloister.] A nun. *Shakespeare.*

CLOMB. [pret. of To climb.] *Milton.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [clæman, Saxon.] To shut with viscous matter. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [clos, Fr. clausus, Latin.]

1. To shut; to lay together. *Prior.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finish. *Wake.*

3. To inclose; to confine. *Shakespeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures. *Addison.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together. *Numbers, Bacon.*

2. To Close upon. To agree upon. *Temple.*

3. To Close with. To come to an

4. To Close in with. } agreement with; to unite with. *Shakespeare, South, Newton.*

CLOSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Anything shut; without outlet. *Bacon.*

2. A small field inclosed. *Carew.*

3. The manner of shutting. *Chapman.*

4. The time of shutting up. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon, Chapman.*

6. A pause or cessation. *Dryden.*

7. A conclusion or end. *Milton.*

CLOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast. *Wilkins.*

2. Without vent; without inlet; private. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant. *Bacon.*

4. Compact; solid. *Burnet.*

5. Viscous; glutinous. *Wilkins.*

6. Concise; brief. *Dryden.*

7. Immediate; without any intervening distance or space. *Ben. Johnson, Pope.*

8. Joined one to another. *Shakespeare.*

9. Narrow; as, a close alley.

CLO

10. Admitting small distance. *Dryden.*
 11. Undiscovered. *Shakespeare.*
 12. Hidden; secret; not revealed. *Boyle.*
 13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty. *Shakespeare.*
 14. Cloudy; fly. *Shakespeare.*
 15. Without wandering; attentive. *Locke.*
 16. Full to the point; home. *Dryden.*
 17. Retired; solitary.
 18. Secluded from communication.
 19. Dark; cloudy; not clear.
CLO'SEBODIED. *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe.*
CLO'SEHANDED. *a.* Covetous. *Arbutnot.*
CLO'SELY. *ad.* [from *close*.]
 1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.*
 2. Without much space intervening; nearly. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Secretly; sily. *Carew.*
 4. Without deviation. *Dryden.*
CLO'SENESS. *f.* [from *close*.]
 1. The state of being shut. *Bacon.*
 2. Narrowness; straitness.
 3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift.*
 4. Compactness; solidity. *Bentley.*
 5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Secrecy; privacy. *Collier.*
 7. Covetousness; sly avarice. *Addison.*
 8. Connection; dependance. *Soub.*
CLO'SER. *f.* [from *close*.] A finisher; a concluder.
CLO'SESTOOL. *f.* A chamber implement. *Garth.*
CLO'SET. *f.* [from *close*.]
 1. A small room of privacy and retirement. *Wotton.*
 2. A private repository of curiosities. *Dryden.*
To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shut up, or conceal in a closet. *Herbert.*
 2. To take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift.*
CLOSH. *f.* A distemper in the feet of cattle.
CLO'SURE. *f.* [from *close*.]
 1. The act of shutting up. *Boyle.*
 2. That by which any thing is closed or shut. *Pope.*
 3. The parts inclosing; inclosure. *Shak.*
 4. Conclusion; end. *Shakespeare.*
CLOT. *f.* Concretion; grume. *Bacon.*
To CLOT. *v. n.*
 1. To form clots; to hang together. *Philips.*
 2. To concreate; to coagulate. *Philips.*
CLOTH. *f.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [*clōð*, Saxon.]
 1. Any thing woven for dress or covering. *Swift.*
 2. The piece of linen spread upon the table. *Pope.*

CLO

3. The canvas on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden.*
 4. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture. Pronounced *clo's*. *Shakespeare. Temple.*
 5. The covering of a bed. *Prim.*
To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. *I clothed*; part. *I have clothed*, or *clad*. [from *clōb*.]
 1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress. *Addison.*
 2. To adorn with dress. *Ray.*
 3. To invest as with clothes. *Dryden. Wallis.*
 4. To furnish or provide with clothes.
CLO'THIER. *f.* [from *clōb*.] A maker of cloth. *Grass.*
CLO'THING. *f.* [from *To clothe*.] Dress; vesture; garments. *Fairfax. Swift.*
CLO'THSHE/ARER. *f.* One who trims the cloth. *Hakewill.*
CLO'TPOLL. *f.* [from *clot* and *poll*.]
 1. Thickscull; blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Head, in scorn. *Shakespeare.*
To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concreate; to coagulate. *Dryden.*
CLO'TTY. *a.* [from *clot*.] Full of clots; concreted. *Harvey. Morimer.*
A CLOUD. *f.*
 1. The dark collection of vapours in the air. *Grew. Roscommon.*
 2. The veins or stains in stones, or other bodies.
 3. Any state of obscurity or darkness. *Wallis.*
 4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a multitude. *Atterbury.*
To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To darken with clouds. *Pope.*
 2. To obscure; to make less evident. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. To variegate with dark veins. *Pope.*
To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy.
CLO'UBERRY. *f.* [from *cloud* and *berry*.] A plant, called also knotberry.
CLO'UDCAPT. *a.* Topped with clouds. *Shakespeare.*
CLOUDCOMPE/LLING. *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected. *Wallis.*
CLO'UDILY. *ad.* [from *cloudy*.]
 1. With clouds; darkly.
 2. Obscurely; not peripicuously. *Spenser.*
CLO'UDINESS. *f.* [from *cloudy*.]
 1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness. *Harvey.*
 2. Want of brightness. *Pope.*
CLO'UDLESS. *a.* [from *cloud*.] Clear; unclouded; luminous. *Pope.*
CLO'UDY. *a.* [from *cloud*.]
 1. Obscured with clouds. *Esdales.*
 2. Dark, obscure; not intelligible. *Wallis.*
 3. Gloomy of look; not cheerful. *Spenser.*
 4. Marked

CLO

4. Marked with spots or veins.
CLOVE. [the preterite of *cleave*.]
CLOVE. *f.* [*clou*, French.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate.
The fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Brown.

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates.

Tate.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *f.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.]

CLO'VEN. part. pret. [from *cleave*.] *Waller.*

CLO'VEN-FOOTED. } *a.* [clowen and
CLO'VEN-HOOFED. } foot, or hoof.]

Having the foot divided into two parts.

Dryden. Ray.

CLO'VER. *f.* [*clæpe*, Saxon.]

1. A species of trefoil. *Shakespeare.*

Mortimer.

2. To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously.

Ogle.

CLO'VERED. *a.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover.

Thomson.

CLOUGH. *f.* [*clough*, Saxon.] A cliff.

CLOUGH. *f.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

A CLOUT. *f.* [*clut*, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

Shakespeare.

4. An iron plate to an axle tree.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth. *Spenser.*

3. To join awkwardly together. *Ascham.*

CLO'UTED. particip. *a.* Congealed; coagulated.

Gay.

CLOU'TERLY. *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

Mortimer.

CLOWN. *f.* [*lown*, Saxon.]

1. A rustick; a churl. *Sidney.*

2. A coarse ill-bred man. *SpeStator.*

CLO'WNERY. *f.* [from *clown*.] Ill breeding; churlishness.

L'Estrange.

CLO'WNISH. *a.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; rough; rugged. *Spenser.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shakespeare.*

4. Clumsy; ungainly. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *ad.* Coarsely; rudely.

CLO'WNISHNESS. *f.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness. *Lucke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *f.* An herb.

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr.]

1. To satiate; to sate; to surfeit. *Sidney.*

2. To strike the beak together. *Shakespeare.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLU

CLO'YLESS. *a.* [from *cloy*.] That which cannot cause satiety. *Shakespeare.*

CLO'YMENT. *f.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion. *Shakespeare.*

CLUB. *f.* [*cluppa*, Welsh.]

1. A heavy stick. *Spenser.*

2. The name of one of the suits of cards. *Pope.*

3. The shot or dividend. *L'Estrange.*

4. An assembly of good fellows. *Dryden.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras.*

To CLUB. *v. u.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence.

2. To join to one effect. *Dryden. King.*

To CLUB. *v. n.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*

CLUBHE'ADED. *a.* [*club* and *head*.] Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W. *f.* [*club* and *law*.] The law of arms. *Addison.*

CLUBRO'OM. *f.* [*club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company assembles. *Addison.*

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [*clucken*, Saxon.] To call chickens; as a hen. *Ray.*

CLUMP. *f.* [from *lump*.] A shapeless piece of wood.

CLUMPS. *f.* A numbskull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY. *ad.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardly. *Ray.*

CLU'MSINESS. *f.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of dexterity. *Collier.*

CLU'MSY. *a.* [*lompfeb*, Dutch, *stupid*.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy. *Ray. Dryden.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling*.

To CLUNG. *v. n.* [*clungan*, Saxon.] To dry as wood does.

CLUNG. *a.* [*clungu*, Saxon.] Wasted with leanness.

CLU'STER. *f.* [*clýreen*, Saxon.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together. *Bacon. Denham. Newton.*

2. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton.*

3. A body of people collected. *Addison.*

To CLU'STER. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dryden.*

To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLU'STER-GRAPE. *f.* The small black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*

CLU'STERY. *a.* Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.*

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp. *Herbert.*

2. To contract; to double the hand. *Shakespeare.*

CLUTCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.
2. The paws; the talons.
3. Hands.

L'Estrange.

Stillingfleet.

A CLU'TTER. *f.* A noise; a bustle; a hurry.

King.

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To make a noise or bustle.

A CLY'STER. *f.* [*χλυστήρ*.] An injection into the anus.

Arbutnot.

To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.]

To heap up together.

Bacon.

COACERVA'TION. *f.* [from *coacervate*.]

The act of heaping.

Bacon.

COACH. *f.* [*coche*, French.] A carriage of pleasure, or state.

Sidney. Pope.

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

Pope.

COACH-BOX. *f.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Arbutnot.

COACH-HIRE. *f.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

Spectator.

COACH-MAN. *f.* The driver of a coach.

South.

To COA'CT. *v. n.* To act together in concert.

Shakespeare.

COA'CTION. *f.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulsion; force.

South.

COA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory.
2. Acting in concurrence.

Raleigh.

Shakespeare.

COADJU'MENT. *f.* Mutual assistance.

COADJU'TANT. *a.* Helping; co-operating.

Philips.

COADJU'TOR. *f.*

1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate.
2. In the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

Garth.

Ayliffe.

COADJU'VANCY. *f.* Help; concurrent help.

Brown.

COADUNI'TION. *f.* The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Hale.

To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* To congregate.

Glanville.

COAGMENTA'TION. *f.* [from *coagment*.]

Coacervation into one mass; union.

Ben. Johnson.

COA'GULABLE. *a.* [from *coagulate*.] That which is capable of concretion.

Boyle.

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Latin.] To force into concretions.

Bacon. Woodward.

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions.

Boyle.

COAGULA'TION. *f.* [from *coagulate*.]

1. Concretion; congelation.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

Arbutnot.

COA'GULATIVE. *a.* [from *coagulate*.]

That which has the power of causing concretion.

Boyle.

COAGULA'TOR. *f.* [from *coagulate*.]

That which causes coagulation.

Arbutnot.

COAL. *f.* [col, Sax. kol, Germ.]

1. The common fossil fuel.

Denham.

2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

Bacon.

3. Any thing inflamed or ignited.

Dryden.

To COAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Carrus.

2. To delineate with a coal.

Candee.

COAL-BLACK. *a.* [coal and black.] Black in the highest degree.

Dryden.

COAL-MINE. *f.* [coal and mine.] A mine in which coals are dug.

Morimer.

COAL-PIE. *f.* [from coal and pie.] A pit for digging coals.

Woodward.

COAL-STONE. *f.* A sort of cannel coal.

Woodward.

COAL-WORK. *f.* A coalery; a place where coals are found.

Felin.

COA'LER. *f.* A place where coals are dug.

Woodward.

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses.

Newton.

2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *f.* [from *coalesce*.] Concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *f.* [*coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body.

Hale. Beaulx.

CO'ALY. *a.* Containing coal.

Milton.

COAPTA'TION. *f.* [*con* and *apto*, Latin.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

Boyle. Brown.

To COA'RCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]

1. To straighten; to confine.

2. To contract power.

Ayliffe.

COARCTA'TION. *f.* [from *coarcto*.]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

Bacon.

2. Contraction of any space.

Roj.

3. Restraint of liberty.

Bramhall.

COARSE. *a.*

1. Not refined.

Shakespeare.

2. Not soft or fine.

3. Rude; uncivil.

4. Gross; not delicate.

Thomson.

5. Inelegant; unpolished.

Dryden.

6. Unaccomplished by education.

Arbutnot.

7. Mean; not nice; vile.

Rescous.

Otway.

CO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

Brown.

3. Rudely; not civilly.

Dryden.

4. Inelegantly.

Dryden.

CO'ARSENESS. *f.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

Bacon.

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

L'Estrange.

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

Garth.

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Addison.

COAS'Y.

COAST. *f.* [*coste*, French.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. *Dryden.*

2. Side. *Newton.*

3. The COAST is clear. The danger is over. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To COAST, *v. n.* To sail close by the coast. *Arbutnot.*

To COAST, *v. a.* To sail by. *Addison.*

COASTER. *f.* He that sails timorously near the shore. *Dryden.*

COAT. *f.* [*cotte*, French.]

1. The upper garment. *Samuel.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress. *Locke.*

3. Vesture, as demonstrative of the office. *Howell.*

4. The covering of any animal. *Mitten. Mortimer.*

5. Any tegument. *Derham.*

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed. *Dryden.*

To COAT, *v. a.* To cover; to invest.

To COAX, *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Estrange. Farquhar.*

COAXER. *f.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. *f.* The head or top.

COB. *f.* A sort of sea-fowl. *Philips.*

CO'BALT. *f.* A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick. *Woodward.*

To CO'BBLE, *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely. *Shakespeare.*

2. To do or make any thing clumsily. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *f.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old shoes. *Addison.*

2. A clumsy workman in general. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any mean person. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. *f.* Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon.*

COBISHOP. *f.* A coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *f.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game.

CO'BSWAN. *f.* [*cob*, head, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan. *Ben. Johnson.*

CO'BWEB. *f.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a spider. *Spenser.*

2. Any snare or trap. *L'Estrange. Swift.*

COCCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*coccifer* and *fero*.]

Plants are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

COCHINEAL. *f.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, from which a red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *a.* [from *cocblea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform. *Brown.*

CO'CHLEATED. *a.* [from *cocblea*, Lat.] Of a screw or turbinated form. *Woodw.*

COCK. *f.* [*cocc*, Saxon.]

1. The male to the hen. *Dryden.*

2. The male of any small bird. *Shakespeare.*

3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind. *Shakespeare.*

4. A spout to let out water at will. *Pope.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. *Greene.*

7. A conqueror; a leader. *Swift.*

8. Cockcrowing. *Shakespeare.*

9. A cockboat; a small boat. *Shakespeare.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.] *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. *Addison.*

12. The style of a dial. *Chambers.*

13. The needle of a balance.

14. Cock on the Hoop. Triumphant; exulting. *Camden. Hudibras.*

To COCK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright. *Swift.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance. *Prior.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun for a discharge. *Dryden.*

5. To raise hay in small heaps. *Spenser.*

To COCK, *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head. *Addison.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks. *Ben. Johnson.*

COCKA'DE. *f.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

A CO'CKATRICE. *f.* [*cock* and *atrips*, Saxon, a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg. *Bacon.*

CO'CKBOAT. *f.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship. *Stillingfleet.*

CO'CKBROATH. *f.* Broath made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

COCKCROWING. *f.* [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which cocks crow. *Mark.*

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] To cede; to fondle. *Locke. Swift.*

COCKER. *f.* One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL. *f.* [from *cock*.] A young cock. *Dryden.*

CO'CKET. *f.* A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowley.*

COCKFIGHT. *f.* A match of cocks. *Dante.*

CO'CKHORSE. *a.* [*cock* and *horse*.] On horseback; triumphant. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [*coquille*, Fr.] A small testaceous fish. *Locke.*

CO'CKLE-STAIRS. *f.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [*coccol*, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn; corn-rose. *Dante.*

To

TO CO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles. *Gay.*
CO'CKLED, *a.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled, or turbinated. *Shakespeare.*
CO'CKLOFT. *f.* [cock and loft.] The room over the garret. *Dryden.*
CO'CKMASTER. *f.* One that breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange.*
CO'CKMATCH. *f.* Cockfight for a prize. *Addison.*
CO'CKNEY. *f.*
 1. A native of London. *Dorset.*
 2. Any effeminate, low citizen. *Shakesp.*
CO'CKPIT. *f.* [cock and pit.]
 1. The area where cocks fight. *Howel.*
 2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war. *Harris.*
CO'CK'SCOMB. *f.* A plant; lobfewort.
CO'CK'SHEAD. *f.* A plant; sainfoin.
CO'CKSHUT. *f.* The clofe of the evening. *Shakespeare.*
CO'CKSPUR. *f.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.
CO'CKSURE. *ad.* [from *cock* and *sure*.] Confidently certain. *Shakespeare, Pope.*
CO'CKSWAIN. *f.* [cogswaine, Saxon.] The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly Coxon.
CO'CKWEED. *f.* A plant, dittander or pepperwort.
CO'COA. *f.* [cocoital, Spanish.] A species of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching houses. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many series of fruits. *Miller, Hill.*
CO'CTILE. *a.* [coctilis, Latin.] Made by baking.
CO'CTION. *f.* [coctio, Latin.] The act of boiling. *Arbutnot.*
COD. } *f.* A sea fish.
CO'DFISH. }
COD. *f.* [codde, Saxon.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. *Mortimer.*
TO COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod. *Mortimer.*
CO'DDERS. *f.* [from *cod*.] Gatherers of pease. *DiCt.*
CODE. *f.* [codex, Latin.]
 1. A book.
 2. A book of the civil law. *Arbutnot.*
CO'DICIL. *f.* [codicillus, Latin.] An appendage to a will. *Prior.*
CODILLE. *f.* [codille, French.] A term at ombre. *Pope.*
TO CO'DLE. *v. a.* [coctulo, Latin.] To par-boil.
CO'DLING. *f.* [from *to codle*.] An apple generally codled. *King.*

COE'FFICACY. *f.* [con and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together. *Brown.*
COE'FFICIENCY. *f.* [con and *efficio*, Lat.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end. *Glanville.*
COEFFICIENT. *f.* [con and *efficiens*, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another.
CO'ELIACK *Passion.* A diarrhæa or flux, that arises from indigestion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered. *Quincy.*
COE'MPTION. *f.* [coemptio, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Bacon.*
COE'QUAL. *a.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal. *Shakespeare.*
COEQUA'LITY. *f.* [from *coequal*.] The state of being equal.
TO COE'RCE. *v. a.* [coerceo, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force. *Zyliff.*
COE'RUCIBLE. *a.* [from *coerce*.]
 1. That may be restrained.
 2. That ought to be restrained.
COE'RCION. *f.* [from *coerce*.] Penal restraint; check. *Hale, South.*
COE'RCEIVE. *a.* [from *coerce*.]
 1. That which has the power of laying restraint. *Blackmore.*
 2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment. *Hooker.*
COESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [con and *essentia*, Lat.] Participating of the same essence. *Hooker.*
COESSENTIA'LITY. *f.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.
COETA'NEOUS. *a.* [con and *etas*, Lat.] Of the same age with another. *Brown.*
Government of the Tongue. Bentley.
COETER'NAL. *a.* [con and *eternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*
COETER'NALLY. *ad.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another. *Hooker.*
COETER'NITY. *f.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*
COE'VAL. *a.* [coævus, Latin.] Of the same age. *Prior, Bentley.*
COE'VAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary. *Pope.*
COE'VOUS. *a.* [coævus, Latin.] Of the same age. *South.*
TO COEXI'ST. *v. n.* [con and *existo*, Lat.] To exist at the same time. *Hale.*
COEXI'STENCE. *f.* [from *coexist*.] Existence at the same time with another. *Grw.*
COEXI'STENT. *a.* [from *coexist*.] Having existence at the same time with another. *Bramhall, Bentley.*
TO COEXTE'ND. *v. a.* [con and *extendo*, Latin.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Grw.*
COEX.

COEXTE'NSION. *f.* [from *coextend.*] The state of extending to the same space with another. *Hale.*

CO'FFEE. *f.* [Arabic.] They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee* made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, hot. *Bacon.*

CO'FFEEHOUSE. *f.* [*coffee* and *house.*] A house where *coffee* is sold. *Pope.*

CO'FFEE MAN. *f.* One that keeps a *coffee-house.* *Prior.*

CO'FFEEPOT. *f.* [*coffee* and *pot.*] The covered pot in which *coffee* is boiled. *Addison.*

CO'FFER. *f.* [*coffe*, Saxon.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money. *Spenser. L'Estrange.*

2. Treasure. *Bacon.*

3. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat. *Chambers.*

To CO'FFER. *v. a.* To treasure up in chests. *Bacon.*

CO'FFERER of the King's Household. *f.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller. *Cowel.*

CO'FFIN. *f.* [*coffin*, French.]

1. The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. *Sidney. Swift.*

2. A mould of paste for a pye. *Swift.*

3. **CO'FFIN of a horse,** is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CO'FFIN. *v. a.* To inclose in a coffin. *Dent.*

To COG. *v. a.*

1. To flatter; to wheedle. *Shakespeare.*

2. To obtrude by falsehood. *Tillotson.*

3. **To Cog a die.** To secure it, so as to direct its fall. *Dennis. Swift.*

To COG. *v. a.* To lye; to wheedle. *Shakespeare.*

COG. *f.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel. *Locke.*

To COG. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel. *Locke.*

CO'GENCY. *f.* [from *cogens.*] Force; strength. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *a.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; irresistible; convincing. *Bentley.*

CO'GENTLY. *ad.* [from *cogens.*] With irresistible force; forcibly. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. *f.* [from *co cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler. *Locke.*

CO'GGLESTONE. *f.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little stone. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] What may be the subject of thought. *Locke.*

To CO'GITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Locke.*

COGITA'TION. *f.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking. *Hooker.*

2. *Bentley.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action. *Bacon.*

3. Meditation. *Bentley.*

CO'GITATIVE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought. *Bentley.*

2. Given to meditation. *Wotton.*

COGNA'TION. *f.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred. *South.*

2. Relation; participation of the same nature. *Brown.*

COGNISE'E. *f.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

COGNISOUR. *f.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine. *Cowel.*

COGNITION. *f.* [*cognitia*, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown.*

CO'GNITIVE. *a.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing. *South.*

CO'GNIZABLE. *a.* [*cognoscibile*, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice. *South.*

2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined. *South.*

CO'GNIZANCE. *f.* [*connaissance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial. *South.*

2. A badge by which any one is known. *South.*

COGNOMINAL. *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name. *Brown.*

COGNOMINATION. *f.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A surname; the name of a family. *Brown.*

2. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *f.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] Knowledge. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] That may be known. *Hale.*

To COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cobabito*, Lat.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife. *Field.*

COHA'BITANT. *f.* An inhabitant of the same place. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION. *f.* [from *cobabito*.]

1. The state of inhabiting the same place with another. *Field.*

2. The state of living together as married persons. *Taylor.*

COHE'IR. *f.* [*cobares*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Taylor.*

COHE'RESS. *f.* A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance. *Taylor.*

To COHE'RE. *v. n.* [*cobares*, Lat.]

1. To stick together. *Westwood.*

2. To be well connected. *Shakespeare.*

3. To suit; to fit. *Shakespeare.*

4. To agree. *Shakespeare.*

COHE'RENCE. *f.* [*cobarentia*, Latin.]

COHE'RENCY. *f.* [*cobarentia*, Latin.]

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they re-

2. *South.*

- fit division and separation. *Quincy. Bentley.*
2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. *Hooker.*
3. The texture of a discourse.
4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating. *Locks.*
- COHERENT.** *a.* [*coherens*, Latin.]
1. Sticking together. *Arbutnot.*
2. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted. *Shakespeare.*
3. Consistent; not contradictory. *Watts.*
- COHESION.** *f.* [from *cohere*.]
1. The act of sticking together. *Newton.*
2. The state of union. *Blackmore.*
3. Connection; dependence. *Locke.*
- COHESIVE.** *a.* [from *cohere*.] That has the power of sticking to another.
- COHESIVENESS.** *f.* [from *cohesive*.] The quality of being cohesive.
- To COHIBIT.** *v. a.* [*cobibeo*, Latin.] To restrain; to hinder.
- To COHOBATE.** *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distill it again. *Arbutnot.*
- COHOBATION.** *f.* [from *cobobare*.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy. Grew.*
- COHORT.** *f.* [*cobors*, Latin.]
1. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.*
2. A body of warriors. *Milton.*
- COHORTATION.** *f.* [*cobortatio*, Latin.] Incitement.
- COIF.** *f.* [*coiffe*, French.] The head-dress; a cap. *Bacon.*
- COIFED.** *a.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a coif.
- COIFFURE.** *f.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head-dress. *Addison.*
- COIGNE.** *f.* [French.] A corner.
- To COIL.** *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*
- COIL.** *f.* [*kolleren*, German.]
1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle. *Shakespeare.*
2. A rope wound into a ring.
- COIN.** *f.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; called often *quoins*. *Shakespeare.*
- COIN.** *f.* [*caenus*, Latin.]
1. Money stamped with a legal impression. *Sidney. Pope.*
2. Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*
- To COIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mint or stamp metals for money. *Bentley.*
2. To forge any thing in an ill sense. *Atterbury.*
- COINAGE.** *f.* [from *coin*.]
1. The act or practice of coining money. *Arbutnot.*
2. Coin; money. *Brown.*
3. The charges of coining money.
4. Forgery; invention. *Shakespeare.*
- To COINCIDE.** *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]
1. To fall upon the same point. *Cheyne.*
2. To concur. *Watts.*
- COINCIDENCE.** *f.* [from *coincide*.]
1. The state of several bodies or lines, falling upon the same point. *Bentley.*
2. Concurrence; tendency of things to the same end. *Hale.*
- COINCIDENT.** *a.* [from *coincide*.]
1. Falling upon the same point. *Newton.*
2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent. *South. Bentley.*
- COINDICATION.** *f.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.
- COINER.** *f.* [from *coin*.]
1. A maker of money; a minter. *Swift.*
2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp. *Camden.*
- To COJOIN.** *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Latin.] To join with another. *Shakespeare.*
- COISTRIL.** *f.* A coward hawk. *Shakespeare.*
- COIT.** *f.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carow.*
- COITION.** *f.* [*coitio*, Latin.]
1. Copulation; the act of generation. *Grew.*
2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*
- COKE.** *f.* [*coquo*.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.
- COLANDER.** *f.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.] A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts. *May. Dryden.*
- COLATION.** *f.* The art of filtering or straining.
- COLATURE.** *f.* [from *colo*, Lat.]
1. The art of straining; filtration.
2. The matter strained.
- COLBERTINE.** *f.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Compson.*
- COLCOTHAR.** *f.* A term in chymistry. The dry substance which remains after distillation. *Quincy.*
- COLD.** *a.* [*colb*, Saxon.]
1. Not hot; not warm. *Arbutnot.*
2. Chill; having sense of cold. *Shakespeare.*
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon.*
4. Unaffected; frigid; without passion. *Ascham. Row.*
5. Unaffected; unable to move the passions. *Addison.*
6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial. *Clarendon.*
7. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
8. Not welcome. *Shakespeare.*
9. Not hasty; not violent.
10. Not affecting the scent strongly. *Shakespeare.*
11. Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shakespeare.*

COLD. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat. *Bacon.*

2. The sensation of cold; chiliness. *Dryden.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*

COLDLY. *ad.* [from cold.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently. *Swift.*

COLDNESS. *f.* [from cold.]

1. Want of heat. *Boyle.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker. Arbuthnot.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness. *Addison. Prior.*

4. Chastity. *Pope.*

COLE. *f.* [capl, Saxon.] Cabbage.

COLEWORT. *f.* [caplwort, Sax.] Cabbage. *Dryden.*

COLICK. *f.* [colicus, Latin.] It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

COLICK, *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*

TO COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [collapsus, Latin.] To close so as that one side touches the other. *Arbuthnot.*

COLLA'PSION. *f.* [from collapse.]

1. The state of vessels closed.

2. The act of closing or collapsing.

COLLAR. *f.* [collare, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck. *Dryden.*

2. The harness fastened about the horse's neck. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

4. To slip the COLLAR. To disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty. *Hubbard.*

5. A COLLAR of Brown, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *f.* [from collar and bone.] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck. *Wise man.*

TO COLLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. To COLLAR beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

TO COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [collatum, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERAL. *a.* [con and latus, Latin.]

1. Side to side. *Milton.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side. *Milton.*

4. Those that stand equal in relation to some ancestor. *Ayliffe.*

5. Not direct; not immediate. *Shaksp.*

6. Concurrent. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from collateral.]

1. Side by side. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *f.* [collatio, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift. *Roy.*

2. Comparison of one thing of the same kind, with another. *Grew.*

3. In law. Collation is the bestowing of a benefice. *Crowl.*

4. A repast.

COLLATI'TIOUS. *a.* [collativus, Latin.]

Done by the contribution of many.

COLLA'TOR. *f.* [from collate.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Ayliffe.*

TO COLLAU'D. *v. a.* [collaudo, Lat.] To join in praising. *Diſ.*

CO'LLIEGUE. *f.* [collega, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. *Milton. Swift.*

TO COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* To unite with. *Shakespeare.*

TO COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [collectum, Latin.]

1. To gather together. *Warr.*

2. To draw many units into one sum. *Locke.*

3. To gain from observation. *Shakespeare.*

4. To infer; from premises.

5. To COLLECT himself. To recover from surprise. *Shakespeare. Hayward.*

CO'LLLECT. *f.* [collecta, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer. *Taylor.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *a.* [collectaneus, Lat.] Gathered up together.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from collect.] That which may be gathered from the premises. *Brown.*

COLLE'CTION. *f.* [from collect.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. The things gathered. *Addison.*

3. The act of deducing consequences. *Hooker.*

4. A consistory; deduced from premises. *Hooker. Dodson.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [collectivus, Latin.]

Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *a.* [collectif, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; accumulative. *Hooker. Watts.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences. *Brown.*
3. A collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a company.
- COLLE/CTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *collective*.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly. *Hale.*
- COLLE/CTOR.** *f.* [*collector*, Lat.]
1. A gatherer. *Addison.*
 2. A tax gatherer. *Temple.*
- COLLE/GATARY.** *f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more. *Chambers.*
- COL/LEGE.** *f.* [*collegium*, Latin.]
1. A community. *Dryden.*
 2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion. *Bacon.*
 3. The house in which the collegians reside. *2 Kings.*
 4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.
- COLLE/GIAL.** *a.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college.
- COLLE/GIAN.** *f.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college.
- COLLE/GIATE.** *a.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]
1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker.*
 2. A collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together. *Ayliffe.*
- COLLE/GIATE.** *f.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; an university man. *Rymer.*
- CO/LLET.** *f.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]
1. Something that went about the neck.
 2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.
- TO COL/LIDE.** *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To beat, to dash, to knock together. *Brown.*
- CO/L-LIER.** *f.* [from *coal*.]
1. A digger of coals.
 2. A dealer in coals. *Bacon.*
 3. A ship that carries coals.
- CO/L-LIERY.** *f.* [from *collier*.]
1. The place where coals are dug.
 2. The coal trade.
- CO/L-LIFLOWER.** *f.* [from *capl*, Sax. and *flower*.] Cauliflower.
- COL/LIGATION.** *f.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together. *Brown.*
- COL/LIMATION.** *f.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] Aiming. *Diſc.*
- COL/LINEA/TION.** *f.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.
- CO/L-LIQUABLE.** *a.* [from *colliguate*.] Easily dissolved. *Harvey.*
- COL/LIQUAMENT.** *f.* [from *colliguate*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.
- CO/L-LIQUANT.** *a.* [from *colliguate*.] That which has the power of melting.
- TO COL/LIQUATE.** *v. a.* [*colliguo*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve. *Boyle. Harvey.*
- COL/LIQUA/TION.** *f.* [*colligatio*, Latin.] The melting of any thing whatsoever, such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compass, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands. *Bacon.*
- COL/LIQUATIVE.** *a.* [from *colliguate*.] Melting; dissolvent. *Harvey.*
- COL/LIQUEFA/CTION.** *f.* [*colliquefactio*, Latin.] The act of melting together. *Bacon.*
- COL/LISION.** *f.* [*collisio*, Lat.]
1. The act of striking two bodies together. *Milton.*
 2. The state of being struck together; a clash. *Denham.*
- TO COL/LOCATE.** *v. a.* [*colloco*, Latin.] To place; to station. *Bacon.*
- COL/LOCA/TION.** *f.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of placing.
 2. The state of being placed. *Bacon.*
- COL/LOCU/TION.** *f.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; conversation.
- TO COL/LO/GUE.** *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter.
- CO/LLOP.** *f.* [from *coal* and *op*, a rather broiled upon the coals.]
1. A small slice of meat. *King's Cook.*
 2. A piece of any animal. *L'Estrange.*
 3. A child. *Shakespeare.*
- CO/LLOQUY.** *f.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; conversation; talk. *Milton. Taylor.*
- COL/LOW.** *f.* Black grime of coals. *Woodward.*
- COL/LUCTANCY.** *f.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] Opposition of nature.
- COL/LUCTA/TION.** *f.* [*colluctatio*, Latin.] Contest; contrariety; opposition. *Woodward.*
- TO COL/LUDE.** *v. a.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud.
- COL/LU/SION.** [*collusio*, Latin.] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more. *Cowell. Swift.*
- COL/LU/SIVE.** *a.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.
- COL/LU/SIVELY.** *ad.* [from *collusivus*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.
- COL/LU/SORY.** *a.* [*colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.
- CO/L-LY.** *f.* [from *coal*.] The smut of coal. *Bacon.*
- TO CO/L-LY.** *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shakespeare.*
- COL/LY/RUM.** *f.* [Latin.] Anointment for the eyes.
- CO/L-MAR.** *f.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.
- CO/LOGN.** *Earib. f.* A deep brown, very light bastard ochre. *Hill.*

COL

COM

CO'LO'N. *f.* [*κόλον*.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period.

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. *Quincy. Swift. Floyer.*

CO'LO'NEL. *f.* The chief commander of a regiment. Generally sounded *col'nel*. *Milton.*

CO'LO'NELSHIP. *f.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*

TO CO'LO'NISE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants. *Howel.*

COLONNA'DE. *f.* [from *colonna*, Italian.] 1. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle. *Addison.*

2. Any series or range of pillars. *Pope.*

CO'LO'NY. *f.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place. *Davies.*

2. The country planted; a plantation. *Dryden.*

CO'LOPHONY. *f.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] *Roßin. Boyle. Floyer.*

COLOQU'NTEDA. *f.* [*colocynthis*, Latin.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative. *Chambers.*

COLORATE. *a.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Coloured; died. *Ray.*

COLORATION. *f.* [*coloro*, Latin.] 1. The art or practice of colouring. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being coloured. *Bacon.*

COLORIFICK. *a.* [*colorificus*, Lat.] That has the power of producing colours. *Newton.*

COLO'SSE. } *f.* [*colossus*, Latin.] A statue of enormous magnitude. *Temple.*

COLO'SSEUS. } *tue* of enormous magnitude. *Temple.*

COLOSSE'AN. *a.* [*colossæus*, Lat.] Giantlike. *Newton.*

COLOUR. *f.* [*color*, Latin.] 1. The appearance of bodies to the eye; hue; die. *Dryden.*

2. The appearance of blood in the face. *Pope.*

3. The tint of the painter. *Swift.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined. *King Charles.*

5. Concealment; palliation. *Knolles.*

6. Appearance; false shew. *Shaksp.*

7. Kind; species; character. *Knolles.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war. *Newton.*

TO CO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.] 1. To mark with some hue; or die. *Raleigh.*

2. To palliate; to excuse. *Addison.*

3. To make plausible. *Addison.*

TO CO'LOUR. *v. n.* To blush.

CO'LOURABLE. *a.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. *Spenser. Hooker. Brown.*

CO'LOURABLY. *ad.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURED. *part. a.* Streaked; diversified with hues. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURING. *f.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours. *Prior.*

CO'LOURIST. *f.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs. *Dryden.*

CO'LOURLESS. *a.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; transparent. *Newton. Bentley.*

COLT. *f.* [colt, Saxon.] 1. A young horse. *Taylor.*

2. A young foolish fellow. *Shaksp.*

TO COLT. *v. n.* To frisk; to frolic. *Spenser.*

TO COLT. *v. a.* To befool. *Shaksp.*

COLTS-FOOT. *f.* [from *colt* and *foot*.] A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH. *f.* 1. An imperfect tooth in young horses. *Shaksp.*

2. A love of youthful pleasure. *Shaksp.*

COLTER. *f.* [cultop, Saxon.] The sharp iron of a plough. *Wanton.*

COLTISH. *a.* [from *colt*.] Wanton.

COLU'BRINE. *a.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.] 1. Relating to a serpent. *Brown.*

2. Cunning; crafty. *Miller.*

COLU'MBARY. *f.* [*columbarium*, Latin.] A dovecot; a pigeonhouse. *DiG.*

CO'LUMBINE. *f.* [*columbina*, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. *DiG.*

CO'LUMBINE. *f.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour. *DiG.*

COLUMN. *f.* [*columna*.]

1. A round pillar. *Peacbam.*

2. Any body pressing vertically upon its base. *Bentley.*

3. The long file or row of troops.

4. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.

COLU'MNAR. } *a.* [from *column*.]

COLUMNA'RIAN. } Formed in columns. *Woodward.*

COLU'RES. *f.* [*coluri*, Latin; *κόρυς*.] Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. *Harris. Milton.*

CO'MA. *f.* [*κόμα*.] A morbid disposition to sleep. *Shaksp.*

COMA'TE. *f.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion. *Shaksp.*

COMATO'SE. *a.* [from *coma*.] Lethargical. *Grew.*

COMB, and COMT. Names, situation. *Gloss.*

COMB. *f.* [camb, Saxon.] 1. An instrument to separate and comb the hair. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock. *Dryden.*

3. The

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.*

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and adjust the hair.

Shakespeare. Swift.

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth; as, *to comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH. *f.* [comb and brush.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *f.* One whose trade is to make combs. *Mortimer.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. n.* [combattre, Fr.] To fight. *Shakespeare.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. a.* To oppose, *Granville.*

CO'MBAT. *f.* Contest; battle; duel.

CO'MBATANT. *f.* [combattant, French.]

1. He that fights with another; antagonist. *Milton.*

2. A champion. *Locke.*

COMBER. *f.* [from comb.] He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBIMATE. *a.* [from combine.] Betrothed; promised. *Shakespeare.*

COMBINATION. *f.* [from combine.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. *Shakespeare.*

2. Union of bodies; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle. South.*

3. Copulation of ideas. *Locke.*

4. **COMBINATION** is used in mathematics, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible.

To COMB'NE. *v. a.* [combiner, French.]

1. To join together. *Milton.*

2. To link in union. *Shakespeare.*

3. To agree; to accord. *Shakespeare.*

4. To join together; opposed to *analyse.*

To COMB'NE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. *Shakespeare.*

2. To unite in friendship or design. *Dryden.*

COMBLESS. *a.* [from comb.] Wanting a comb or crest. *Shakespeare.*

COMBU'ST. *a.* [combustum, Latin.] A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be *combust.*

COMBU'STIBLE. *a.* [combustum, Lat.] Susceptible of fire. *South.*

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *f.* Aptness to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *f.*

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub.

Hooker. Raleigh. Addison.

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *comes*, [coman, Saxon; *comen*, Dutch.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place: opposed to *go*. *Kneller.*

2. To draw near; to advance toward. *Shakespeare.*

3. To move in any manner toward another. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue. *a Sen.*

5. To advance from one stage to another. *Kneller. Dryden.*

6. To change condition either for better or worse. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition. *Bacon. Johnson.*

8. To become. *Shakespeare.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit. *Locke.*

10. To change some one state into another designed. *Bacon. Hudibras.*

11. To become present, and no longer future. *Dryden.*

12. To become present; no longer absent. *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out. *Shakespeare.*

14. To follow as a consequence. *Shakespeare.*

15. To cease very lately from some act of state. *a Sen.*

16. **To COME about.** To come to pass; to fall out. *Shakespeare.*

17. **To COME about.** To change; to come round. *Bacon. Johnson.*

18. **To COME again.** To return. *Judges.*

19. **To COME at.** To reach; to obtain; to gain. *Locke.*

20. **To COME by.** To obtain; to gain; to acquire. *Hooker. Stillingfleet.*

21. **To COME in.** To enter. *Locke.*

22. **To COME in.** To comply; to yield.

23. **To COME in.** To become modish. *Roscommon.*

24. **To COME in.** To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition. *Atterbury.*

25. **To COME in for.** To be early enough to obtain. *Collins.*

26. **To COME in to.** To join with; to bring help. *Bacon.*

27. **To COME in to.** To comply with; to agree to. *Atterbury.*

28. **To COME near.** To approach in excellence. *Bacon. Johnson.*

29. **To COME of.** To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors. *Dryden.*

30. **To COME of.** To proceed; as effects from their causes. *Locke.*

31. **To COME off.** To deviate; to depart from a rule. *Bacon.*

32. **To COME off.** To escape. *Milton. South.*

33. **To COME off.** To end an affair. *Hudibras.*

34. **To COME off from.** To leave; to forsake. *Feim.*

35. **To COME on.** To advance; to make progress. *Bacon. Kneller.*

36. **To COME on.** To advance to combat. *Kneller.*

37. *Kneller.*

COM

37. To COME on. To thrive; to grow big. *Bacon.*
38. To COME over. To repeat an act. *Shakespeare.*
39. To COME over. To revolt. *Addison.*
40. To COME over. To rise in distillation. *Boyle.*
41. To COME out. To be made publick. *Stillingfleet.*
42. To COME out. To appear upon trial; to be discovered. *Arbutnot.*
43. To COME out with. To give a vent to. *Boyle.*
44. To COME to. To consent or yield. *Swift.*
45. To COME to. To amount to. *Kneller, Locke.*
46. To COME to himself. To recover his senses. *Temple.*
47. To COME to pass. To be effected; to fall out. *Hooker, Boyle.*
48. To COME up. To grow out of the ground. *Bacon, Temple.*
49. To COME up. To make appearance. *Bacon.*
50. To COME up. To come into use. *Woodward.*
51. To COME up to. To amount to. *Waks.*
52. To COME up to. To rise to. *Waks.*
53. To COME up with. To overtake. *Waks.*
54. To COME upon. To invade; to attack. *South.*
- COME. Be quick; make no delay. *Genesis.*
- COME. A particle of reconciliation. *Genesis.*
- Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt. *Pope.*
- To COME. In futurity; not present. *Bacon, Locke.*
- COME. *f.* [from the verb.] A sprout; a cant term. *Mortimer.*
- COMEDIAN. *f.* [from *comedy*.] 1. A player or actor of comick parts. 2. A player in general; an actors or actor. *Camden.* 3. A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*
- COMEDY. *f.* [*comedia*, Latin.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind. *Pope.*
- COMELINESS. *f.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. *Sidney, Ray, Prior.*
- COMELY. *a.* [from *become*.] 1. Graceful; decent. *South.* 2. Decent; according to propriety. *Shakespeare.*
- COMELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully. *Ascham.*
- COMER. *f.* [from *come*.] One that comes. *Bacon, Locke.*
- COMET. *f.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy star.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing. Comets, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long

COM

- train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun. *Cassini.*
- COMETARY. *?* *a.* [from *comet*.] Relating to a comet. *Cheyne.*
- COMETICK. *s.* to a comet. *Cheyne.*
- COMFIT. *f.* [from *confit*.] *Hadrian.*
- To COMFIT. *v. a.* To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*
- COMFITURE. *f.* [from *confit*.] Sweetmeat. *Dana.*
- To COMFORT. *v. a.* [*conforto*, Latin.] 1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Facet.* 2. To console; to strengthen the mind under calamity. *Job.*
- COMFORT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Support; assistance; countenance. *Barnes.* 2. Consolation; support under calamity. *Tilley.* 3. That which gives consolation or support. *Shakespeare.*
- COMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort*.] 1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort. *South.* 2. Dispensing comfort. *Dryden.*
- COMFORTABLY. *ad.* [from *comfortable*.] With comfort; without despair. *Hammond.*
- COMFORTER. *f.* [from *comfort*.] 1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes. *Shakespeare.* 2. The title of the third person of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.
- COMFORTLESS. *a.* [from *comfort*.] Without comfort. *Sidney, Swift.*
- COMFREY. *f.* [*comfrie*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*
- COMICAL. *a.* [*comicus*, Latin.] 1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting. *Addison.* 2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy. *Hayward.*
- COMICALLY. *ad.* [from *comical*.] 1. In such a manner as raises mirth. 2. In a manner befitting comedy.
- COMICALNESS. *f.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being comical.
- COMICK. *a.* [*comicus*, Latin; *comique*, Fr.] 1. Relating to comedy. *Rescousse.* 2. Raising mirth. *Shakespeare.*
- COMING. *f.* [from *To come*.] 1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton.* 2. State of being come; arrival. *Locke.*
- COMING-IN. *f.* Revenue; income. *Shak.*
- COMING. *particip. a.* [from *come*.] 1. Fond; forward; ready to come. *Shakespeare, Pope.* 2. Future; to come. *Rescousse.*
- COMITIAL. *a.* [*comitia*, Latin.] Relating to the assemblies of the people.
- COMITY. *f.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtesy; civility.
- COMMA. *f.* [*κόμμα*.] The point which notes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,]. *Pope.*

COM

COM

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.]

1. To govern; to give orders to.
Decay of Piety.
2. To order; to direct to be done.
Shakespeare.
3. To have in power.
Gay.
4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.
Milton.

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority.
South.

COMMA'ND. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority.
Waller.
2. Cogent authority; despotism.
Locke.
3. The act of commanding; order.
Taylor.

4. The power of overlooking.
Dryden.

COMMA'NDER. *f.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a chief.
Clarendon.
2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.
Moxon.

COMMA'NDERY. *f.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *f.* [*commandement*, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.
Raleigh.
2. Authority; coercive power.
Shakespeare.

3. By way of eminence; the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.
Exodus.

COMMA'NDRESS. *f.* A woman vested with supreme authority.
Hooker. Fairfax.

COMMATER'IAL. *a.* [from *con* and *mater-ia*, Latin.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.
Bacon.

COMMATERIA'LITY. *f.* Resemblance to something in its matter.

CO'MELINE. *f.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant.

COMME'MORABLE. *a.* [from *commemorate*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some publick act.
Fiddes.

COMMEMORA'TION. *f.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration.
Taylor.

COMME'MORATIVE. *a.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.
Asterbury.

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.
Rogers.
2. To take a new character.
Pope.

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as, to commence a suit.

COMME'NCEMENT. *f.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date,
Woodward.

To COMMEND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice; to recommend.
Krolles.
2. To deliver up with confidence.
Luke.
3. To mention with approbation.
Cowley.
4. To recommend to remembrance.
Shakef.

COMMEND. *f.* Commendation.
Shakespeare.

COMME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *commend*.] Laudable; worthy of praise.
Bacon.

COMME'NDABLY. *ad.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.
Carew.

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin.]

Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.
Coewel. Clarendon.

COMME'NDATARY. *f.* [from *commendam*.] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION. *f.* [from *commend*.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.
Bacon.
2. Praise; declaration of esteem.
Dryden.
3. Message of love.
Shakespeare.

COMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from *commend*.]

Favourably representative; containing praise.
Pope.

COMME'NDER. *f.* [from *commend*.] Praiser.
Wotton.

COMMENSA'LITY. *f.* [from *commensalis*, Latin.] Fellowship of table.
Brown.

COMMENSURAB'ILITY. *f.* [from *commensurable*.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another.
Brown.

COMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *f.* [from *commensurable*.] Commensurability; proportion.
Hale.

To COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.
Brown.

COMME'NSURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.
Government of the Tongue.
2. Equal; proportionable to each other.
Glanville. Bentley.

COMME'NSURATELY. *ad.* [from *commensurate*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.
Holder.

COMMENSURA'TION. *f.* [from *commensurate*.] Reduction of some things to some common measure.
Bacon. South.

To CO'MMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Latin.]

To annotate; to write notes; to expound.
Herbert.

CO'MMENT. *f.* Annotations on an author; notes; exposition.
Hammond.

CO'MMEN.

COM

COMMENTARY. *f.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]

1. An exposition; annotation; remark.

King Charles.

2. Narrative in familiar manner.

Addison.

COMMENTA'TOR. *f.* [from *comment.*] Expositor; annotator.

Dryden.

COMME'NTER. *f.* [from *comment.*] An explainer; an annotator.

Donne.

COMMENTI'TIOUS. *f.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; imaginary.

Glanville.

CO'MMERCE. *f.* [*commercium*, Lat.] Exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick.

Hooker, Tillotson.

TO COMMERCE. *v. n.* To hold intercourse.

Milton.

COMME'RCIAL. *a.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

CO'MMERE. *f.* A common mother.

Shakespeare.

TO CO'MMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. *f.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a people from one country to another.

Woodward.

COMMINA'TION. *f.* [*comminatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment.

Decay of Piety.

2. The recital of God's threatenings on slated days.

COMMI'NATORY. *a.* [from *commination.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

TO COMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.]

- To mix into one mass; to mix; to blend.

Shakespeare.

TO COMMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing.

Bacon.

COMMI'NUIBLE. *a.* [from *comminute.*] Frangible; reducible to powder.

Brown.

TO COMMINU'TE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.]

- To grind; to pulverise.

Bacon.

COMMINU'TION. *f.* [from *comminute.*] The act of grinding into small parts; pulverisation.

Bentley.

COMMI'SERABLE. *a.* [from *commiserate.*] Worthy of compassion; pitiable.

Bacon.

TO COMMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *misereor*, Lat.] To pity; to compassionate.

Denham.

COMMISERA'TION. *f.* [from *commiserate.*] Pity; compassion; tenderness.

Hooker, Spratt.

COMMISSARY. *f.* [*commissarius*, low Lat.]

1. An officer made occasionally; a delegate; a deputy.

2. Such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese, far distant from the chief city.

Cowel.

3. An officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procurement of provision.

Prior.

COMMISSARISHIP. *f.* The office of a commissary.

Ayliffe.

COM

COMMISSION. *f.* [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held.

Cowel, Shakespeare.

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Kneller, Pope.

4. Charge; mandate; office.

Milton.

5. Act of committing a crime. Sins of commission are distinguished from sins of omission.

South.

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers; as, the broad seal was put into commission.

8. The order by which a factor trades for another person.

TO COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* To empower; to appoint.

Dryden.

TO COMMI'SSIONATE. *v. a.* To empower.

Decay of Piety.

COMMI'SSIONER. *f.* One included in a warrant of authority.

Clarendon.

COMMI'SSURE. *f.* [*commissura*, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

Watson.

TO COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To entrust; to give in trust.

Shakespeare.

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

Dryden.

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Clarendon.

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault.

Clarendon.

COMMITMENT. *f.* [from *commit.*]

1. Act of sending to prison.

Clarendon.

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE. *f.* [from *commit.*] Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

Cowel, Clarendon, Walton.

COMMITTER. *f.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits.

South.

COMMITTIBLE. *ad.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed.

Brown.

TO COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend.

Newton.

COMMI'XION. *f.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation.

Shakespeare.

COMMI'XTION. *f.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation.

Brown.

COMMI'XTURE. *f.* [from *commix.*]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

Bacon.

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; compound.

Bacon, Watson.

COMMO'DE. *f.* [French.] The head-dress of women.

Glanville.

COMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*commodus*, Latin.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate.

Raleigh.

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

Raleigh.

COMMO-

COM

COMMO'DIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *commodious*.]

1. Conveniently. *Cowley.*
2. Without distress. *Milton.*
3. Suitably to a certain purpose. *Hooker.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, *f.* [from *commodious*.]

Convenience; advantage. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY, *f.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker.*
2. Convenience of time or place. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. Wares; merchandise. *Locke.*

COMMODO'RE, *f.* [corrupted from the Spanish *comendador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

CO'MMON, *f.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one. *Hale.*

2. Having no possessor or owner. *Locke.*
3. Vulgar; mean; easy to be had; not scarce. *Darwin.*

4. Publick; general. *Walton. Addison.*
5. Mean; without birth or descent. *Waller.*

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary. *Eccles. Clarendon.*

7. Prostitute. *Spektator.*

3. Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as, *aspersor*, I despise, or *am despised*; and such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens*.

CO'MMON, *f.* An open ground equally used by many persons. *South.*

CO'MMON, *ad.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily. *Shakespeare.*

In CO'MMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.*
2. Equally with another; indiscriminately. *Arbutnot.*

To CO'MMON, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

CO'MMON LAW. Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws; distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

CO'MMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster-hall; but anciently moveable. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm. *Cowel.*

CO'MMONABLE, *a.* [from *common*.] What is held in common. *Bacon.*

CO'MMONAGE, *f.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on a common.

CO'MMONALTY, *f.* [*communauté*, Fr.]

1. The common people. *Milton.*
2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

CO'MMONER, *f.* [from *common*.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank. *Addison.*

COM

2. A man not noble. *Prior.*

3. A member of the House of Commons.

4. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford.

6. A prostitute. *Shakespeare.*

COMMONITION, *f.* [*commonitio*, Latin.] Advice; warning.

CO'MMONLY, *ad.* [from *common*.] Frequently; usually. *Temple.*

CO'MMONNESS, *f.* [from *common*.]

1. Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency. *Swift.*

To CO'MMONPLACE, *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Falton.*

CO'MMONPLACE BOOK, *f.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Taiter.*

CO'MMONS, *f.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people. *Dryden.*
2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet. *Swift.*

COMMONWEAL, *f.* [from *common*]

COMMONWEALTH, *f.* and *weal*, or *wealth*.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life. *Hooker. Davies. Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people. *Shakespeare.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic. *Ben. Johnson. Temple.*

CO'MMORANCE, *f.* [from *commorant*.]

CO'MMORANCY, *f.* Dwelling; habitation; residence. *Hale.*

COMMO'RANT, *a.* [*commorans*, Latin.] Resident; dwelling. *Ayliffe.*

COMMO'TION, *f.* [*commotio*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion. *Luke. Broom.*

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; agitation. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness. *Woodward.*

COMMO'TIONER, *f.* [from *commotion*.] A disturber of the peace. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE, *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] To disturb; to unsettle. *Thomson.*

To CO'MMUNE, *v. n.* [*communico*, Latin.] To converse; to impart sentiments mutually. *Spenser. Locke.*

COMMUNICABILITY, *f.* [from *communicabile*.] The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, *a.* [from *communicate*.]

1. That which may become the common possession of more than one. *Hooker.*

2. That which may be imparted, or recounted. *Milton.*

COM-

COMMUNICANT. *f.* [from *communicate.*] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

To COMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power. *Bacon. Taylor.*
2. To reveal; to impart knowledge. *Clarendon.*

To COMMUNICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament. *Taylor.*
2. To have something in common with another; as, *the houses communicate.* *Arbutnot.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *f.* [from *communicate.*]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge. *Holder.*
2. Common boundary or inlet. *Arbutnot.*
3. Interchange of knowledge. *Swift.*
4. Conference; conversation. *Samuel.*

COMMUNICATIVE. *a.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not selfish. *Evelyn.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS. *f.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative. *Norris.*

COMMUNION. *f.* [*communio*, Latin.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession. *Raleigh. Fiddes.*
2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Clarendon.*
3. A common or publick act. *Raleigh.*
4. Union in the common worship of any church. *Stillingfleet.*

COMMUNITY. *f.* [*communitas*, Latin.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politic. *Hammond.*
2. Common possession. *Locke.*

COMMUTABILITY. *f.* [from *commutable.*]

The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. *a.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTA'TION. *f.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration. *South.*
2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. *Ray.*
3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment. *Brown.*

COMMUTATIVE. *a.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another. *L'Estrange.*

To COMMUTE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption. *South.*

Vol. I,

COMMUTUAL. *a.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. *Pope.*

COMPACT. *f.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. *South.*

To COMPACT. *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmness; to consolidate. *Recommon.*
2. To make out of something. *Shakesp.*
3. To league with. *Shakesp.*
4. To join together; to bring into a system. *Hooker.*

COMPACT. *a.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense. *Newton. Bentley.*
2. Brief; as, *a compact discourse.*

COMPACTEDNESS. *f.* [from *compact.*] Firmness; density. *Digby.*

COMPACTLY. *ad.* [from *compact.*]

1. Closely; densely.
2. With neat joining.

COMPACTNESS. *f.* [from *compact.*] Firmness; closeness. *Woodward.*

COMPACTURE. *f.* [from *compact.*] Structure; compagination. *Spenser.*

COMPAGES. *f.* [Lat.] A system of many parts united. *Ray.*

COMPAGINATION. *f.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; structure. *Brown.*

COMPANABLENESS. *f.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion. *Sidney.*

COMPANION. *f.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converses. *Prior.*
2. A partner; an associate. *Philippians.*
3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Raleigh.*

COMPANIONABLE. *a.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowship; social. *Clarendon.*

COMPANIONABLY. *ad.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *f.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train. *Shakespeare.*
2. Fellowship; association. *Shakespeare.*

COMPANY. *f.* [*compagnie*, Fr.]

1. Persons assembled together. *Shakespeare.*
2. An assembly of pleasure. *Bacon.*
3. Persons considered as capable of conversation. *Temple.*
4. Conversation; fellowship. *Sidney. Guardian.*
5. A number of persons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.*
6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.
7. A body corporate; a corporation. *Arbutnot.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot. *Kneller.*

9. To bear COMPANY. } To associate
To keep COMPANY. } with; to be a
companion to. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

COM

10. To keep COMPANY. To frequent houses of entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
 To COMPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To accompany; to be associated with. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
 To COMPANY. *v. n.* To associate one's self with. *Corinthians.*
 COMPARABLE. *a.* [from *to compare.*]
 Worthy to be compared; of equal regard. *Knolles.*
 COMPARABLY. *ad.* [from *comparable.*]
 In a manner worthy to be compared. *Wotton.*
 COMPARES. *f.* [from *compara.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.
 COMPARATIVE. *a.* [comparativus, Lat.]
 1. Estimated by comparison; not absolute. *Bacon. Bentley.*
 2. Having the power of comparing. *Glanville.*
 3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the stronger.*
 COMPATIVELY. *ad.* [from *comparative.*] In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison. *Rogers.*
 To COMPARE. *v. a.* [comparo, Lat.]
 1. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness. *Tillotson.*
 2. To get; to procure; to obtain. *Spenser.*
 COMPARE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Comparative estimate; comparison. *Suckling.*
 2. Simile; similitude. *Shakespeare.*
 COMPARISON. *f.* [comparaison, Fr.]
 1. The act of comparing. *Grew.*
 2. The state of being compared. *Locke.*
 3. A comparative estimate. *Tillotson.*
 4. A simile in writing or speaking. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, *strong, stronger, strongest.*
 To COMPART. *v. a.* [compartir, Fr.] To divide. *Wotton.*
 COMPARTIMENT. *f.* [compartiment, Fr.]
 A division of a picture, or design. *Pope.*
 COMPARITION. *f.* [from *compart.*]
 1. The act of comparing or dividing.
 2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part. *Wotton.*
 COMPARTMENT. *f.* [compartiment, Fr.]
 Division. *Peacham.*
 To COMPASS. *v. a.* [compasser, French.]
 1. To encircle; to environ; to surround. *Job.*
 2. To walk round any thing. *Dryden.*
 3. To beleague; to besiege. *Luke.*
 4. To grasp; to inclose in the arms,

COM

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Hooker. Clarendon. Pope.*
 6. To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compass the death of the king.*
 COMPASS. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Circle; round. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Extent; reach; grasp. *South.*
 3. Space; room; limits. *Atterbury.*
 4. Enclosure; circumference. *Milton.*
 5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance.
 6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits. *Darwin.*
 7. The power of the voice to express the notes of music. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 8. The instrument with which circles are drawn. *Donne.*
 9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer. *King Charles. Rowe.*
 COMPASSION. *f.* [compassion, Fr.] Pity; commiseration; painful sympathy. *Hebrew.*
 To COMPASSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To pity. *Shakespeare.*
 COMPASSIONATE. *a.* [from *compassion.*]
 Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. *South.*
 To COMPASSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate. *Raleigh.*
 COMPASSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *compassionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*
 COMPATERNITY. *f.* [con and paternitas, Lat.] Gossipred, or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Dove.*
 COMPATIBILITY. *f.* [from *compatible.*]
 Consistency; the power of co-existing with something else.
 COMPATIBLE. *a.*
 1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with. *Hale.*
 2. Consistent; agreeable. *Brown.*
 COMPATIBLENESS. *f.* [from *compatible.*]
 Consistency.
 COMPATIBLY. *ad.* [from *compatible.*]
 Fitly; suitably.
 COMPATIENT. *a.* [from *con* and *pati*, Lat.] Suffering together.
 COMPATRIOT. *f.* One of the same country.
 COMPEER. *f.* [compar, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague. *Philips.*
 To COMPEER. *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate. *Shakespeare.*
 To COMPEL. *v. a.* [compello, Lat.]
 1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain. *Clarendon.*
 2. To take by force or violence. *Shakespeare.*
 COMPELLABLE. *a.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced.
 COMPELLATION. *f.* [from *compello*, Lat.]
 The stile of address. *Dryden. Cowley.*

COMPE'LLER. *f.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND. *f.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome. *Watts.*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *a.* [*compendarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted.

COMPENDIO'SITY. *f.* [from *compendious.*] Shortness.

COMPE'NDIOUS. *a.* [from *compendium.*] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive. *Woodward.*

COMPE'NDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; summarily. *Hooker.*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *compendious.*] Shortness; brevity. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; breviate. *Watts.*

COMPE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *compensate.*] That which may be recompensed.

To COMPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] To recompense; to counterbalance; to countervail. *Bacon. Prior.*

COMPENSA'TION. *f.* [from *compensate.*] Recompence; something equivalent. *Dryden.*

COMPE'NSATIVE. *a.* [from *compensate.*] That which compensates.

To COMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Latin.] To compensate; to counterbalance; to recompense. *Bacon.*

To COMPERE'NDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION. *f.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay.

COMPETENCE. *f.* [from *competent.*]

COMPETENCY. *f.* [from *competent.*]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. A fortune equal to the necessities of life. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

3. The power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT. *a.* [*competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. *Darvies.*

2. Without defect or superfluity. *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate. *Atterbury.*

4. Qualified; fit. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with. *Locke.*

COMPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *competent.*]

1. Reasonably; moderately. *Wotton.*

2. Adequately; properly. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NIBLE. *a.* [*competo*, Lat.] Suitable to; consistent with. *Hammond. Glanville.*

COMPE'NIBLENESS. *f.* [from *competible.*] Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION. *f.* [*con* and *petitio*, Lat.]

1. Rivalry; contest. *Rogers.*

2. Claim of more than one to one thing. *Bacon.*

COMPE'TITOR. *f.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. A rival. *Rogers.*

2. An opponent. *Shakespeare.*

COMPILA'TION. *f.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a coacervation. *Woodward.*

To COMPI'LE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors.

2. To write; to compose. *Temple.*

3. To contain; to comprise. *Spenser.*

COMPI'LEMENT. *f.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of heaping up. *Wotton.*

COMPI'LER. *f.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors. *Swift.*

COMPLA'GENCE. *f.* [*complacentia*, low Latin.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. *Milton. South.*

2. The cause of pleasure; joy. *Milton.*

3. Civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLA'CENT. *a.* [*complacens*, Latin.]

Civil; affable; soft.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with sorrow; to lament. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To inform against. *Shakespeare.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*

COMPLA'INANT. *f.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a suit against another. *Collier.*

COMPLA'INER. *f.* One who complains; a lamenter. *Government of the Tongue.*

COMPLA'INT. *f.* [*complainte*, Fr.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries. *Job.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a disease. *Arbutnot.*

4. Remonstrance against. *Shakespeare.*

COMPLAISA'NCE. *f.* [*complaisance*, Fr.]

Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation. *Dryden. Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT. *a.* [*complaisant*, Fr.]

Civil; desirous to please. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *complaisant.*] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTNESS. *f.* [from *complaisant.*] Civility.

To COMPLA'NATE. *v. a.* [from *planus*, Latin.] To level;

to reduce to a flat surface. *Denham.*

COMPLEMENT. *f.* [*complementum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion. *Hooker.*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity. *Prior.*

3. Adscitious circumstances; appendages. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*

COMPLE'TE. *a.* [*completus*, Lat.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects. *Colossians. Swift.*

2. Finished; ended; concluded. *Prior.*

TO COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To perfect; to finish. *Walton.*

COMPLE'TELY. *ad.* [from *complete*.] Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore, Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT. *f.* [completion, *Fr.*]

The act of completing. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *f.* [from *complete*.] Perfection. *King Charles.*

COMPLE'TION. *f.* [from *complete*.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling. *South.*

2. Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope.*

CO'MPLEX. *a.* [complexus, *Lat.*] Composite; of many parts; not simple. *Locke.*

CO'MPLEX. *f.* Complication; collection. *South.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS. *f.* [from *complex*.]

Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION. *f.* [complexio, *Lat.*]

1. Involution of one thing in another. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*

3. The temperature of the body. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'XIONAL. *a.* [from *complexion*.]

Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Fiddes.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY. *ad.* [from *complexion*.] By complexion. *Brown.*

COMPLE'XLY. *ad.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLE'XNESS. *f.* [from *complex*.] The state of being complex.

COMPLE'XURE. *f.* [from *complex*.] The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE. *f.* [from *comply*.]

1. The act of yielding; accord; submission. *Rogers.*

2. A disposition to yield to others. *Clar.*

COMPLI'ANT. *a.* [from *comply*.]

1. Yielding; bending. *Milton.*

2. Civil; complaisant.

TO COM'PLICATE. *v. a.* [complico, *Lat.*]

1. To entangle one with another; to join. *Tillotson.*

2. To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral. *Locke.*

CO'MPLICATE. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICATENESS. *f.* [from *complicate*.]

The state of being complicated; intricacy. *Hale.*

COMPLICA'TION. *f.* [from *complicate*.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICE. *f.* [*Fr.* from *complex*, *Latin*.]

One who is united with others in an

design; a confederate. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *f.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper. *Johnson.*

CO'MPLIMENT. *f.* [compliment, *Fr.*]

An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. *Sidney, Rogers.*

TO COMPLIME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To soothe with expressions of respect; to flatter. *Prior.*

COMPLIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *compliment*.]

Expressive of respect or civility. *Watson.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *complimental*.]

In the nature of a compliment; civilly. *Brown.*

COMPLIME'NTER. *f.* [from *compliment*.]

One given to compliments; a flatterer.

CO'MPLINE. *f.* [complaine, *Fr.* *complains*, low *Lat.*]

The last act of worship at night. *Hubbard.*

TO COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [comprolo, *Latin*.]

To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T. *f.* [*French*.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot. *Hubbard.*

TO COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To form a plot; to conspire. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER. *f.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden.*

TO COMPLY'. *v. n.* [complier.] To yield to; to be obsequious to. *Tillotson.*

COMPO'NENT. *a.* [componens, *Lat.*] That which constitutes the compound body. *Newton.*

TO COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [comporter, *Fr.*] To agree; to suit. *Dunn.*

TO COMPO'RT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. *David.*

COMPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct. *Taylor.*

COMPO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *comport*.] Consistent. *Watson.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour. *Speiser.*

COMPO'RTMENT. *f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour. *Addison.*

TO COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [composer, *Fr.*]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together. *Spratt.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method. *Dryden.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a discourse or sentence. *Hosier.*

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole. *Milton, Wain.*

6. To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business. *Duppe.*

8. To adjust; to settle; as, to compose a difference.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters.

10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPO'SED. *participle a.* Calm; serious; even; sedate.

COMPO'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *composed*.] Calmly; seriously.

COMPO'SEDNESS. *f.* Sedateness; calmness.

COMPO'SER. *f.* [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

2. He that adapts the musick to words.

COMPO'SITE. *a.* [*compositus*, Latin.] The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders; so named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders: it is also called the Roman and Italic order.

COMPOSITION. *f.* [*compositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts.

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis.

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction.

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

6. Written work.

7. Adjustment; regulation.

8. Compact; agreement.

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part.

10. Consistency; congruity.

11. [In grammar.] The joining two words together.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.

COMPO'SITIVE. *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding.

COMPO'SITOR. *f.* [from *compose*.] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COM'POST. *f.* [French; *compositum*, Latin.] Manure.

To COM'POST. *v. a.* To manure.

COMPO'STURE. *f.* [from *compost*.] Soil; manure.

COMPO'SURE. *f.* [from *compose*.]

1. The act of composing or inditing.

2. Arrangement; combination; order.

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.

4. Frame; make.

5. Relative adjustment.

6. Composition; framed discourse.

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

COMPOTA'TION. *f.* [*compotatio*, Latin.]

The act of drinking together.

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine.

4. To form one word from two or more words.

5. To compose by being united.

6. To adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims.

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part.

To COMPO'UND. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement by abating something.

2. To bargain in the lump.

3. To come to terms.

4. To determine.

COMPOUND. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not single.

2. Composed of two or more words.

COMPOUND. *f.* The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPO'UNDABLE. *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *f.* [from *to compound*.]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPRE'ND. *v. t.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To comprise; to include.

2. To contain in the mind; to conceive.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *comprehensibilis*, Fr.]

Intelligible; conceivable.

COMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *comprehensibilis*.]

With great power of signification or understanding.

COMPREHE'NSION. *f.* [*comprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

2. Summary; epitome; compendium.

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *comprehendo*.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand.

2. Having the quality of comprising much.

COM

CON

COMPREHENSIVELY. *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *comprehensus*.] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

To COMPRESS. *v. a.* [from *compressus*, Latin.]
1. To force into a narrower compass.
2. To embrace.

COMPRESS. *f.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags.

COMPRESSIBILITY. *f.* [from *compressibile*.] The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSIBLE. *a.* [from *compress*.] Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *compressibile*.] Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRESSION. *f.* [from *compressio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSION. *f.* [from *compress*.] The act or force of the body pressing against another.

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [from *comprimere*, Latin.] To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRISE. *v. a.* [from *compris*, Fr.] To contain; to include.

COMPROBATION. *f.* [from *comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; attestation.

COMPROMISE. *f.* [from *compromissum*, Latin.]
1. A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators.

COMPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions.
2. To accord; to agree.

COMPROMISSORIAL. *a.* [from *compromissus*.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL. *f.* [from *con* and *provincia*.] Belonging to the same province.

COMPT. *f.* [from *compte*, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning.

To COMPT. *v. a.* [from *compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use *To Count*.

COMPTIBLE. *a.* Accountable; ready to give account.

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* To controll; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTRO'LLER. *f.* [from *comptroll*.] Director; supervisor.

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *f.* [from *comptroller*.] Superintendence.

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *ad.* By constraint.

COMPU'LSATORY. *a.* [from *compulsor*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling.

COMPU'LSION. *f.* [from *compulsio*, Latin.]
1. The act of compelling to something; force.

COMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *compulsor*, Fr.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

COMPU'LSIVELY. *ad.* [from *compulsor*.] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *f.* [from *compulsor*.] Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *ad.* [from *compulsor*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by violence.

COMPU'LSORY. *a.* [from *compulsor*, French.] Having the power of compelling.

COMPU'NCTION. *f.* [from *compunctio*, Fr.]
1. The power of pricking; stimulation.

COMPU'NCTION. *f.* [from *compunctio*.] Repentance; contrition.

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *a.* [from *compunctio*.] Repentant; tender.

COMPU'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *compunctio*.] Causing remorse.

COMPURGA'TION. *f.* [from *compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

COMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered.

COMPUTA'TION. *f.* [from *compute*.]
1. The act of reckoning; calculation.
2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *computo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to count.

COMPU'TE. *f.* [from *computus*, Latin.] Computation; calculation.

COMPU'TER. *f.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant.

COMPUTIST. *f.* [from *computiste*, French.] Calculator; one skilled in computation.

CO'MRADE. *f.* [from *camerade*, French.]
1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union; as *concourse*, a running together.

CON. One who is on the negative side of a question.
To CON. *v. a.* [from *connan*, Saxon.]
1. To know.
2. To study.
3. To copy thanks. To thank.

CON

CON

TO CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Greav.*

TO CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [*catena*, Latin.] To link together.

CONCATENA'TION. *f.* [*concatenate*.] A series of links. *South.*

CONCAVA'TION. *f.* [*concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Hollow; opposed to convex. *Burnet.*

CONCA'VENS. *f.* [*concave*.] Hollowness. *DiE.*

CONCA'VITY. *f.* [*concave*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body. *Woodward.*

CONCA'VO-CONCAVE. *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCA'VO-CONVEX. *a.* [*concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way and convex the other. *Newton.*

CONCA'VOUS. *a.* [*concavus*, Latin.] Concave.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *ad.* [*concavous*.] With hollowness. *Brown.*

TO CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge.

CONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [*conceal*.] Capable of being concealed. *Broome.*

CONCEA'LEDNESS. *f.* [*conceal*.] Privacy; obscurity. *Brown.*

CONCE'ALER. *f.* [*conceal*.] He that conceals any thing. *DiE.*

CONCE'ALMENT. *f.* [*conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy. *Glanville.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy. *Addison.*

3. Hiding place; retreat. *Rogers.*

TO CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*

CONCE'IT. *f.* [*concept*, French.]

1. Conception; thought; idea. *Sidney.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Wisdom.*

3. Fancy; fantastical notion. *Shakespeare.*

4. Opinion in a neutral sense. *Locke.*

5. A pleasant fancy. *Shakespeare.*

6. Sentiment. *Pope.*

7. Fondness; favourable opinion. *Bentley.*

8. Out of CONCEIT *with.* No longer fond of. *Tilloison.*

TO CONCE'IT. *v. a.* To imagine; to believe. *South.*

CONCE'ITED. *participle a.* [*conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy. *Knolles.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative. *Felton.*

CONCE'ITEDLY. *ad.* [*conceited*.] Fancifully; whimsically. *Donne.*

CONCE'ITEDNESS. *f.* [*conceited*.] Pride; fondness of himself. *Collier.*

CONCE'ITLESS. *a.* [*conceit*.] Strippid; without thought. *Shakespeare.*

CONCE'IVABLE. *a.* [*conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined or thought. *Willms.*

2. That may be understood or believed. *Atterbury.*

CONCE'IVABLENESS. *f.* [*conceiveable*.] The quality of being conceivable.

CONCE'IVABLY. *ad.* [*conceiveable*.] In a conceivable manner.

TO CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, French.]

1. To admit into the womb. *Psalms.*

2. To form in the mind. *Jeremiah.*

3. To comprehend; to understand. *Shakespeare.*

4. To think; to be of opinion. *Swift.*

TO CONCE'IVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of. *Watts.*

2. To become pregnant. *Gengia.*

CONCE'IVER. *f.* [*conceive*.] One that understands or apprehends. *Brown.*

CONCE'NT. *f.* [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.*

2. Consistency. *Atterbury.*

TO CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, French.] To drive into a narrow compass. *Arbutnot.*

CONCENTRA'TION. *f.* [*concentrate*.]

Collection into a narrower space round the centre. *Peasbarn.*

TO CONCE'NTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.]

To tend to one common centre. *Hale.*

TO CONCE'NTRE. *v. a.* To emit toward one centre. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCE'NTRICAL. *a.* [*concentricus*, Lat.]

CONCE'NTRICK. *a.* Having one common centre. *Donne. Bentley.*

CONCE'PTACLE. *f.* [*conceptaculum*, Latin.]

That in which any thing is contained; a vessel. *Woodward.*

CONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*concupia*, *conceptum*, Latin.]

Intelligible; capable to be understood. *Hale.*

CONCE'PTION. *f.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton.*

2. The state of being conceived. *Shakespeare.*

3. Notion; idea. *South.*

4. Sentiment; purpose. *Shakespeare.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge. *Davies.*

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought. *Dryden.*

CONCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

CONCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive. *Brown.*

TO CONCE'RN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, French.]

1. To relate to; to belong to. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion. *Shakespeare. Rogers.*

3. To

CON

CON

3. To interest; to engage by interest. *Boyle.*
 4. To disturb; to make uneasy. *Derbam.*
CONCE/RN. *f.* [from *concern*.]
 1. Business; affair. *Rogers.*
 2. Interest; engagement. *Burnet.*
 3. Importance; moment. *Roscommon.*
 4. Passion; affection; regard. *Addison.*
CONCE/RNING. *prep.* Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon. Tillotson.*
CONCE/RNMENT. *f.* [from *concern*.]
 1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; business; interest. *Tillotson.*
 2. Relation; influence. *Denham.*
 3. Intercourse; business. *Locke.*
 4. Importance; moment. *Boyle.*
 5. Interposition; regard; meddling. *Clarendon.*
 6. Passion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*
To CONCE/RT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, French.]
 1. To settle any thing in private.
 2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust. *Rowe.*
CO/NCERT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Communication of designs. *Swift.*
 2. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.
CONCER/TATION. *f.* [*concertatio*, Latin.]
 Strife; contention.
CONCE/RTATIVE. *a.* [*concertativus*, Lat.]
 Contentious. *DiE.*
CONCE/SSION. *f.* [*concessio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of granting or yielding. *Hale.*
 2. A grant; the thing yielded. *King Charles.*
CONCE/SSIONARY. *a.* Given by indulgence.
CONCE/SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *concession*.] By way of concession. *Brown.*
CONCH. *f.* [*concha*, Latin.] A shell; a sea-shell. *Dryden.*
CON/CHOID. *f.* The name of a curve.
To CONCI/LIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Latin.] To gain. *Brown.*
CONCILIA/TION. *f.* [from *conciliate*.] The act of gaining or reconciling.
CONCILIA/TOR. *f.* [from *conciliate*.] One that makes peace between others.
CONCI/LIATORY. *a.* [from *conciliate*.] Relating to reconciliation. *DiE.*
CONCI/NNITY. *f.* [from *concinntas*, Lat.] Decency; fitness.
CONCI/NNOUS. *a.* [*concinus*, Latin.] Becoming; pleasant.
CONCI/SE. *a.* [*concisus*, Lat.] Brief; short. *Ben. Johnson.*
CONCI/SELY. *ad.* [from *concise*.] Briefly; shortly. *Broome.*
CONCI/SENESS. *f.* [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness. *Dryden.*
CONCI/SION. *f.* [*concisum*, Lat.] Cutting off; excision.

- CONCITA/TION.** *f.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] The act of stirring up. *Brown.*
CONCLAMA/TION. *f.* An outcry. *DiE.*
CO/NCLAVE. *f.* [*conclave*, Latin.]
 1. A private apartment.
 2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals. *Shakespeare. South.*
 3. A close assembly. *Garth.*
To CONCLU/DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Latin.]
 1. To shut. *Hooker.*
 2. To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotson.*
 3. To decide; to determine. *Addison.*
 4. To end; to finish. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 5. To oblige, as by the final determination. *Hale. Atterbury.*
To CONCLU/DE. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to determine. *Davies. Boyle.*
 2. To settle opinion. *Atterbury.*
 3. Finally to determine. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To end. *Dryden.*
CONCLU/DENCY. *f.* [from *concludent*.] Consequence; regular proof. *Hale.*
CONCLU/DENT. *a.* [from *conclude*.] Decisive. *Hale.*
CONCLU/SIBLE. *a.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable. *Hammond.*
CONCLU/SION. *f.* [from *conclude*.]
 1. Determination; final decision. *Hooker.*
 2. Collection from propositions premised; consequence. *Davies. Tillotson.*
 3. The close. *Eccles.*
 4. The event of experiments. *Shaksp.*
 5. The end; the upshot. *Shaksp.*
 6. Silence; confinement of the thought. *Shakespeare.*
CONCLU/SIVE. *a.* [from *conclude*.]
 1. Decisive; giving the last determination. *Bramhall. Rogers.*
 2. Regularly consequential. *Locke.*
CONCLU/SIVELY. *ad.* [from *conclusiva*.] Decisively. *Bacon.*
CONCLU/SIVENESS. *f.* [from *conclusiva*.] Power of determining the opinion. *Hale.*
To CONCOA/GULATE. *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*
CONCOAGULA/TION. *f.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.
To CONCO/CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Latin.]
 1. To digest by the stomach. *Hayward.*
 2. To purify by heat. *Thomson.*
CONCO/CTION. *f.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat. *Dome.*
CONCO/LOUR. *a.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour. *Brooks.*
CONCO/MITANCE. *f.* [from *concomitor*.]
CONCO/MITANCY. *f.* [Lat.] Substance together with another thing. *Brown. Glanville.*
CONCO/

CONCO'MITANT. *a.* [*concomitans*, Latin.]
Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*

CONCO'MITANT. *f.* Companion; person connected. *South.*

CONCO'MITANTLY. *ad.* [*from concomitant.*] In company with others.

To CONCO'MITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be connected with any thing. *Harvey.*

CONCORD. *f.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; peace; union. *Shakespeare.*

2. A compact. *Davies.*

3. Harmony; consent of sounds. *Shakespeare.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another. *Locke.*

CONCO'RDANCE. *f.* [*concordantia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement. *Swift.*

2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. *Swift.*

CONCO'RDANT. *a.* [*concordans*, Latin.] Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown.*

CONCO'RDATE. *f.* [*concordat*, Fr.] A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL. *a.* [*from concorporo*, Lat.] Of the same body. *DiB.*

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *corpus*, Lat.] To unite into one mass or substance. *Taylor.*

CONCORPORA'TION. *f.* [*from concorporate.*] Union in one mass. *DiB.*

CONCOURSE. [*concurfus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. The persons assembled. *Dryden.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies. *Newton.*

CONCREMA'TION. *f.* [*from concremo*, Lat.] The act of burning together. *DiB.*

CONCREMENT. *f.* [*from concreresco*, Lat.] The mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRE'SCENCE. *f.* [*from concreresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. n.* [*concreresco*, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass. *Newton.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRETE. *a.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Formed by concretion. *Burnet.*

2. [In logick.] Not abstracted; applied to a subject. *Hooker.*

CONCRETE. *f.* A mass formed by concretion. *Bentley.*

CONCRE'TELY. *ad.* [*from concrete.*] In a manner including the subject with the predicate. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *f.* [*from concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *DiB.*

CONCRE'TION. *f.* [*from concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

Vol. I.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles. *Bacon.*

CONCRETIVE. *a.* [*from concret.*] Coagulative. *Brown.*

CONCRETURE. *f.* A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *f.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married. *Brown.*

CONCUBINE. *f.* [*concubina*, Latin.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. *Bacon.*

To CONCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION. *f.* [*conculeatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE. *f.* [*concupiscentia*, Lat.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish. *Bentley.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *a.* [*concupiscens*, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*

CONCU'PISCENTIAL. *a.* [*from concupiscent.*] Relating to concupiscence.

CONCU'PISCIBLE. *a.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire. *South.*

To CONCU'R. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action. *Swift.*

3. To be united with; to be conjoined. *Tillotson.*

4. To contribute to one common event. *Collier.*

CONCU'RRENCE. } *f.* [*from concurr.*]

CONCU'RRENCY. } 1. Union; association; conjunction. *Clarendon.*

2. Combination of many agents or circumstances. *Craford.*

3. Assistance; help. *Rogers.*

4. Joint right; common claim. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT. *a.* [*from concurr.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency. *Hale.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT. *f.* That which concurs. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION. *f.* [*concussio*, Lat.] The act of shaking; tremefaction. *Bacon.*

CONCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment. *Fiddes.*

2. To censure; to blame; contrary to approve. *Locke.*

3. To fine. *Chronicles.*

CONDE'MNABLE. *a.* [*from condemn.*] Blameable; culpable. *Brown.*

CONDEMNATION. *f.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment. *Romans.*

CONDE'MNATORY. *a.* [*from condemn.*] Passing a sentence of condemnation.

Government of the Tongue.

CON-

CONDE'MNER. *f.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer. *Taylor.*

CONDE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *condensate.*] That which is capable of condensation. *Digby.*

TO CONDE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] To make thicker.

TO CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *a.* [*condensatus*, Latin.] Made thick; compressed into less space. *Peacbam.*

CONDENSA'TION. *f.* [from *condensate.*] The act of thickening any body. Opposite to rarefaction. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

TO CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, close and weighy. *Woodward.*

TO CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighy. *Newton.*

CONDE'NSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense. *Bentley.*

CONDE'NSER. *f.* A vessel, wherein to crowd the air. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY. *f.* [from *condense.*] The state of being condensed.

CON'DERS. *f.* [*conduire*, French.] Such as stand upon high places near the sea-coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal of herrings passeth. *Cowel.*

TO CONDESCEND. *v. n.* [*condescendre*, French.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require. *Tillotson.*

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield. *Milton.*

CONDESCENDENCE. *f.* [*condescendence*, French.] Voluntary submission.

CONDESCENDINGLY. *ad.* [from *condescending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

CONDESCENSION. *f.* [from *condescend.*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority. *Tillotson.*

CONDESCENSIVE. *a.* [from *condescend.*] Courteous.

CONDI'GN. *a.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Suitable; deserved; merited. *Arbutnot.*

CONDI'GNESS. *f.* [from *condign.*] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts.

CONDI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *condign.*] Deserved; according to merit.

CONDIMENT. *f.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce. *Bacon.*

CONDISCIPLE. *f.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A school fellow.

TO CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts. *Taylor.*

CONDI'EMENT. *f.* [from *condite.*] A composition of preserves. *Dick.*

CONDI'TION. *f.* [*condition*, French.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shakespeare.*

2. Attribute; accident; property. *Newton.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament. *Shakespeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice. *Raleigh. South.*

5. State; circumstances. *Wals.*

6. Rank. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact. *Ben. Johnson. Clarendon.*

8. The writing of agreement; compact. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONDI'TION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate. *Dow.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *condition.*] By way of stipulation; not absolute. *South.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. *Bacon.*

CONDITIONALITY. *f.* [from *conditional.*] Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Pity.*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *conditional.*] With certain limitations; on particular terms. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *condition.*] Stipulated. *Norris.*

TO CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* To regulate by certain conditions. *Brown.*

CONDI'TIONATE. *a.* Established on certain terms. *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED. *a.* [from *condition.*] Having qualities or properties good or bad. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with those that are in misfortune. *Temple.*

TO CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *f.* [from *condole.*] Grief; sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

CONDO'LENCE. *f.* [*condoleance*, French.] Grief for the sorrows of another. *Arbutnot.*

CONDO'LER. *f.* [from *condole.*] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONA'TION. *f.* [*condonatio*, Latin.] A pardoning; a forgiving.

TO CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute. *Tillotson. Newton.*

TO CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct. *Watts.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducting. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *f.* [from *conducibilis.*] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *conduco.*] That which may contribute to any end. *Regen.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *f.* [from *conduco.*] The quality of conducting.

CONDUCT, *f.* [*conduit*, Fr.]

1. Management; æconomy. *Bacon.*
2. The act of leading troops. *Waller.*
3. Convoy; escorte; guard. *1 Esdras.*
4. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.
5. Behaviour; regular life. *Swift.*

TO CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way. *Milton.*
2. To attend in civility. *Shakespeare.*
3. To manage; as, to conduct an affair.
4. To head an army.

CONDUCTI'VE. *a.* [*conductivus*, Lat.]

Hired. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR. *f.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying him. *Dryden.*
2. A chief; a general.
3. A manager; a director.
4. An instrument to direct the knife in cutting. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS. *f.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs.

CONDUIT. *f.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters. *Dawies.*
2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakespeare.*

CONDUPLICA'TION. *f.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling.

CONE. *f.* [*κων*.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

TO CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Latin.] To talk easily together; to chat.

CONFABULA'TION. *f.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation.

CONFA'BULATORY. *a.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk.

CONFARREA'TION. *f.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*

TO CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into sweetmeats.

CONFECT. *f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

CONFECTIO. *f.* [*confectio*, Lat.]

1. A preparation of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat. *Addison.*
2. A composition; a mixture. *Shakesp.*

CONFECTIO. *f.* [from *confectio*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

CONFECTIONER. *f.* [from *confectio*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

CONFECTOR. *f.* [from *confectio*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Boyle.*

CONFEDERACY. *f.* [*confederation*, Fr.]

League; union; engagement. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knolles.*

TO CONFEDERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in league. *South.*

CONFEDERATE. *a.* [from the verb.] United in a league. *Palms.*

CONFEDERATE. *f.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *f.* [*confederation*, Fr.]

League; alliance. *Bacon.*

TO CONFER. *v. n.* [*confero*, Latin.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject. *Clarendon.*

TO CONFER. *v. a.*

1. To compare. *Raleigh. Boyle.*
2. To give; to bestow.

3. To contribute; to conduce. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*

CONFERENCE. *f.* [*conference*, French.]

1. Formal discourse; oral discussion of any question. *Sidney.*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point.

3. Comparison. *Ajcham.*

CONFERRER. *f.* [from *confer*.]

1. He that converses.
2. He that bestows.

TO CONFESS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr.]

1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shakespeare.*

2. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. *Wake.*

3. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

4. To own; to avow; not to deny. *Matt.*

5. To grant; not to dispute. *Locks.*

6. To shew; to prove; to attest. *Pope.*

TO CONFESS. *v. n.* To make confession; as, he is gone to the priest to confess.

CONFESSEDLY. *ad.* [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably. *South.*

CONFESSIO. *f.* [from *confess*.]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime. *Tamle.*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest. *Wake.*

3. Profession; avowal. *Tim.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIO. *f.* [French.] The seat in which the confessor sits. *Addison.*

CONFESSIO. *f.* [French.] The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.

CONFESSOR. *f.* [*confesseur*, French.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. *Stillington.*

2. He that hears confessions; and prescribes penitence. *Taylor.*

3. He who confesses his crimes.

CONFEST. *a.* Open; known; not concealed. *Rome.*

CONFESTLY. *ad.* Undisputably; evidently. *Decay of Piety.*

CON

CONFICIENT. *a.* That causes or pro-
cures. *Diët.*

CONFIDANT. *f.* [*confident*, French.] A
person trusted with private affairs. *Arbutnot.*

TO CONFIDE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Latin.] To
trust in; to put trust in. *Congreve.*

CONFIDENCE. *f.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]

1. Firm belief of another. *South;*
2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune. *Clarendon.*

3. Vicious boldness. Opposed to modesty. *Hooker.*
4. Honest boldness; firmness of integrity. *2 Esdras. Milton.*

5. Trust in the goodness of another. *1 Jo.*
6. That which gives or causes confidence.

CONFIDENT. *a.* [*from confide.*]

1. Assured beyond doubt. *Hammond.*
2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical. *Kneller.*

3. Secure of success. *Sidney. South.*
4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits. *Shakespeare.*

5. Bold to a vice; impudent.

CONFIDENT. *f.* [*from confide.*] One
trusted with secrets. *South.*

CONFIDENTLY. *ad.* [*from confident.*]

1. Without doubt; without fear. *Asterbury.*
2. With firm trust. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; positively;
dogmatically. *Ben. Johnson.*

CONFIDENTNESS. *f.* [*from confident.*]
Assurance.

CONFIGURATION. *f.* [*configuration*, Fr.]

1. The form of the various parts, adapted
to each other. *Woodward.*
2. The face of the horoscope.

TO CONFIGURE. *v. a.* [*from figura*,
Latin.] To dispose into any form. *Bentley.*

CONFINE. *f.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Common
boundary; border; edge. *Locke.*

CONFINE. *a.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering
upon.

TO CONFINE. *v. n.* To border upon; to
touch on different territories. *Milton.*

TO CONFINE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.
2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure. *Shakespeare.*

3. To restrain; to tie up to. *Dryden.*

CONFINELESS. *a.* [*from confine.*] Bound-
less; unlimited. *Shakespeare.*

CONFINEMENT. *f.* [*from confine.*] Im-
prisonment; restraint of liberty. *Addison.*

CONFINER. *f.* [*from confine.*]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon con-
fines. *Daniel.*
2. A near neighbour. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different
regions. *Bacon.*

CON

CONFIRMITY. *f.* [*confirmitas*, Lat.] New-
ness. *Diët.*

TO CONFIRM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence. *Addison.*
2. To settle; to establish. *1 Mac. Shakspeare.*

3. To fix; to radicate. *Wiseman.*
4. To complete; to perfect. *Shakspeare.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or
ties. *Swift.*
6. To admit to the full privileges of a
Christian, by imposition of hands. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMABLE. *a.* [*from confirm.*] That
which is capable of incontestible evidence. *Brown.*

CONFIRMATION. *f.* [*from confirm.*]

1. The act of establishing any thing or
person; settlement. *Shakspeare.*
2. Evidence; additional proof. *Kneller.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony. *South.*
4. An ecclesiastical rite. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMATOR. *f.* An attester; he that
puts a matter past doubt. *Brown.*

CONFIRMATORY. *a.* [*from confirm.*]
Giving additional testimony.

CONFIRMEDNESS. *f.* [*from confirmed.*]
Confirmed state. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFIRMER. *f.* [*from confirm.*] One that
confirms; an attester; an establisher. *Shakspeare.*

CONFISCABLE. *a.* [*from confiscate.*] Li-
ble to forfeiture.

TO CONFISCATE. *v. a.* [*confiscare*, Fr.]
To transfer private property to the publick;
by way of penalty. *Bacon.*

CONFISCATE. *a.* [*from the verb.*]
Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

CONFISCATION. *f.* [*from confiscate.*] The
act of transferring the forfeited goods of
criminals to publick use. *Bacon.*

CONFITENT. *f.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One
confessing. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFITURE. *f.* [French.] A sweetmeat;
a confection. *Bacon.*

TO CONFIX. *v. a.* [*confixum*, Latin.] To
fix down. *Shakspeare.*

CONFLAGRANT. *a.* [*conflagrant*, Lat.]
Involved in a general fire. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRATION. *f.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.]

1. A general fire. *Bentley.*
2. It is taken for the fire which shall con-
sume this world at the consummation.

CONFLATION. *f.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments
together. *Bacon.*
2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE. *f.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A
bending.

TO CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*conflict*, Lat.] To
strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle. *Tillotson.*

CON

CONFLICT. *f.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. *Shakespeare.*

3. Contest; strife; contention. *Shakespeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang. *Rogers.*

CONFLUENCE. *f.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams. *Raleigh. Brerewood.*

2. The act of crowding to a place. *Bacon.*

3. A concourse; a multitude. *Temple.*

CONFLUENT. *a.* [*confluens*, Latin.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore.*

CONFLUX. *f.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents. *Clarendon.*

2. Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton.*

CONFORM. *a.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Assuming the same form; resembling. *Bacon.*

TO CONFORM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance with something else. *Hooker.*

TO CONFORM. *v. n.* To comply with. *Dryden.*

CONFORMABLE. *a.* [*from conform.*]

1. Having the same form; similar. *Hooker.*

2. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite. *Addison.*

3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; obsequious. *Spratt.*

CONFORMABLY. *ad.* [*from conformable.*]

With conformity; suitably. *Locke.*

CONFORMATION. *f.* [*French; conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity. *Watts.*

CONFORMIST. *f.* [*from conform.*] One that complies with the worship of the church of England.

CONFORMITY. *f.* [*from conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance. *Hooker. Addison.*

2. Consistency. *Arbutnot.*

CONFORTATION. *f.* [*from conforto*, Lat.] Collation of strength. *Bacon.*

TO CONFOUND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, French.]

1. To mingle things. *Genesis.*

2. To perplex; to mention without due distinction. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to astonish; to stupify. *Milton.*

5. To destroy. *Daniel.*

CONFOUNDED. *partic. a.* [*from confound.*]

Hateful; detestable. *Grew.*

CONFOUNDEDLY. *ad.* [*from confounded.*]

Hatefully; shamefully. *Addison.*

CONFOUNDER. *f.* [*from confound.*] He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

CON

CONFRATERNITY. *f.* [*from con and fraternitas*, Latin.] A body of men united for some religious purpose. *Stillington.*

CONFRICATION. *f.* [*from con and frica*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing. *Bacon.*

TO CONFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, French.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face. *Dryden.*

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another. *Sidney.*

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court. *Watts.*

4. To compare one thing with another. *Addison.*

CONFRONTATION. *f.* [*French.*] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

TO CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Latin.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly. *Watts.*

2. To mix; not to separate. *Pope.*

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure. *Raleigh.*

4. To hurry the mind. *Newton.*

CONFUSEDLY. *ad.* [*from confused.*]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation. *Clarendon.*

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another. *Dryden.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuously; hastily. *Dryden.*

CONFUSEDNESS. *f.* [*from confused.*]

Want of distinctness; want of clearness. *Norris.*

CONFUSION. *f.* [*from confuse.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley. *Daniel.*

2. Tumult. *Holder.*

3. Indistinct combination. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction. *Shakespeare.*

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind. *Spelman.*

CONFUTABLE. *a.* [*from confute.*] Possible to be disproved. *Bacon.*

CONFUTATION. *f.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof. *Watts.*

TO CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of error; to disprove. *Hudibras.*

CON'NGE. *f.* [*congé*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewell. *Spenser.*

TO CO'NGE. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakespeare.*

CON'NGE D'ELIRE. [*Fr.*] The king's commission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to choose a bishop. *Spelman.*

CO'NGE. *f.* [*In architecture.*] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto. *Chambers.*

TO CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congeo*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state. *Spenser.*

2. To

CON

3. To bind or to fix, as by cold. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concreate, by cold. *Burnet.*

CONGE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *congeal.*] Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *f.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakespeare.*

CONGELA'TION. *f.* [from *congeal.*] State of being congealed, or made solid. *Arbutnot. Brown.*

CONGE'NER. *f.* [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature. *Miller.*

CONGE'NEROUS. *a.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind. *Brown. Arbutnot.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the same original. *Woodward.*

CONGE'NIAL. *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Latin.] Partaking of the same genius; cognate. *Wotton. Pope.*

CONGENIA'LITY. *f.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind. *Woodward.*

CONGE'NIALNESS. *f.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind. *Woodward.*

CONGE'NITE. *a.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; connate. *Hale.*

CO'NGER. *f.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The feast. *Walton.*

CONGE'RIES. *f.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together. *Boyle.*

TO CONGE'ST. *v. a.* [*congestum*, Latin.] To heap up. *Boyle.*

CONGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *congest.*] That may be heaped up. *Boyle.*

CONGESTION. *f.* [*congestio*, Lat.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses. *Quincy.*

CONGIARY. *f.* [*congiarium*, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery. *Addison.*

TO CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice. *Brown.*

CONGLACIA'TION. *f.* [from *conglaciate.*] Act of changing into ice. *Brown.*

TO CONGLO'BATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Grew.*

CONGLO'BATE. *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne.*

CONGLO'BATELY. *ad.* In a spherical form. *Cheyne.*

CONGLOBA'TION. *f.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body. *Brown.*

TO CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Latin.] To gather into a round mass. *Pope.*

TO CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass. *Milton.*

TO CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomerare*, Latin.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread. *Grew.*

CONOLO'MERATE. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct. *Cheyne.*

2. Collected; twisted together.

CON

CONGLOMERA'TION. *f.* [from *conglomerare.*]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball. *Bacon.*

2. Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon.*

TO CONGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite. *Bacon.*

TO CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce. *Arbutnot.*

CONGLUTINA'TION. *f.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies. *Arbutnot.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *f.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

CONGRA'TULANT. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*

TO CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratular*, Latin.] To compliment upon any happy event. *Spratt.*

TO CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULA'TION. *f.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another. *Swift.*

2. The form in which joy is professed. *Swift.*

CONGRA'TULATORY. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Expressing joy for the good of another. *Swift.*

TO CONGRE'E. *v. n.* To agree; to join. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To salute reciprocally. *Shakespeare.*

TO CO'NGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect; to assemble; to bring into one place. *Raleigh. Newton.*

TO CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet. *Denham.*

CO'NGREGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact. *Bacon.*

CONGREGA'TION. *f.* [from *congregare.*]

1. A collection; a mass brought together. *Shakespeare.*

2. An assembly met to worship God in public. *Hooker. Swift.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL. *a.* [from *congregation.*] Public; pertaining to a congregation. *Hooker.*

CO'NGRESS. *f.* [*congressus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict. *Dryden.*

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations. *Dryden.*

CONGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *congress.*] Meeting; encountering. *Brown.*

TO CONGRU'E. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NGRUENCE. *f.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NGRU-

CON

CON

CONGRUENT. *a.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondent. *Cbeysne.*

CONGRUITY. *f.* [*from congrue*.] 1. Suitableness; agreeableness. *Glanville.*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency. *Hooker.*

CONGRUMENT. *f.* [*from congrue*.] Fitness; adaptation. *Ben. Johnson.*

CONGRUOUS. *a.* [*congruus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to. *Cbeysne.*

3. Rational; fit. *Atterbury.*

CONGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [*from congruous*.] Suitably; pertinently. *Boyle.*

CONICAL. *a.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having

CONICK. *f.* the form of a cone. *Prior.*

CONICALLY. *ad.* [*from conical*.] In form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CONICALNESS. *f.* [*from conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK Section. *f.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONICK Sections. *f.* That part of geometrical sections. *f.* try which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

CONJECT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. *Shakespeare.*

CONJECTOR. *f.* [*from conject*.] A guesser; a conjecturer. *Swift.*

CONJECTURABLE. *a.* [*from conjecture*.] Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL. *a.* [*from conjecture*.] Depending on conjecture. *Broome.*

CONJECTURALITY. *f.* [*from conjectural*.] That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY. *ad.* [*from conjectural*.] By guess; by conjecture. *Hooker.*

CONJECTURE. *f.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge. *South.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONJECTURE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To guess; to judge by guess. *South.*

CONJECTURER. *f.* [*from conjecture*.] A guesser. *Addison.*

CONIFEROUS. *a.* [*conus*, and *fero*, Latin.]

Such trees are *coniferous* as bear a fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, and pine. *Quincy.*

TO CONJOBBLE. *v. a.* To concert. *L'Estrange.*

TO CONJOIN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, French.]

1. To unite; to consolidate into one. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in marriage. *Shakespeare.*

3. To associate; to connect. *Taylor.*

TO CONJOIN. *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shakespeare.*

CONJOINT. *a.* [*conjoin*, Fr.] United; connected.

CONJOINTLY. *ad.* [*from conjoint*.] In union; together. *Brown.*

CONJUGAL. *a.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift.*

CONJUGALLY. *ad.* [*from conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.

TO CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite. *Watson.*

2. To inflect verbs.

CONJUGATE. *f.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bramhall.*

CONJUGATION. *f.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]

1. A couple; a pair. *Brown.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together. *Bentley.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke.*

4. Union; assemblage. *Taylor.*

CONJUNCT. *a.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakespeare.*

CONJUNCTION. *f.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]

1. Union; association; league. *Bacon.*

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac. *Rymer.*

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together. *Clarke.*

CONJUNCTIVE. *a.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Closely united. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY. *ad.* [*from conjunctive*.] In union. *Brown.*

CONJUNCTIVENESS. *f.* [*from conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY. *ad.* [*from conjunct*.] Jointly; together.

CONJUNCTURE. *f.* [*conjuncture*, French.]

1. Combination of many circumstances. *King Charles.*

2. Occasion; critical time. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connection. *Holder.*

4. Consistency. *King Charles.*

CONJURATION. *f.* [*from conjure*.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name. *Shakespeare.*

2. An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy.

TO CONJURE. *v. a.* [*conjurro*, Latin.]

1. To summon in a sacred name. *Clarendon.*

2. To conspire. *Milton.*

TO CONJURE. *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments. *Shakespeare.*

CONJURER. *f.* [*from conjure*.]

1. An enchanter. *Donne.*

2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man. *Prior.*

3. A man of shrewd conjecture. *Addison.*

CONJUREMENT. *f.* [*from conjure*.] Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CONNASCENCE. *f.* [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.]

1. Common birth; community of birth.

2. The

2. The act of uniting or growing together. *Wiseman.*
- CONNA'TE.** *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.]
Born with another. *South.*
- CONNA'TURAL.** *a.* [from *con* and *natural*.]
1. Suitable to nature. *Milton.*
2. United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.*
3. Participation of the same nature. *Milton.*
- CONNATURA'LITY.** *f.* [from *connatural*.]
Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*
- CONNA'TURALLY.** *ad.* [from *connatural*.]
By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*
- CONNA'TURALNESS.** *f.* [from *connatural*.]
Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Pearson.*
- To CONNE'CT.** *v. a.* [from *connecto*, Latin.]
1. To join; to link; to unite. *Boyle.*
2. To unite, as a cement. *Löcke.*
3. To join in a just series of thought; as, *the author connects his reasons well.*
- To CONNE'CT.** *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.
- CONNE'CTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union.
- To CONNE'X.** *v. a.* [from *connexus*, Latin.] To join or link together. *Hale. Philips.*
- CONNE'XION.** *f.* [from *connex*.]
1. Union; junction. *Atterbury.*
2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent. *Blackmore.*
- CONNE'XIVE.** *a.* [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion. *Watts.*
- CONNICTA'TION.** *f.* [from *conniecto*, Latin.]
1. The act of winking. *Diſt.*
2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*
- To CONNI'VE.** *v. n.* [from *conniveo*, Latin.]
1. To wink. *Spectator.*
2. To pretend blindness or ignorance. *Rogers.*
- CONNOISSEUR.** *f.* [French.] A judge; a critic. *Swift.*
- To CO'NNOTATE.** *v. a.* [from *con* and *nota*, Latin.] To designate something beside itself. *Hammond.*
- CONNOTA'TION.** *f.* [from *connotate*.]
Implication of something beside itself. *Hale.*
- To CONNO'TE.** *v. a.* [from *con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include. *South.*
- CONNU'BIAL.** *a.* [from *connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage conjugial. *Pope.*
- CO'NOID.** [from *conoides*.] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder.*
- CONOI'DICAL.** *a.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conick form.
- To CONQUA'SSATE.** *v. a.* [from *conquasso*, Lat.] To shake; to agitate. *Harvey.*
- CONQUASSA'TION.** *f.* [from *conquasso*, Lat.] Agitation; concussion.
- To CO'NQUER.** *v. a.* [from *conquerir*, French.]
1. To gain by conquest; to win. *Mac.*
2. To overcome; to subdue. *Smith.*
3. To surmount; to overcome: as, *he conquered his reluctance.*
- To CO'NQUER.** *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome. *Decay of Piety.*
- CO'NQUERABLE.** *a.* [from *conquer*.] Possible to be overcome. *South.*
- CO'NQUEROR.** *f.* [from *conquer*.]
1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that subdues and ruins countries. *Milton.*
- CO'NQUEST.** *f.* [from *conqueste*, French.]
1. The act of conquering; subjection. *Dav.*
2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained. *Milton.*
3. Victory; success in arms. *Addison.*
- CONSANGUI'NEOUS.** *a.* [from *consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; related by birth, not affined. *Shakespeare.*
- CONSANGUI'NITY.** *f.* [from *consanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood. *South.*
- CONSARCINA'TION.** *f.* [from *consarcino*, Latin.] The act of patching together.
- CONSCIENCE.** *f.* [from *scientia*, Latin.]
1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. *Spenser.*
2. Justice; the estimate of conscience. *Kneller. Swift.*
3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Hooker.*
4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts. *Clarendon.*
5. Scruple; difficulty. *Taylor.*
6. Reason; reasonableness. *Swift.*
- CONSCIENTIOUS.** *a.* [from *conscience*.] Scrupulous; exactly just. *L'Eſtrange.*
- CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *conscientious*.] According to the direction of conscience. *L'Eſtrange.*
- CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *conscientious*.] Exactness of justice. *Locke.*
- CO'NSCIONABLE.** *a.* [from *conscience*.] Reasonable; just. *Shakespeare.*
- CO'NSCIONABLENESS.** *f.* [from *conscientious*.] Equity; reasonableness.
- CO'NSCIONABLY.** *ad.* [from *conscientious*.] Reasonably; justly. *Taylor.*
- CONSCIOUS.** *a.* [from *conscious*, Latin.]
1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley.*
2. Knowing from memory. *Dr. Wren.*
3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Bentley.*
4. Bearing witness by conscience to any thing. *Clarendon.*
- CO'NSCI-**

CONSCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conscious*.]
With knowledge of one's own actions. *Locke.*

CONSCIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conscious*.]
1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSCRIPT. *a.* A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*.

CONSCRIPTION. *f.* [*conscriptio*, Latin.]
An enrolling. *Diſt.*

TO CONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose. *Numbers.*

3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE. *a.* Consecrated; sacred. *Drayton.*

CONSECRATER. *f.* [from *consecratio*.]
One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRA'TION. *f.* [from *consecrate*.]

1. A rite of dedicating to the service of God. *Hooker.*

2. The act of declaring one holy. *Hale.*

CONSECTARY. *a.* [from *consecrarius*, Lat.]
Consequent; consequential. *Brown.*

CONSECTARY. *f.* Deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward.*

CONSECUT'ION. *f.* [*consecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *Hale.*

2. Succession. *Newton.*

3. [In astronomy.] The month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown.*

CONSE/CUTIVE. *a.* [*consecutif*, Fr.]

1. Following in train. *Arbutnot.*

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding. *Locke.*

TO CONSE/MINATE. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together.

CONSE'NSION. *f.* [*consensio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT. *f.* [*consensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting. *King Charles.*

2. Concord; agreement; accord. *Cowley.*

3. Coherence with; correspondence. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point. *Pope.*

5. The perception one part has with another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both. *Quincy.*

TO CONSE'NT. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.

2. To co-operate to the same end.

VOL. I.

3. To yield; to allow; to admit. *Genesis.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.]
Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreement; confidence. *Diſt.*

CONSE'NTIENT. *a.* [*consentiens*, Latin.]
Agreeing; united in opinion. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

CO'NSEQUENCE. *f.* [*consequentia*, Lat.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause. *Milton.*

3. Deduction; conclusion. *Barrow of Piety.*

4. The last proposition of a system introduced by *therefore*; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty; prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.* *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of causes and effects. *South.*

6. Influence; tendency. *Hammond.*

7. Importance; moment. *Swift.*

CONSEQUENT. *a.* [*consequens*, Lat.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause. *Locke.*

CONSEQUENT. *f.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. *Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. *Darwin.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *consequent*.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.*

2. Conclusive. *Hale.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *consequential*.]

1. With just deduction of consequences. *Addison.*

2. By consequence; eventually. *South.*

3. In a regular series. *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *f.* [from *consequential*.] Regular consecution of discourse.

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *consequent*.]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *f.* [from *consequent*.]
Regular connection. *Digby.*

CONSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *conseruo*, Lat.]
Capable of being kept.

CONSE'RVANCY. *f.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVA'TION. *f.* [*conservatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preserving; continuance; protection. *Woodward.*

2. Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*

B b

CON-

CONSERVATIVE. *ad.* [from *conserve*, Lat.]
Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peasbarn.*

CONSERVATOR. *f.* [Latin.] Preserver. *Clarendon.*

CONSERVATORY. *f.* [from *conserve*, Lat.]
A place where any thing is kept, *Woodward.*

CONSERVATORY. *a.* Having a preservative quality.

To CONSERVE. *v. a.* [*conserve*, Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment. *Newton.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit. *Dennis.*

2. A conservatory. *Evelyn.*

CONSERVER. *f.* [from *conserve*.]

1. A layer up; a repositer. *Hayward.*

2. A preparer of preserves.

CONSESSION. *f.* [*confessio*, Lat.] A fitting together.

CONSESSOR. *f.* [Latin.] One that fits with others.

To CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. *Spektor.*

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple.*

3. To have regard to; to respect. *Hebrews.*

4. To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakespeare.*

To CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely. *Isaiab.*

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIDERABLE. *a.* [from *consider*.]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotson.*

2. Respectable; above neglect. *Spratt.*

3. Important; valuable. *Decay of Piety.*

4. More than little; a middle sense between little and great. *Clarendon.*

CONSIDERABLENESS. *f.* [from *considerable*.]
Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice. *Boyle.*

CONSIDERABLY. *ad.* [from *considerable*.]

1. In a degree deserving notice. *Roscommon.*

2. With importance; importantly. *Pope.*

CONSIDERANCE. *f.* [from *consider*.] Consideration; reflection. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIDERATE. *a.* [*consideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; prudent; not rash. *Tillotson.*

2. Having respect to; regardful. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSIDERATELY. *ad.* [from *considerate*.]
Calmly; coolly. *Bacon.*

CONSIDERATENESS. *f.* [from *considerate*.]
Prudence.

CONSIDERATION. *f.* [from *consider*.]

1. The act of considering; regard; notice. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence. *Sidney.*

3. Contemplation; meditation. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard. *Addison.*

5. Equivalent; compensation. *Ray.*

6. Motive of action; influence. *Clarendon.*

7. Reason; ground of concluding. *Hooker.*

8. [In law.] Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Cowell.*

CONSIDERER. *f.* A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing. *South.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. *Addison.*

3. To commit; to entrust. *Addison.*

To CONSIGN. *v. n.*

1. To yield; to submit; to resign. *Shakespeare.*

2. To sign; to consent to. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIGNATION. *f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning. *Taylor.*

2. The act of signing. *Taylor.*

CONSIGNMENT. *f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR. *a.* [from *consimilis*, Lat.]
Having one common resemblance.

To CONSIDER. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.]

1. To subsist; not to perish. *Colossians.*

2. To continue fixed; without dissipation. *Brerewood.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained. *Walsh.*

4. To be composed. *Barnes.*

5. To agree; not to oppose. *Clarendon.*

CONSIDENCE. } *f.* [*confidentia*, Lat.]

CONSIDENCY. } *f.* [*confidentia*, Lat.]

1. State with respect to material existence. *Bacon.*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity. *Arbutnot.*

3. Substance; form; make. *South.*

4. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing. *Addison.*

5. A state in which things continue for some time at a stand. *Chambers.*

CONSIDENT. *a.* [*confident*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed. *South.*

2. Firm; not fluid. *Woodward.*

CONSIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *confident*.]
Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broom.*

CONSISTORIAL. *a.* [from *consistor*.] Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *Aspley.*

CONSISTORY. *f.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the court Christian. *Hooker.*

2. The assembly of cardinals. *Atterbury.*

3. Any solemn assembly. *Milton.*

4. Place

2. Place of residence. *Shakespeare.*
CONSO'CIATE. *f.* [from *consocio*, Latin.]
 An accomplice; a confederate; a partner. *Hayward.*
To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.]
 1. To unite; to join. *Wotton.*
 2. To cement; to hold together. *Burnet.*
To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite. *Bentley.*
CONSO'CIATION. *f.* [from *consociate*.]
 1. Alliance. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Union; intimacy; companionship. *Wotton.*
CONSO'LABEL. *a.* [from *console*.] That which admits comfort.
To CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Latin.]
 To comfort; to console. *Brown.*
CONSOLA'TION. *f.* [*consolatio*, Latin.]
 Comfort, alleviation of misery. *Bacon.*
Rogers.
CONSOLA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] A comforter.
CONSO'LATORY. *f.* [from *consolate*.] A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. *Milton.*
CONSO'LATORY. *a.* [from *consolate*.]
 Tending to give comfort.
To CONSOLE. *v. a.* To comfort; to cheer. *Pope.*
CONSOLE. *f.* [French.] In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket. *Chambers.*
CONSO'LER. *f.* [from *console*.] One that gives comfort. *Warburton.*
CONSO'LIDANT. *a.* [from *consolidate*.]
 That which has the quality of uniting wounds.
To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr.]
 1. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
 2. To combine two parliamentary bills into one.
To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid. *Bacon. Woodward.*
CONSOLIDA'TION. *f.* [from *consolidate*.]
 1. The act of uniting into a solid mass. *Woodward.*
 2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.
 3. The combining two benefices into one. *Cowel.*
CON'NANCE. } *f.* [*consonance*, Fr.]
CON'NANCY. }
 1. Accord of sound. *Wotton.*
 2. Consistency; congruence. *Hammond.*
 3. Agreement; concord; friendship. *Shakespeare.*
CON'NANT. *a.* [*consonance*, Fr.] Agreeable; according; consistent. *Hooker.*
CON'NANT. *f.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be sounded by itself. *Holder.*
CON'NANTLY. *ad.* [from *consonant*.]
 Consistently; agreeably. *Hooker. Tilletson.*

CON'NANTNESS. *f.* [from *consonant*.]
 Agreeableness; consistency.
CON'NONS. *a.* [*consonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.
CONSOPIA'TION. *f.* [from *consopio*, Lat.]
 The act of laying to sleep. *Digby.*
CO'NSORT. *f.* [*consors*, Latin.]
 1. Companion; partner. *Dunham.*
 2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation. *Spenser.*
 3. A number of instruments playing together. *Ecclus.*
 4. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*
To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 To associate with. *Dryden.*
To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*
 1. To join; to mix; to marry. He with his comforted Eve. *Milton. Locke.*
 2. To accompany. *Shakespeare.*
CONSO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *consort*.] To be compared with; suitable. *Wotton.*
CONSO'RTION. *f.* [*consortio*, Lat.] Partnership; society.
CONSP'E'CTABLE. *a.* [from *conspicetus*, Lat.] Easy to be seen.
CONSP'E'CTU'ITY. *f.* [*conspicetus*, Lat.] Sense of seeing. *Shakespeare.*
CONSP'E'RSION. *f.* [*conspersio*, Latin.] A sprinkling about.
CONSPICU'ITY. *f.* [from *conspicuous*.]
 Brightness; favourableness to the sight. *Glanville.*
CONSPICUOUS. *a.* [*conspicuous*, Latin.]
 1. Obvious to the sight; seen at distance. *Milton.*
 2. Eminent; famous; distinguished. *Addison.*
CONSPICUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conspicuous*.]
 1. Obvious to the view. *Watts.*
 2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.
CONSPICUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conspicuous*.]
 1. Exposure to the view. *Boyle.*
 2. Eminence; fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*
CONSPIRACY. *f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]
 1. A plot; a concerted treason. *Dryden.*
 2. An agreement of men to do any thing evil part. *Cowel.*
 3. Tendency of many causes to one event. *Sidney.*
CONSPI'RANT. *a.* [*conspirans*, Latin.]
 Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy; plotting. *Shakespeare.*
CONSPIRA'TION. *f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]
 A plot.
CONSPI'RATOR. *f.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.]
 A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. *Samuel. South.*
To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]
 1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To agree together; as, all things conspire to make him happy. *Reverend.*

CONSPIRER. *f.* [from *conspire*.] A conspirator; a plotter. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPIRING Powers. [In mechanics.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *f.* [from *conspuro*, Latin.] Defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. *f.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long disused in England. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats of blazonry of arms within it. From these are derived petty *constables*. *Cowel. Clarendon.*

2. To over-run the *CONSTABLE*. To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *f.* [from *constable*.] The office of a constable. *Carew.*

CO'NSTANCY. *f.* [*constantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Hooker.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state. *Ray.*

3. Resolution; steadiness. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NSTANT. *a.* [*constans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; not fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

3. Firm; resolute; determined. *Shakesp.*

4. Free from change of affection. *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various. *Addison.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [from *constant*.] Unvariously; perpetually; certainly; steadily. *Tillotson.*

TO CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To shine with one general light. *Boyle.*

TO CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour. *Glanville.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *f.* [from *constellate*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars. *Isaiab.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *f.* [from *consterno*, Latin.] Astonishment; amazement; wonder. *South.*

TO CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipo*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room. *Bentley.*

2. To stop by filling up the passages. *Arbutnot.*

3. To bind the belly.

CONSTIPA'TION. *f.* [from *constipare*.]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTITUENT. *a.* [*constituens*, Latin.]

Elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists. *Dryden. Bentley.*

CONSTITUENT. *f.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing. *Hale.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

3. He that deposes another.

TO CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to produce. *Decay of Pity.*

2. To erect; to establish. *Taylor.*

3. To depute.

CONSTITUTER. *f.* [from *constitute*.] He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITU'TION. *f.* [from *constituit*.]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; establishing.

2. State of being; natural qualities. *Bentley. Newton.*

3. Corporeal frame. *Arbutnot.*

4. Temper of body, with respect to health. *Temple.*

5. Temper of mind. *Sidney. Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs. *Daniel.*

7. Particular laws; establishment; institution. *Hooker.*

CONSTITU'TIONAL. *a.* [from *constitution*.]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical. *Sharp.*

2. Consistent with the constitution; legal.

CO'NSTITUTIVE. *a.* [from *constituit*.]

1. Elemental; essential; productive. *Decay of Pity.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

TO CONSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*constrains*, Fr.]

1. To compel; to force to some action. *Shakespeare.*

2. To hinder by force. *Dryden.*

3. To necessitate. *Pope.*

4. To violate; to ravish. *Shakespeare.*

5. To confine; to press. *Gay.*

CONSTR'AINABLE. *a.* [from *constrains*.]

Liable to constraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTR'AINER. *f.* [from *constrains*.] He that constrains.

CONSTR'INT. *f.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulsion; violence; confinement. *Locke.*

TO CONSTR'ICT. *v. a.* [*constrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTR'ICTIQN. *f.* [from *constrict*.] Contraction; compression. *Ray.*

CON

CON

CONSTRUCTOR. *f.* [*constritor*, Latin.]
That which compresses or contracts.

Arbutnot.

TO CONSTR'NGE. *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.]
To compress; to contract; to bind.

Shakespeare.

CONSTR'NGENT. *a.* [*constringens*, Lat.]
Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Bacon.

TO CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*construere*, Lat.]
To build; to form.

Boyle.

CONSTRU'CTION. *f.* [*construere*, Latin.]
1. The act of building.

2. The form of building; structure.

Arbutnot.

3. The putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense.

Clarke. Locke.

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order; the act of interpreting; explanation.

Shakespeare.

5. The sense; the meaning.

Collier.

6. Judgment; mental representation.

Brown.

7. The manner of describing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE. *f.* [from *construere*.]
Pile; edifice; fabrick.

Blackmore.

TO CO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*construo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order.

Spenser.

2. To interpret; to explain.

Hooker.

Addison.

TO CONSU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*consupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION. *f.* [from *consuprate*.]
Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*consubstantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

Hooker.

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

Ererewood.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY. *f.* [from *consubstantial*.] Existence of more than one in the same substance.

Hammond.

TO CONSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *substantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION. *f.* [from *consubstantiate*.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

Asterbury.

CONSUL. *f.* [*consul*, Latin.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic.

Dryden.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR. *a.* [*consularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the consul.

Speflator.

2. **CONSULAR Man.** One who had been consul.

Ben. Johnson.

CONSULATE. *f.* [*consulatus*, Latin.] The office of consul.

Addison.

CONSULSHIP. *f.* [from *consul*.] The office of consul.

Ben. Johnson.

TO CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*consulto*, Latin.] To take counsel together.

Clarendon.

TO CONSU'LT. *v. a.*

1. To ask advice of; as, *he consulted his friends.*

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

L'Estrange.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Hebrews. Clarendon.

4. To search into; to examine: as, *to consult an author.*

CONSU'LT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of consulting.

Dryden.

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

Dryden.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Swift.

CONSULTA'TION. *f.* [from *consult*.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

Mark.

2. A number of persons consulted together.

Wifman.

CONSU'LTR. *f.* [from *consult*.] One that consults or asks counsel.

Deuteronomy.

CONSU'MABLE. *a.* [from *consume*.] Susceptible of destruction.

Wilkins.

TO CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Latin.] To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Deuteronomy.

TO CONSU'ME. *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

Shakespeare.

CONSU'MER. *f.* [from *consume*.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Locke.

TO CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*consummari*, Fr.] To complete; to perfect.

Shakespeare.

CONSU'MMATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect.

Addison.

CONSUMMA'TION. *f.* [from *consummate*.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

Addison.

2. The end of the present state of things.

Hooker.

3. Death; end of life.

Shakespeare.

CONSUMPTION. *f.* [*consumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

Locke.

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

3. A waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.

Quincy. Shakespeare.

CONSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [from *consume*.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting.

Addison.

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Harvey.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *f.* [from *consumptive*.] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSU'TILE. *a.* [*conjurilis*, Latin.] That is sewed or stitched together.

To

CON

CON

TO CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.]

To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION. *f.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.]

A joining of boards together.

CONTACT. *f.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; close union. *Newton.*

CONTACT'ION. *f.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching. *Brown.*

CONTA'GION. *f.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of mischief. *King Charles.*

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations. *Shakespeare.*

CONTA'GIOUS. *a.* [from *contagio*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contagious*.] The quality of being contagious.

TO CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a vessel.

2. To comprise, as a writing. *Jobn.*

3. To restrain; to with-hold. *Spenser.*

TO CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence. *Arbutnot.*

CONTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *contain*.] Possible to be contained. *Boyle.*

TO CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to corrupt by base mixture. *Shakespeare.*

CONTA'MINATE; *a.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled. *Shakespeare.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *f.* [from *contaminate*.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED. *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted.

TO CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to neglect. *Dryden.*

CONTE'MNER. *f.* [from *contemn*.] One that contemns; a despiser. *South.*

TO CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *f.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality. *Derham.*

TO CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to temper. *Wiseham.*

CONTEMPERA'TION. *f.* [from *contemperate*.]

1. The act of moderating or tempering. *Brown.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion. *Hale.*

TO CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To study; to meditate. *Watts.*

TO CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention. *Peacbam.*

CONTEMPLA'TION. *f.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject. *Shakespeare.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things. *Shakespeare.*

3. Study; opposed to action. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *a.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Given to thought; studious; thoughtful. *Denham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study. *Grew.*

3. Having the power of thought. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively.

CONTE'MPLA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One employed in study. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*contemporain*, French.]

1. Living in the same age. *Dryden.*

2. Born at the same time. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *f.* One who lives at the same time with another. *Dryden.*

TO CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPT. *f.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of despising others; scorn. *Esther.*

2. The state of being despised; vileness. *Maccaben.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *a.* [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn. *Taylor.*

2. Despised; scorned; neglected. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to despise. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible; vileness; cheapness. *Dryden.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *ad.* [from *contemptible*.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt. *Milton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *a.* [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despit. *Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt. *Taylor.*

TO CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

TO CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *f.* [from *contend*.] Antagonist; opponent. *L'Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *f.* [from *contend*.] Combatant; champion. *Locke.*

CONTE'NT. *a.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy. *Locke.*

2. Sae

2. Satisfied so as not to oppose. *Shakesp.*
TO CONTENT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint.

Sidney. Tillotson.
 2. To please; to gratify. *Shakespeare.*
CONTENT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope.*
 3. That which is contained, or included in any thing. *Woodward.*
 4. The power of containing; extent; capacity. *Graunt.*
 5. That which is comprised in a writing.

Grew. Addison.
CONTENTA'TION. *f.* [from content.] Satisfaction; content. *Sidney.*

CONTENTED. *part. a.* [from content.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining. *Knolles.*

CONTENTION. *f.* [contentio, Latin.]
 1. Strife; debate; contest. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Shakespeare.
 3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour. *Rogers.*
CONTENTIOUS. *a.* [from contend.] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse.

Decay of Piety.
CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction. [In law.]
 A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*

CONTENTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from contentious.] Perversely; quarrelsomely. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from contentious.] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence. *Bentley.*

CONTENTLESS. *a.* [from content.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. *Shakesp.*

CONTENTMENT. *f.* [from content, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction. *Hooker. Grew.*
 2. Gratification. *Watton.*

CONTERMINOUS. *a.* [conterminus, Lat.] Bordering upon. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *a.* [conterraneus, Lat.] Of the same country.

TO CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [contester, Fr.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate. *Dryden.*

TO CONTE'ST. *v. n.*
 1. To strive; to contend. *Burnet.*
 2. To vie; to emulate. *Pope.*

CONTE'ST. *f.* [from the verb.] Dispute; difference; debate. *Denham.*

CONTE'STABLE. *a.* [from contest.] Disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *f.* [from contestable.] Possibility of contest.

CONTESTA'TION. *f.* [from contest.] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Clarendon.
TO CONTE'X. *v. a.* [contexo, Latin.] To weave together.

Boyle.

CONTEXT. *f.* [contextus, Latin.] The general series of a discourse. *Hammond.*

CONTEXT. *a.* [from context.] knit together; firm. *Derham.*

CONTE'XTURE. *f.* [from context.] The disposition of parts one among another; the system; the constitution.

Watton. Blackmore.
CONTIGNA'TION. *f.* [contignatio, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together. *Watton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGU'ITY. *f.* [from contiguous.] Actual contact; situation. *Brown. Hale.*

CONTIGUOUS. *a.* [contiguus, Latin.] Meeting so as to touch. *Newton.*

CONTIGUOUSLY. *ad.* [from contiguous.] Without any intervening spaces. *Dryden.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *f.* [from contiguous.] Close connection.

CONTINENCE. } *f.* [continentia, Latin.]
CONTINENCY. }

1. Restraint; command of one's self. *Dryden.*

2. Chastity in general. *Shakespeare.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. *Ayliffe.*

CONTINENT. *a.* [continens, Latin.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. *Shakespeare.*

2. Refrained; moderate; temperate. *Shakespeare.*

3. Continuous; connected. *Brerewood.*

CONTINENT. *f.* [continens, Latin.]

1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands. *Bentley.*

2. That which contains any thing. *Shakesp.*

TO CONTINGE. *v. n.* [contingo, Latin.] To touch; to reach.

CONTINGENCE. } *f.* [from contingent.]
CONTINGENCY. }

The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility. *Brown. South.*

CONTINGENT. *a.* [contingens, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South.*

CONTINGENT. *f.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew.*

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY. *ad.* [from contingens.] Accidentally; without any settled rule. *Woodward.*

CONTINGENTNESS. *f.* [from contingent.] Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL. *a.* [continuus, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Covell.*

CONTINUALLY. *ad.* [from *continual*.]

1. Without pause; without interruption. *Bacon.*
2. Without ceasing. *Bentley.*

CONTINUANCE. *f.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succession uninterrupted. *Addison.*
2. Permanence in one state. *Sidney. South.*
3. Abode in a place.
4. Duration; lastingness. *Hayward.*
5. Perseverance. *Romans.*
6. Progression of time. *Psalms.*

CONTINUATE. *a.* [from *continuatus*, Latin.]

1. Immediately united. *Hooker.*
2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shakesp.*

CONTINUA'TION. *f.* [from *continue*.]

- Protraction, or succession uninterrupted. *Ray.*

CONTINUATIVE. *f.* [from *continue*.]

- An expression noting permanence or duration. *Watts.*

CONTINUA'TOR. *f.* [from *continue*.] He that continues or keeps up the series or succession. *Brown.***To CONTINUE.** *v. n.* [from *continuer*, French.]

1. To remain in the same state. *Matthew.*
2. To last; to be durable. *Samuel.*
3. To persevere. *Job.*

To CONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or repeat without interruption. *Psalms.*
2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance. *Milton.*

CONTINUEDLY. *ad.* [from *continued*.]

- Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris.*

CONTINUER. *f.* [from *continue*.] Having the power of perseverance. *Shakespeare.***CONTINUITY.** *f.* [from *continuitas*, Latin.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion. *Bacon.*
2. The texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

CONTINUOUS. *a.* [from *continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any space. *Newton.***To CONTO'RT.** *v. a.* [from *contortus*, Lat.] To twist; to writhe. *Ray.***CONTO'RTION.** *f.* [from *contort*.] Twist; wry motion; flexure. *Ray.***CONTO'UR.** *f.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.**CO'NTRA.** A Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies *against*.**CONTRABAND.** *a.* [from *contrabando*, Italian.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.***To CONTRABAND.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.**To CONTRA'CT.** *v. a.* [from *contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together; to shorten. *Deane.*
2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain. *Dryden.*
3. To betroth; to affiancé. *Tatler.*

4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. *King Charles.*

To CONTRA'CT. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRA'CT. *participle a.* [from the verb.] Affiancé; contracted. *Shakespeare.***CO'NTRACT.** *f.*

1. A bargain; a compact. *Temple.*
2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. *Shakespeare.*
3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *f.* [from *contracted*.] The state of being contracted.**CONTRACTIB'LITY.** *f.* [from *contractible*.] Possibility of being contracted. *Arbuthnot.***CONTRA'CTIBLE.** *a.* [from *contract*.] Capable of contraction. *Arbuthnot.***CONTRA'CTIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *contractible*.] The quality of suffering contraction.**CONTRA'CTILE.** *a.* [from *contract*.] Having the power of shortening itself. *Arbuthnot.***CONTRA'CTION.** *f.* [from *contractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening. *Pope.*
2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The state of being contracted; drawn into a narrow compass. *Newton.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Abbreviation; as, the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR. *f.* [from *contract*.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain. *Taylor.***To CONTRADI'CT.** *v. a.* [from *contradico*, Lat.]

1. To oppose verbally. *Dryden.*
2. To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTER. *f.* [from *contradict*.] One that contradicts; an opposer. *Swift.***CONTRADI'CTION.** *f.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion. *Milton.*
2. Opposition. *Hebrew.*
3. Inconsistency; incongruity. *South.*
4. Contrariety, in thought or effect. *Sidney.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *a.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Filled with contradiction; inconsistent. *Collins.*

2. Inclined to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contradictious*.] Inconsistency. *Norris.***CONTRADI'CTORILY.** *ad.* [from *contradictory*.] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others. *Brown.*

CONTRADICTORY. *a.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with. *South.*
2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTORY. *f.* A proposition which opposes the other in all its terms; inconsistency. *Bramhall.*

CONTRADISTINCTION. *f.* Distinction by opposite qualities. *Glanville.*

To CONTRADISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*contra* and *distinguish*.] To distinguish by opposite qualities. *Locke.*

CONTRAFISSURE. *f.* [from *contra* and *fissure*.] A crack of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, *contrafissure*. *Wiseman.*

To CONTRAINDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Latin.] To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenor of the malady. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINICATION. *f.* [from *contra* and *indicate*.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

CONTRAMU'RE. *f.* [*contromur*, Fr.] An out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANITENCY. *f.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Latin.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *DiG.*

CONTRAPOSITION. *f.* [from *contra* and *positio*.] A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY. *f.* [from *contra* and *regularity*.] Contrariety to rule. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *a.* [*contrariant*, *contrarius*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory. *Ayliffe.*

CONTRARIES. *f.* [from *contrary*.] In logic, propositions which destroy each other. *Watts.*

CONTRARIETY. *f.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition. *Wotton.*
2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite. *Sidney.*

CONTRA'RILY. *ad.* [from *contrary*.]

1. In a manner contrary. *Ray.*
2. Different ways; in different directions. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *f.* [from *contrary*.] Contrariety; opposition.

CONTRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *contrary*.] Opposite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contrarius*.] Oppositely. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *ad.*

1. Conversely. *Bacon.*
2. On the contrary. *Davies. Raleigh.*

CONTRARY. *a.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different. *Davies.*
2. Inconsistent; disagreeing. *Tillotson.*
3. Adverse; in an opposite direction. *Matthew.*

CONTRARY. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities. *Cowley. Southern.*
2. A proposition contrary to some other. *Locke.*

3. *On the CONTRARY.* In opposition; on the other side. *Swift.*

4. *To the CONTRARY.* To a contrary purpose. *Stillingfleet.*

To CONTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarius*, Fr.] To oppose; to thwart. *Latimer.*

CONTRAST. *f.* [*contrast*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition.
2. To shew another figure to advantage. *Dryden.*

CONTRAVALLATION. *f.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison. *Watts.*

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *vento*, Latin.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVER'NER. *f.* [from *contravene*.] He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION. *f.* [French.] Opposition. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'RVA. *f.* A species of birthwort. *Millev.*

CONTRECTA'TION. *f.* [*contractatio*, Lat.] A touching.

CONTRI'BUTARY. *a.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign. *Glanville.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to some common stock. *Addison.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect. *Pope.*

CONTRIBUTION. *f.* [from *contribuo*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.
2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose. *Gr. dunt.*
3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRI'BTIVE. *a.* [from *contribuo*.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRI'BTOR. *f.* [from *contribuo*.] One that bears a part in some common design. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRI'BUTORY. *a.* [from *contribute*.]
Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.

TO CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [from *contristo*, Lat.]
To sadden; to make sorrowful. *Bacon.*

CONTRISTA'TION. *f.* [from *contristare*.]
The act of making sad; the state of being made sad. *Bacon.*

CONTRI'TE. *a.* [from *contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *atrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment. *Rogers.*

CONTRI'TENESS. *f.* [from *contrite*.] Contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION. *f.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin. *Spratt.*

CONTRI'VABLE. *a.* [from *contrive*.] Possible to be planned by the mind. *Wilkins.*

CONTRI'VANCE. *f.* [from *contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation. *Blackmore.*

2. Scheme; plan. *Glanville.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Asterbury.*

TO CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *controuer*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotson.*

2. To wear away. *Spenser.*

TO CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* To form or design; to plan. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *f.* [from *contrive*.] Invention.

CONTRI'VE. *f.* [from *contrive*.] An inventer. *Denham.*

CONTRO'L. *f.* [from *controle*, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint. *Waller.*

3. Power; authority; superintendence. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute. *Bacon.*

CONTRO'LLABLE. *a.* [from *control*.] Subject to control; subject to be over-ruled. *Soutb.*

CONTRO'LLER. *f.* [from *control*.] One that has the power of governing or restraining. *Dryden.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *f.* [from *controller*.]

The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT. *f.* [from *control*.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint. *Davies.*

2. Opposition; resistance; confutation. *Hooker.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *a.* [from *controverſy*.]
Relating to disputes; disputatious. *Locke.*

CO'NTROVERSY. *f.* [from *controverſia*, Latin.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. *Denham.*

2. A suit in law. *Deuteronomy.*

3. A quarrel. *Jeremiah.*

4. Opposition; enmity. *Shakespeare.*

TO CO'NTROVERT. *v. a.* [from *controvert*, Latin.] To debate; to dispute anything in writing. *Cicero.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *controvert*.] Disputable. *Brown.*

CONTROVE'RTIST. *f.* [from *controvert*.] Disputant. *Tillotson.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *contumax*, Saxon.]

Obstinate; perverse; stubborn. *Hammond.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinately; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinacy; perverseness. *Wifemen.*

CONTUMACY. *f.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*

CONTUME'LIOUS. *a.* [from *contumeliosus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful. *Decay of Pity.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumelious*.] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely. *Hooker.*

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contumelious*.] Rudeness; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *f.* [from *contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

TO CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [from *contusus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wifemen.*

CONTU'SION. *f.* [from *contusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle.*

3. A bruise. *Bacon.*

CONVALE'SCENCE. *f.* [from *convalesco*, Latin.]

CONVALE'SCENCY. *f.* [from *convalesco*, Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from disease. *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT. *a.* [from *convalescent*, Latin.] Recovering. *CON.*

CON

CON

CONVE'NABLE. *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] Consistent with; agreeable to; according to.

Spenser.

To CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together; to assemble.

Boyle.

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

Clarendon.

2. To summon judicially.

Ayliffe.

CONVE'NIENCE. } *f.* [*convenientia*, Lat.]

CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety.

Hooker.

2. Commodiousness; ease.

Calamy.

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

Dryden.

4. Fitness of time or place.

Shakespeare.

CONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*conveniens*, Lat.] Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted.

Tillotson.

CONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *convenient*.]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

Shakespeare.

2. Fitly.

Wilkins.

CONVENT. *f.* [*conventus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons.

Shakespeare.

2. A religious house; a monastery; a nunnery.

Addison.

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.]

To call before a judge or judicature.

Shakespeare.

CONVE'NTICLE. *f.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

Ayliffe.

2. An assembly for worship.

Hooker.

3. A secret assembly.

Shakespeare.

CONVE'NTICLER. *f.* [from *conventicle*.]

One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Dryden.

CONVE'NTION. *f.* [*conventio*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition.

Boyle.

2. An assembly.

Swift.

3. A contract; an agreement for a time.

CONVE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *convention*.]

Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Hale.

CONVE'NTIONARY. *a.* [from *convention*.]

Adding upon contract; settled by stipulation.

Carew.

CONVE'NTUAL. *a.* [*conventual*, French.]

Belonging to a convent; monastick.

Ayliffe.

CONVE'NTUAL. *f.* [from *convent*.] A

monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

Addison.

To CONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Latin.]

To tend to one point from different places.

Newton.

CONVE'RGENT. } *a.* [from *converge*.]

CONVE'RGING. }

Tending to one point from different places.

CONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *conversari*.] Qua-

lified for conversation; fit for company.

Guardian.

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *f.* [from *conversari*.]

The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVE'RSABLY. *ad.* [from *conversabilis*.]

In a conversable manner.

CONVE'RSANT. *a.* [*conversant*, French.]

1. Acquainted with; familiar.

Hooker.

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted.

Jobson.

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning.

Hooker.

CONVE'RSATION. *f.* [*conversatio*, Latin.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk.

Swift.

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

Dryden.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Peter.

CONVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [from *conversari*.] Re-

lating to publick life; not contemplative.

Wotton.

To CONVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*conversari*, French.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with.

Locke.

2. To be acquainted with.

Shakespeare.

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Milton.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject.

Dryden.

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Guardian.

CO'NVERSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Manner of discoursing in familiar life.

Pope.

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Glanville.

CONVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *converse*.] With

change of order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *f.* [*conversio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Arbutnot.

2. Change from reprobation to grace.

Allen.

3. Change from one religion to another.

Chambers.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.

Chambers.

CONVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *conversari*.] Con-

versable; sociable.

To CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Latin.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

Burnet.

2. To change from one religion to another.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

James.

4. To turn toward any point.

Brown.

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

Isaiah.

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change;

to be transmuted.

Shakespeare.

CON

CO'NVERT. *f.* A person converted from one opinion to another. *Stillington.*

CONVE'RTER. *f.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

CONVE'RTIBILITY. *f.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *convert.*]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable. *Arbutnot.*

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other. *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *convertible.*]

CO'NVERTITE. *f.* [*converti*, French.] A convert. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX. *ad.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave. *Dryden.*

CO'NVEX. *f.* A convex body. *Tickel.*

CONVE'XED. *particip. a.* [from *convex.*]

Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XITY. *f.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*

CONVE'XLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Grew.*

CONVE'XNESS. *f.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE. *a.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another. *1 Kings.*
2. To hand from one to another. *Locke.*
3. To move secretly. *Shakespeare.*
4. To bring; to transmit. *Locke.*
5. To transfer; to deliver to another. *Locke.*

6. To impart. *Locke.*
7. To introduce. *Locke.*
8. To manage with privacy. *Shakespeare.*

CONVE'YANCE. *f.* [from *convey*]

1. The act of removing any thing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Way for carriage or transportation. *Raleigh.*

3. The method of removing secretly. *Shakespeare.*

4. The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakespeare.*

5. Delivery from one to another. *Locke.*
6. Act of transferring property. *Spenser.*
7. Writing by which property is transferred. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice. *Hopker. Hudibras.*

CONVE'YANCER. *f.* [from *conveyance.*]

A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CON

CONVE'YER. *f.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or transmits any thing. *Brerewood.*

To CONVI'CT. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *Bacon.*
2. To confute; to discover to be false. *Brown.*

CONVI'CT. *a.* Convicted; detected in guilt. *Pope.*

CO'NVICT. *f.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar. *Swift.*

CONVICTION. *f.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt. *Crowl.*
2. The act of convicting; confutation. *Swift.*

CONVI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convicting.

To CONVINCE. *v. a.* [*convinceo*, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a contested position. *Tillam.*
2. To convict; to prove guilty of. *Raleigh.*
3. To evince; to prove. *Shakespeare.*
4. To overpower; to surmount. *Shakespeare.*

CONVINCEMENT. *f.* [from *convince.*]

Conviction. *Decay of Pleas.*

CONVIN'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *convince.*]

1. Capable of conviction. *Brown.*
2. Capable of being evidently disproved. *Clarendon.*

CONVIN'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *convince.*] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVIN'NCINGNESS. *f.* [from *convincing.*]

The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. *Shakespeare.*

CONVI'VAL. *a.* [*convivialis*, Latin.]

CONVI'VIAL. *f.* Relating to an entertainment; festal; social. *Denham.*

CONU'NDRUM. *f.* A low jest; a quibble. *Philips.*

To CO'NVOCATE. *v. n.* [*convoco*, Latin.]

To call together.

CONVOCA'TION. *f.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly. *Sidney.*
2. An assembly. *Leviticus.*
3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical; as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the archbishops and bishops sit severally; the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Stillington.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly. *Locke.*

To CONVO'LYE. *v. a.* [*convolvio*, Latin.]

To

To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED. *part.* Twisted; rolled upon itself. *Milton.*

CONVOLUTION. *f.* [convolutio, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself. *Woodward.*

2. The state of rolling together in company. *Cicero.*

TO CONVOY. *v. a.* [conveyer, French.] To

accompany by land or sea, for the sake of

defence.

CONVOY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Attendance on the road by way of de-

fence. *Shakespeare.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

CONUSANCE. *f.* [connaissance, French.] Cog-

naissance; notice.

TO CONVULSE. *v. a.* [convulsus, Latin.]

To give an irregular and involuntary motion

to the parts of any body. *Thomson.*

CONVULSION. *f.* [convulsio, Latin.]

1. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction

of the fibres and muscles. *Quincy.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; com-

motion. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *a.* [convulsif, Fr.] That

which gives twitches or spasms. *Hale.*

CONY. *f.* [connil, Fr. cuniculus, Latin.] A

rabbit; an animal that burroughs in the

ground. *Ben. Johnson.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *f.* A place where rab-

bits make their holes in the ground.

TO CONY-CATCH. *v. n.* To cheat; to

trick. *Shakespeare.*

CONY-CATCHER. *f.* A thief; a cheat.

TO COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry

as a dove or pigeon. *Thomson.*

COOK. *f.* [coquus, Latin.] One whose pro-

fession is to dress and prepare victuals for

the table. *Shakespeare.*

COOK-MAID. *f.* [cook and maid.] A maid

that dresses provisions. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM. *f.* [cook and room.] A room

in which provisions are prepared for the

ship's crew.

TO COOK. *v. a.* [coque, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

2. To prepare for any purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

COOKERY. *f.* [from cook.] The art of

dressing victuals. *Shakesp.*

COOL. *a.* [koelen, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not fond. *Temple.*

COOL. *f.* Freedom from heat. *Addison.*

TO COOL. *v. a.* [koelen, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger. *Arbutnot.*

3. To cool down; to calm down. *Swift.*

TO COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion. *Dryden.*

COOLER. *f.* [from cool.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the

body. *Harvey.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

3. A person who cools down. *Mortimer.*

COOLLY. *ad.* [from cool.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold. *Thomson.*

2. Without passion. *Arbutnot.*

COOLNESS. *f.* [from cool.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of

cold. *Bacon.*

2. Want of affection; disinclination. *Clarend.*

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM. *f.* [acume, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.

2. That matter that works out of the wheels

of carriages. *Bailey.*

COOMB. *f.* A measure of corn containing three

bushels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *f.* [koope, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of

liquids. *Philips.*

2. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry

or sheep. *Bacon.*

TO COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut

up in a narrow compass; to cage. *Dryden.*

COOPE/E. *f.* [coupe, French.] A motion in

dancing.

COOPER. *f.* [from coop.] One that makes

coops or barrels. *Cold.*

COOPERAGE. *f.* [from cooper.] The price

paid for cooper's work.

TO COOPERATE. *v. n.* [con and opera,

Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the

same end. *Bacon, Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

Rogers.

COOPERATION. *f.* [from cooperate.] The

act of contributing or concurring to the same

end. *Bacon.*

COOPERATIVE. *a.* [from cooperate.] Pro-

moting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR. *f.* [from cooperate.] He

that, by joint endeavours, promotes the

same end with others.

COOPTATION. *f.* [coopto, Latin.] Adop-

tion; assumption.

COORDINATE. *a.* [con and ordinatus, Lat.]

Holding the same rank. *Watts.*

COORDINATELY. *ad.* [from coordinate.]

In the same rank.

COORDINATENESS. *f.* [from coordinate.]

The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION. *f.* [from coordinate.]

The state of holding the same rank; col-

lateralness. *Howell.*

COOT.

COOT. *f.* [*cotée*, French.] A small black water-fowl. *Dryden.*

COP. *f.* [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.

COPAL. *f.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY. *f.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance. *Hale.*

COPARCENARY. *f.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Latin.] Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowel. Davies.*

COPARCENY. *f.* [See *COPARCENERS*.] An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER. *f.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair. *Milton.*

COPARTNERSHIP. *f.* [from *copartner*.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale.*

COPATAIN. *a.* [from *cope*.] High raised; pointed. *Hammer.*

COPAYVA. *f.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil.

COPE. *f.* [See *Cor*.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration.

3. Any thing which is spread over the head. *Dryden.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover as with a cope. *Addison.*

2. To reward; to give in return. *Shakespeare.*

3. To contend with; to oppose. *Shakespeare.*

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. *Philips.*

2. To interchange kindness or sentiments. *Shakespeare.*

COPESMATE. *f.* Companion; friend. *Hubbard's Tale.*

COPIER. *f.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber. *Addison.*

2. A plagiarist; an imitator. *Tickel.*

COPING. *f.* [from *cope*.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall. *Kings.*

COPIOUS. *a.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise.

COPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely. *Addison.*

COPIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of style. *Dryden.*

COPIST. *f.* [from *copy*.] A copyer; an imitator.

COPLAND. *f.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle. *Dis.*

COPPED. *a.* [from *cop*.] Rising to a top or head. *Wise.*

COPPEL. *f.* An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER. *f.* [*koper*, Dutch.] One of the six primitive metals. Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of copper and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; of copper and tin bell-metal; of copper and brass, what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues. *Chambers.*

COPPER. *f.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*

COPPER-NOSE. *f.* [copper and nose.] A red nose. *Wise.*

COPPER-PLATE. *f.* A plate on which pictures are engraven. *Wise.*

COPPER-WORK. *f.* [copper and work.] A place where copper is manufactured. *Woodward.*

COPPERAS. *f.* [*kopperoofe*, Dutch.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white. What is commonly sold for copperas, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the seashore in Essex. *Bacon.*

COPPERSMITH. *f.* [copper and smith.] One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*

COPPERWORM. *f.*

1. A little worm in ships.

2. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Swift.*

COPPERY. *a.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper. *Woodward.*

COPPICE. *f.* [*coupeaux*, Fr.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel. *Sidney. Mort.*

COPPLE-DUST. *f.* [or *capel dust*.] Powder used in purifying metals. *Bacon.*

COPPLED. *a.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conical form. *Woodward.*

COPSE. *f.* Short wood. *Waller.*

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods. *Swift.*

COPULA. *f.* [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *books are dear.* *Watts.*

To COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin. *Bacon.*

To COPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes. *Wise.*

COPULATION. *f.* [from *copulate*.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes. *Hooker.*

COPULATIVE. *a.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar. Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects, as, *riches and honours are temptations.* *Watts.*

COPY.

COR

COPY. f. [*copie*, French.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original. *Denham.*
2. An individual book; as, *a good and fair copy.* *Hooker.*
3. The autograph; the original; the archetype. *Holder.*
4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shakespeare.*
5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. f. [*copy and book.*] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. f. [*copy and hold.*] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. *Cowell.*

COPY-HOLDER. f. One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To COPY. v. a.

1. To transcribe; to write after an original. *Pope.*
2. To imitate; to propose to imitation. *Swift.*

To COPY. v. n. To do any thing in imitation of something else. *Dryden.*

To COQUE'T. v. a. [*from the noun.*] To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness. *Swift.*

COQUETRY. f. [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affection of amorous advances. *Addison.*

COQUETTE. f. [*coquette*, French.] A gay, airy-girl, who endeavours to attract notice. *Pope.*

CO'RACLE. f. [*corwagle*, Welsh.] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CORAL. f. [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red coral is a plant of great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. *Hill.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks. *Pope.*

CORALLINE. a. Consisting of coral. *Woodward.*

CORALLINE. f. Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness. *Hill.*

CORALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL. ad. [*καλλοειδής*] Resembling coral.

CORANT. f. [*courant*, French.] A nimble sprightly dance. *Walsh.*

CORBAN. f. [*קרבן*] An alms basket; a gift; an alms. *King Charles.*

COR

CORBE. a. [*courbe*, French.] Crooked. *Spenser.*

CO'RBEILS. f. Little baskets used in fortifications, filled with earth.

CO'RBEL. f. [*In architecture.*] The representation of a basket.

CO'RBEL, or CORBEL. f. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall.

CORD. f. [*cort*, Welsh; *corda*, Lat.]

1. A rope; a string. *Blackmore.*
2. A quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. f. [*cord and make.*] One whose trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD. f. [*cord and wood.*] Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD. v. a. [*from the noun.*] To bind with ropes.

COR'DAGE. f. [*from cord.*] A quantity of cords. *Raleigh.*

COR'DED. a. [*from cord.*] Made of ropes. *Shakespeare.*

CORDELI'ER. f. A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture. *Prior.*

COR'DIAL. f. [*from cor, the heart, Latin.*]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increases strength. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. *Dryden.*

COR'DIAL. a.

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative. *Shakespeare.*
2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond.*

CORDIA'LITY. f. [*from cordial.*]

1. Relation to the heart. *Brown.*
2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

COR'DIALLY. ad. [*from cordial.*] Sincerely; heartily. *South.*

COR'DINER. f. [*cordonnier*, French.] A shoemaker. *Cowd.*

COR'DON. f. [*French.*] A row of stones. *Chambers.*

COR'DWAN. f. [*cordwan*, leather.] Spanish leather. *Spenser.*

CORDWA'INER. f. A shoemaker.

CORE. f. [*cœur*, French.]

1. The heart. *Shakespeare.*
2. The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel. *Bacon.*
4. The matter contained in a boil or sore. *Dryden.*

CORIA'CEOUS. a. [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of leather.
2. Of a substance resembling leather. *Arbutnot.*

CORIA'NDER. f. A plant.

COR'INTH.

CORINTH. *f.* A small fruit commonly called currant. *Brooms.*

CORINTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. *Harris.*

CORK. *f.* [*cortex*, Latin.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.*

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples.

3. The stopple of a bottle. *King.*

COR'KING-PIN. *f.* A pin of the largest size. *Swift.*

COR'KY. *a.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of cork. *Shakespeare.*

CORMORANT. *f.* [*cormoran*, French.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish.

2. A glutton.

CORN. *f.* [*corn*, Saxon.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods. *John xii. 25.*

2. Grain yet unreaped. *Knolles.*

3. Grain in the ear; yet unthreshed. *Job.*

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiseman.*

TO CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *f.* A field where corn is growing. *Shakespeare.*

CORN-FLAG. *f.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lys.

CORN-FLOOR. *f.* The floor where corn is stored. *Hosea ix.*

CORN-FLOWER. *f.* [from *corn* and *flower*.] The blue bottle. *Bacon.*

CORN LAND. *f.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain. *Mortimer.*

CORN-MASTER. *f.* [*corn* and *master*.] One that cultivates corn for sale. *Bacon.*

CORN-MILL. *f.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *f.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Tichel.*

CORN-SALLAD. *f.* *Corn sallad* is an herb, whose top-leaves are a sallet of themselves. *Mortimer.*

COR'NAGE. *f.* [from *corne*, Fr.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

COR'NHANDLER. *f.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

COR'NCUTTER. *f.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiseman.*

COR'NEL. *f.* [*cornus*, Latin.]

CORNE'LIAN-TREE. *f.* The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or corne'lian chettry. *Mortimer.*

COR'NEMUSE. *f.* [French.] A kind of rustick flute.

COR'NEOUS. *a.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn. *Brown.*

COR'NER. *f.* [*cornel*, Welsh.]

1. An angle.

2. A secret or remote place.

3. The extremities; the utmost limit. *Proverbs. Davin.*

COR'NER-STONE. *f.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner. *Dryden.*

COR'NER-TEETH of a Horse, are the four teeth which are placed between the midding teeth and the tushes. *Howel.*

COR'NERWISE. *ad.* [*corner* and *wise*.] Diagonally. *Farrier's Dict.*

COR'NET. *f.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth. *Bacon.*

2. A company or troop of horse. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. **CORNET** of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pastera that runs round the coffin. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors.

COR'NETTER. *f.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet. *Hakewell.*

COR'NICE. *f.* [*corniche*, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column. *Dryden.*

COR'NICLE. *f.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

CORNI'GEROUS. *a.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*

CORNU'COPIÆ. *f.* [Latin.] The horn of plenty.

TO CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *f.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*

COR'NY. *a.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton.*

2. [from *corn*.] Producing grain or corn. *Prior.*

CORO'LLARY. *f.* [*corollarium*, Latin, from *corolla*.]

1. The conclusion. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Surplus. *Shakespeare.*

CORO'NA. *f.* [Lat.] The crown of an order.

CORONAL. *f.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland. *Speiser.*

CORONAL. *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiseman.*

CORONARY. *a.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown. *Brown.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, fancied.

COR

COR

fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*

CORONA'TION. *f.* [from *corona*, Latin.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney.*

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation. *Pope.*

CORONER. *f.* [from *corona*, Lat.] An officer whose duty is to enquire, how any violent death was occasioned. *Shakespeare.*

CORONET. *f.* [*coronetta*, Ital.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility. *Sidney.*

CORPORAL. *f.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The lowest officer of the infantry. *Gay.*

CORPORAL of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries. *Harris.*

CORPORAL. *a.* [*corporal*, Fr.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not spiritual. *Shakespeare.*

CORPORALITY. *f.* [from *corporal*.] The quality of being embodied. *Raleigh.*

CORPORALLY. *ad.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily. *Brown.*

CORPORATE. *a.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community. *Swift.*

CORPORATENESS. *f.* [from *corporate*.] A community.

CORPORATION. *f.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] A body politick, authorized to have a common seal, one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man. *Cowel.* *Davies.*

CORPORATURE. *f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The state of being embodied.

CORPOREAL. *a.* [*corporeus*, Lat.] Having a body; not immaterial. *Tillotson.*

CORPOREITY. *f.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; bodiliness. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPORIFICATION. *f.* [from *corporify*] The act of giving body or palpability.

TO CORPORIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody. *Boyle.*

CORPS. *f.* [*corps*, French.]

CORPSE. *f.* [from *corps*, French.]

1. A body. *Dryden.*

2. A carcase; a dead body; a corse. *Addison.*

3. A body of forces.

CORPULENCE. *f.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]

CORPULENCY. *f.* [from *corpulentia*, Latin.]

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness. *Donne.*

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter. *Ray.*

CORPULENT. *a.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Flethy; bulky. *Ben. Johnson.*

CORPUSCLE. *f.* [*corpusculum*, Latin.] A small body; an atom. *Newton.*

Vol. 1.

CORPUSCULAR. *a.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. *Boyle.* *Bentley.*

TO CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to scrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *f.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

TO CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*correctum*, Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline. *Taylor.*

2. To amend; to take away faults. *Regar.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Prior.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *a.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness. *Felton.*

CORRE'CTION. *f.* [from *correct*.]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement. *Shakespeare.*

2. Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dryden.*

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.*

4. Reprehension; animadversion. *Brown.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *f.* [from *correction*.] A jail-bird. *Shakespeare.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbutnot.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *f.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss. *South.*

2. Limitation; restriction. *Hale.*

CORRE'CTLY. *ad.* Accurately; oppositely; exactly. *Locke.*

CORRE'CTNESS. *f.* [from *correct*.] Accuracy; exactness. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *f.* [from *correct*.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment. *Spenser.*

2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults. *Swift.*

3. Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against, or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*

TO COR'RELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

COR'RELATE. *f.* One that stands in the opposite relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVENESS. *f.* [from *correlative*.] The state of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION. *f.* [*corruptum*, Lat.] Ob-jurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO CORRESPOND. *v. n.* [*con* and *respon-*
deo, Latin.]

1. To

2. To

3. To

4. To

5. To

6. To

7. To

8. To

9. To

10. To

11. To

12. To

13. To

14. To

15. To

16. To

17. To

18. To

19. To

20. To

21. To

22. To

23. To

COR

1. To suit; to answer; to fit. *Locke.*
2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.
- CORRESPONDENCE.** } *f.* [from *correspond.*]
- CORRESPONDENCY.** } *sp. nd.*
1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.
2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence. *King Charles. Denham.*
3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities. *Bacon.*
- CORRESPONDENT.** *a.* [from *correspond.*]
- Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable. *Hooker.*
- CORRESPONDENT.** *f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters. *Denham.*
- CORRESPONSIVE.** *a.* [from *correspond.*]
- Answerable; adapted to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- CORRIDOR.** *f.* [French.]
1. The covert way lying round the fortifications.
2. A gallery or long isle round about a building. *Harris.*
- CORRIGIBLE.** *a.* [from *corrigere*, Latin.]
1. That which may be altered or amended.
2. Punishable. *Hewel.*
3. Corrective; having the power to correct. *Shakespeare.*
- CORRIVAL.** *f.* [con and rival.] Rival; competitor. *Spenser.*
- CORRIVALRY.** *f.* [from *corrival.*] Competition.
- CORROBORANT.** *a.* [from *corroborare.*]
- Having the power to give strength. *Bacon.*
- To CORROBORATE.** *v. a.* [con and roborare, Latin.]
1. To confirm; to establish. *Bacon.*
2. To strengthen; to make strong. *Watson.*
- CORROBORATION.** *f.* [from *corroborare.*]
- The act of strengthening or confirming. *Bacon.*
- CORROBORATIVE.** *a.* [from *corroborare.*]
- Having the power of increasing strength. *Wifeman.*
- To CORRODE.** *v. a.* [corrodo, Latin]
- To eat away by degrees; to wear away gradually. *Boyle.*
- CORRODENT.** *a.* [from *corrode.*]
- Having the power of corroding or wasting.
- CORRODIBLE.** *a.* [from *corrode.*]
- Possible to be consumed. *Brown.*
- CORRODY.** *f.* [corrodo, Latin.]
- A defalcation from an allowance. *Ayliffe.*
- CORROSIBILITY.** *f.* [from *corrosibile.*]
- Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.
- CORROSIBLE.** *a.* [from *corrode.*]
- Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.
- CORROSIBLNESS.** *f.* [from *corrosibile.*]
- Susceptibility of corrosion.

COR

- CORROSION.** *f.* [corrodo, Latin.]
- The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodward.*
- CORROSIVE.** *a.* [corrodo, Latin.]
1. Having the power of wearing away. *Grin.*
2. Having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker.*
- CORROSIVE.** *f.*
1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away. *Speiser.*
2. That which has the power of giving pain. *Hooker.*
- CORROSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *corrosive.*]
1. Like a corrosive. *Boyle.*
2. With the power of corrosion.
- CORROSIVENESS.** *f.* [from *corrosive.*]
- The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony. *Denn.*
- CORRUGANT.** *a.* [from *corrugare.*]
- Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
- To CORRUGATE.** *v. a.* [corrugo, Latin.]
- To wrinkle or purse up. *Bacon.*
- CORRUGATION.** *f.* [from *corrugare.*]
- Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyd.*
- To CORRUPT.** *v. a.* [corruptus, Latin.]
1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.
2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate. *2 Cor. Locke. Pope.*
- To CORRUPT.** *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten. *Bacon.*
- CORRUPT.** *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
- Vicious; tainted with wickedness. *Eph. iv. 29. Shakespeare. South.*
- CORRUPTER.** *f.* [from *corrupt.*]
- He that taints or vitiates. *Addison.*
- CORRUPTIBILITY.** *f.* [from *corruptibile.*]
- Possibility to be corrupted.
- CORRUPTIBLE.** *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
1. Susceptible of destruction. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
2. Possible to be vitiated.
- CORRUPTIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *corruptibile.*]
- Susceptibility of corruption.
- CORRUPTIBLY.** *ad.* [from *corruptibile.*]
- In such a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakespeare.*
- CORRUPTION.** *f.* [corruptio, Latin.]
1. The principles by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.
2. Wickedness; perversion of principles. *Addison. Blackmore.*
3. Putrescence.
4. Matter or pus in a sore.
5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation. *Raleigh.*
- CORRUPTIVE.** *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
- Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. *Boyle.*
- CORRUPTLESS.** *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
- Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.
- CORRUPTLY.** *ad.* [from *corrupt.*]
1. With

1. With corruption; with taint.

Shakespeare.

2. Vitiously; contrary to purity. *Camden.*

CORRUPTNESS. *f.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

CORSAIR. *f.* [French.] A pirate.

CORSE. *f.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body.

Spenser.

2. A dead body; a carcase.

Addison.

CORSELET. *f.* [*corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Fairfax. Prior.

CORTICAL. *a.* [*cortex*, bark, Latin.]

Bark; belonging to the rind.

Cheyne.

CORTICATED. *a.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.]

Resembling the bark of a tree.

Brown.

CORTICOSE. *a.* [from *corticofus*, Latin.]

Full of bark.

CORVETTO. *f.* The curvet.

Psacham.

CORUSCANT. *a.* [*corusco*, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION. *f.* [*coruscatio*, Latin.]

Flash; quick vibration of light.

Garib.

CORYMBIATED. *a.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garnished with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS. *a.* [*corymbus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS. *f.* [Latin.] Amongst ancient botanists, clusters of berries; amongst modern botanists, a compounded discous flower; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold.

Quincy.

COSCI'NOMANCY. *f.* [*κοσμιον*, a sieve, and *μαντεια*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve.

COSE'CANT. *f.* [In geometry.] The segment of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Harris.

COS'IER. *f.* [from *couser*, old French, to sew.] A botcher.

Shakespeare.

COS'INE. *f.* [In geometry.] The right line of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Harris.

COSME'TICK. *a.* [*κοσμητικος*.] Beautifying.

Pope.

COSMICAL. *a.* [*κοσμος*.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Rising or setting with the sun.

Brown.

COSMICALLY. *ad.* [from *cosmical*.] With the sun; not acronychally.

Brown.

COSMOGONY. *f.* [*κοσμος* and *γονη*.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*κοσμος* and *γραφω*.] One who writes a description of the world.

Brown.

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *cosmograpby*.] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *cosmographical*.] In a manner relating to the structure of the world.

Brown.

COSMO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*κοσμος* and *γραφω*.]

The science of the general system or affections of the world.

Soub.

COSMOPO'LITAN. *f.* [*κοσμος* and *πολις*.]

COSMO'POLITE. *f.* [*κοσμος* and *πολις*.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'SSET. *f.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

Spenser.

COST. *f.* [*kost*, Dutch.]

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

Waller.

3. Charge; expence.

Craspaw.

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

Rhollus.

TO COST. *v. n.* preter. *cost*; particip. *cost*. [*couster*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

Dryden.

CO'STAL. *a.* [*costa*, Latin, a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Brown.

CO'STARD. *f.* [from *cofter*, a head.]

1. A head.

Shakespeare.

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Burton.

CO'STIVE. *a.* [*coſtipé*, French.]

1. Bound in the body.

Prior.

2. Close; unpermeable.

Mortimer.

CO'STIVENESS. *f.* [from *coſtive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Locke.

CO'STLINESS. *f.* [from *coſtly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Glanville.

CO'STLY. *a.* [from *coſt*.] Sumptuous; expensive.

Dryden.

CO'STMARY. *f.* [*coſtus*, Latin.] An herb.

CO'STREL. *f.* A bottle.

Skinner.

COT. } At the end of the names of places, from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage.

COTE. } *Gibson.*

COAT. } A small house; a hut; a mean habitation.

Fenton.

COT. *f.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

COTA'NGENT. *f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

TO COTE. *v. a.* To leave behind.

Chapman.

COTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; coetaneous.

Locke.

COT'LAND. *f.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

COT'QUEAN. *f.* A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Shakespeare. Addison.

COT'TAGE. *f.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation.

Zepp. ii. 6. Taylor. Pope.

COT'TAGER. *f.* [from *cottage*.]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Swift.

2. One who lives in the common, without paying rent.

Bacon.

CO'TTIER. f. [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot.

CO'TTON. f. The down of the cotton-tree. *Wise man.*

CO'TTON. f. A plant.

CO'TTON. f. Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To CO'TTON. v. n.

1. To rise with a nap.

2. To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*

To COUCH. v. n. [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.

Dryden.

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest. *Dryden.*

3. To lie down, in ambush. *Hayward.*

4. To lie in a stratum. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To stoop or bend down, in fear, or pain. *Genesis.*

To COUCH. v. a.

1. To repose; to lie on a place of repose.

Shakespeare.

2. To lay down any thing in a stratum.

Mortimer.

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

Bacon.

4. To involve; to include; to comprise.

Aiterbury.

5. To include secretly; to hide.

South.

6. To lay close to another.

Spenser.

7. To fix the spear in the rest.

Dryden.

8. To depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

Dennis.

COUCH. f. [from the verb.]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.

Dryden.

2. A bed; a place of repose.

Addison.

3. A layer, or stratum.

Mortimer.

CO'UCHANT. a. [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

Milton.

CO'UCHEE. f. [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.

Dryden.

CO'UCHER. f. [from *couch*.] He that couches or depresses cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW. f. [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bedsfellow; companion.

Shakespeare.

CO'UCHGRASS. f. A weed.

Mortimer.

COVE. f.

1. A small creek or bay.

2. A shelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. f. [*convenant*, French.]

1. A contract; a stipulation.

Waller.

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

Hammond.

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

Shakespeare.

To CO'VENANT. v. n. [from the noun.] To bargain; to stipulate.

South.

COVENANTE'E. f. [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

Ayliffe.

COVENA'NTER. f. [from *covenant*.] One

who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

CO'VENOUS. a. [from *covinn*.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.

Bacon.

To CO'VER. v. a. [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overspread any thing with something else.

Shakespeare.

2. To conceal under something laid over.

Dryden.

3. To hide by superficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Watts.

5. To shelter; to conceal from harm.

6. To incubate; to brood on.

Addison.

7. To copulate with a female.

8. To wear the hat.

Dryden.

CO'VER. f. [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

Key.

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil.

Collins.

3. Shelter; defence.

Clarendon.

CO'VER-SHAME. f. [*cover* and *shame*.] Some appearance to conceal infamy.

Dryden.

CO'VERING. f. [from *cover*.] A

vesture.

South.

CO'VERLET. f. [*couvrelet*, French.] The outermost of the bedclothes; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Spenser.

CO'VERT. f. [*couvert*, French.]

1. A shelter; a defence.

Isidore.

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Addison.

CO'VERT. a. [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

Mortimer.

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

Mil.

CO'VERT. a. [*couvert*, French.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband.

Dryden.

COVERT-WAY. f. [from *covert* and *way*.] A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country.

Harris.

CO'VERTLY. ad. [from *covert*.] Secretly; closely.

Dryden.

CO'VERTNESS. f. [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy.

CO'VERTURE. f. [from *covert*.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

Woodward.

2. [In law.] The estate and condition of a married woman.

Corvel. Davis.

To CO'VET. v. a. [*convoyer*, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

Shakespeare.

2. To desire earnestly.

1 Cor.

To CO'VET. v. n. To have a strong desire.

1 Tim.

CO'VETABLE. a. [from *covert*.] To be wished for.

CO'VETISE.

C O U

CO'VETISE. *f.* [*convoitise*, French.] Avarice; covetousness. *Spenser.*

CO'VETOUS. *a.* [*convoitieux*, French.]
1. Inordinately desirous. *Dryden.*
2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious. *Pet.*

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense. *Taylor.*

CO'VETOUSLY. *ad.* [from *covetous*.] Avaritiously; eagerly. *Shakespeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *f.* [from *covetous*.] Avarice; eagerness of gain. *Tillotson.*

CO'VEY. *f.* [*couverde*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together. *Addison.*

COUGH. *f.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs. *Smith.*

TO COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

TO COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough. *Wiseman.*

CO'UGHER. *f.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs.

CO'VIN. } *f.* A deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another.

CO'VING. *f.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground plot. *Harriar.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*.] *Dryden.*

CO'ULTER. *f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth. *Hammond.*

CO'UNCIL. *f.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation. *Matthew.*

2. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. *Watts.*

3. Persons called together to be consulted. *Bacon.*

4. The body of privy-counsellors. *Shakespeare.*

CO'UNCIL-BOARD. *f.* [*council and board*.] Council table; table where matters of state are deliberated. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSEL. *f.* [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction. *Clarendon.*

2. Deliberation. *Hooker.*

3. Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs.*

4. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting. *Shakespeare.*

5. Scheme; purpose; design. *1 Cor.*

6. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. *Pope.*

TO CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To advise any thing. *Dryden.*

CO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clarend.*

C O U

CO'UNSELLOR. *f.* [from *counsel*.]

1. One that gives advice. *Wisd. viii. 9.*

2. Confident; bosom friend. *Waller.*

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs. *Bacon.*

4. One that is consulted in a case of law.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *f.* [from *counsellor*.]

The office or post of privy-counsellor. *Bacon.*

TO COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.]

1. To number; to tell. *South.*

2. To preserve a reckoning. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account. *Locke.*

4. To esteem; to account; to consider as having a certain character. *Hooker.*

5. To impute to; to charge to. *Rowe.*

TO COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme. *Swift.*

COUNT. *f.* [*compte*, French.]

1. Number. *Spenser.*

2. Reckoning. *Shakespeare.*

COUNT. *f.* [*comte*, Fr.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *count*.] That which may be numbered. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *f.* [*countenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features. *Milton.*

2. Air; look. *Shakespeare.*

3. Calmness of look; composure of face. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance. *Clarendon. Sprat.*

5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenser.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; support. *Davies.*

7. Superficial appearance. *Ascham.*

TO COUNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate. *Brown.*

2. To make a shew of. *Spenser.*

3. To act suitably to any thing. *Shakespeare.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence. *Wotton.*

COUNTENANCER. *f.* [from *countenance*.]

One that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER. *f.* [from *count*.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning. *Swift.*

2. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop. *Dryden.*

3. **COUNTER** of a Horse, is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER. *ad.* [*contre*, French.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to. *South.*

2. The wrong way. *Shakespeare.*

3. Contrary ways. *Locke.*

TO

TO COUNTERA'CT. *v. n.* [*counter and act.*]

To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. *South.*

TO COUNTERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*counter and balance.*] To act against with an opposite weight. *Boyle.*

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Opposite weight. *Locke.*

TO COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [*from counter and buff.*] To impel; to strike back. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBU'FF. *f.* [*counter and buff.*] A stroke that produces a recoil. *Sidney, Ben. Johnson.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *f.* [*counter and caster.*] A book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner. *Shakespeare.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *f.* [*counter and change.*] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shakespeare.*

TO CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive. *South.*

COUNTERCHA'RM. *f.* [*counter and charm.*] That by which a charm is dissolved. *Pope.*

TO COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [*from counter and charm.*] To destroy the effect of an enchantment. *Decay of Piety.*

TO COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter and check.*] To oppose. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERCHE'CK. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Stop; rebuke. *Shakespeare.*

TO COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [*from counter and draw.*] To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *f.* [*counter and evidence.*] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed. *Burnet.*

TO CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire, French.*]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original. *Waller.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. That which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. One who personates another; an impostor. *Bacon.*

2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *f.* [*from counterfeit.*] A forger. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *ad.* [*from counterfeit.*] Falsely; with forgery. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERFE'RMEN'T. *f.* [*counter and ferment.*] Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *f.* [*contrefaisance, Fr.*] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *f.* [*from counter and fort.*] Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls, subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *f.* [*from counter and gage.*] A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *f.* [*from counter and guard.*] A small rampart with parapet and ditch. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *f.* [*from counter and light.*] A window or light opposite to any thing. *Chambers.*

TO COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [*contremander, French.*]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before. *South.*

2. To contradict the orders of another. *Holder.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *f.* [*contremand, Fr.*] Repeal of a former order. *Shakespeare.*

TO COUNTERMA'RK. *v. n.* [*counter and march.*] To march backward.

COUNTERMA'RK. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Retrocession; march backward. *Collier.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *f.* [*from counter and mark.*]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value. *Chambers.*

TO COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE. *f.* [*counter and mine.*]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine. *Military Dict.*

2. Means of opposition. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Estrange.*

TO COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *f.* [*counter and motion.*] Contrary motion. *Digby.*

COUNTERMU'RE. *f.* [*contremure, French.*] A wall built up behind another wall. *Kneller.*

COUN.

COUNTERNATURAL. *a.* [*counter* and *natural*.] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUNTERNOISE. *f.* [*counter* and *noise*.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered. *Calamy.*

COUNTEROPENING. *f.* [*counter* and *opening*.] An aperture on the contrary side. *Sharp.*

COUNTERPACE. *f.* [*counter* and *pace*.] Contrary measure. *Swift.*

COUNTERPANE. *f.* [*contrepoint*, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERPART. *f.* [*counter* and *part*.] The correspondent part. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERPLEA. *f.* [*from counter* and *plea*.] In law, a replication. *Cowell.*

TO COUNTERPLOT. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot*.] To oppose one machination by another. *Swift.*

COUNTERPLOT. *f.* [*from the verb*.] An artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERPOINT. *f.* A coverlet woven in squares. *Swift.*

TO COUNTERPOISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poise*.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to. *Digby.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause. *Spenser.*

COUNTERPOISE. *f.* [*from counter* and *poise*.]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Boyle.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance. *Milton.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power. *Swift.*

COUNTERPOISON. *f.* [*counter* and *poison*.] Antidote. *Arbutnot.*

COUNTERPRESSURE. *f.* [*counter* and *pressure*.] Opposite force. *Blackmore.*

COUNTERPROJECT. *f.* [*counter* and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*

TO COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [*from counter* and *prove*.] To take off a design in black lead, by passing it through the rolling press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

TO COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll*.] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account. *Bacon.*

COUNTERROLLMENT. *f.* [*from counter* and *roll*.] A counter account. *Bacon.*

COUNTERSCARP. *f.* That side of the ditch which is next the camp. *Harris.*

TO COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [*from counter* and *sign*.] To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTENOR. *f.* [*from counter* and *tenor*.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*

COUNTERTIDE. *f.* [*counter* and *tide*.] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTIME. *f.* [*contratemp*, French.] Defence; opposition. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTURN. *f.* [*counter* and *turn*.] The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys expectation. *Dryden.*

TO COUNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

COUNTERVAIL. *f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Equal weight. *South.*

2. That which has equal weight or value. *South.*

COUNTERVIEW. *f.* [*counter* and *view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*

2. Contrast. *Swift.*

TO COUNTERWORK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder by contrary operations. *Pope.*

COUNTESS. *f.* [*comitissa*, French.] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*

COUNTING-HOUSE. *f.* [*count* and *house*.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*

COUNTLESS. *a.* [*from count*.] Innumerable; without number. *Donne.*

COUNTRY. *f.* [*contrée*, French.]

1. A tract of land; a region. *Sprat.*

2. Rural parts. *Spectator.*

3. The place which any man inhabits. *Sprat.*

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil. *Sprat.*

5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTRY. *a.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*

2. Remote from cities or courts. *Locke.*

3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Mactabees.*

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Dryden.*

COUNTRYMAN. *f.* [*from country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the same country. *Locke.*

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; husbandman. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTY. *f.* [*comté*, French.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. *Cowell. Addison.*

2. An earldom. *Davies.*

3. A count; a lord. *Chambers.*

COUPEE. *f.* [*Fr.*] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*

COUPLE.

COU

COUPLE. *f.* [*couple*, French.]

1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together. *Shakespeare.*
2. Two; a brace. *Sidney. Locke.*
3. A male and his female. *Shakespeare.*

TO COUPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together. *Shakespeare.*
2. To join one to another. *South.*
3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*

TO COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Bacon. Hale.

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *f.* [*couple and beggar*.]

One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

COUPLET. *f.* [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes. *Swift.*
2. A pair, as of doves. *Shakespeare.*

COURAGE. *f.* [*courage*, French.] Bravery; active fortitude. *Addison.*

COURAGEOUS. *a.* [from *courage*.] Brave; daring; bold. *Amos.*

COURAGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courageous*.] Bravely; stoutly; boldly. *Bacon.*

COURAGEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage. *Maccabees.*

COURANT. } *f.* [*courante*, French.] See

COURANTO. } CORANT.

1. A nimble dance. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

TO COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow. *Shakespeare.*

COURIER. *f.* [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*

COURSE. *f.* [*course*, French.]

1. Race; career. *Cowley.*
2. Passage from place to place. *Denham.*
3. Tilt; act of running in the lists. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.
5. Track or line in which a ship sails.

6. Sail; means by which the course is performed. *Raleigh.*
7. Progress from one gradation to another. *Shakespeare.*

8. Order of succession. *Corinthians.*
9. Stated and orderly method. *Shakefp.*

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure. *Wiseman.*
11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. *Chambers.*

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knolles.*
13. Method of life; train of actions. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will. *Temple.*
15. Catamenia. *Harvey.*

16. Orderly structure. *James.*
17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones.

COU

18. Series of consequences.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table. *Swift. Pope.*

20. Regularity; settled rule. *Swift.*

21. Empty form. *L'Estrange.*

TO COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue. *Shakespeare.*
2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view. *Bacon.*

3. To put to speed; to force to run. *May's Virgil.*

TO COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Shakespeare.

CO'URSER. *f.* [*coursier*, French.]

1. A swift horse; a war-horse. *Pope.*
2. One who pursues the sport of courting hares. *Hammer.*

COURT. *f.* [*cour*, French.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace. *Pope.*
2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered. *Atterbury.*

3. Open space before a house. *Dryden.*
4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. *Temple.*
6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. *Spektor.*
8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation. *Locke.*

TO COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To solicit; to seek. *Locke.*

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *f.* [*court and chapelain*.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *f.* [*court and day*.] Day on which justice is solemnly administered. *Arbutnot.*

COURT-DRESSER. *f.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *f.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes. *L'Estrange.*

COURT HAND. *f.* [*court and hand*.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakespeare.*

COURT-LADY. *f.* [*court and lady*.] A lady conversant in court. *Locke.*

CO'URTEOUS. *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; well-bred. *South.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courteous*.] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly. *Calamy.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *courteous*.] Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTESAN. } *f.* [*cortisana*, low Latin.]

CO'URTEZAN. } A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Wotton. Addison.*

COUR.

COW

CRA

COURTESY, *f.* [*courtoisie*, Fr.]1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*2. An act of civility or respect. *Bacon.*3. The reverence made by women. *Dryden.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.

5. COURTESY of England. A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seized of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet shall he keep the land during his life. *Cowel.*To COURTESY, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]1. To perform an act of reverence. *Shakespeare.*2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior.*COURTIER, *f.* [*from court.*]1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryden.*2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another. *Shakling.*COURTLIKE, *a.* [*court and like.*] Elegant; polite. *Camden.*COURTLINESS, *f.* [*from courtly.*] Elegance of manners; complaisance; civility. *Shakespeare.*COURTLY, *a.* [*from court.*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering. *Pope.*COURTLY, *ad.* In the manner of courts; elegantly. *Dryden.*COURTSHIP, *f.* [*from court.*]1. The act of soliciting favour. *Shakespeare.*2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Addison.*3. Civility; elegance of manners. *Darwin.*COUSIN, *f.* [*cousin*, French.]1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister. *Shakespeare.*2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council. *Shakespeare.*COW, *f.* [*in the plural, anciently kine, or kien, now commonly cows; co, Saxon.*] The female of the bull. *Bacon.*To COW, *v. a.* [*from coward.*] To depress with fear. *Shakespeare.*COW-HERD, *f.* [*cow and herd, Saxon; a keeper.*] One whose occupation is to tend cows. *Shakespeare.*COW-HOUSE, *f.* [*cow and house.*] The house in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*COW-LEECH, *f.* [*cow and leech.*] One who professes to cure distempered cows. *Shakespeare.*To COW-LEECH, *v. n.* To profess to cure cows. *Mortimer.*COW-WEED, *f.* [*cow and weed.*] A species of chevill. *Shakespeare.*COW-WHEAT, *f.* [*from cow, and wheat.*] A plant. *Shakespeare.*CO'WARD, *f.* [*coward*, Fr.]

1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant

passion is fear. *Sidney, Sculb.*2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective. *Prior.*CO'WARDICE, *f.* [*from coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Spenser, Rogers.*CO'WARDLINESS, *f.* [*from cowardly.*]

Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY, *a.* [*from coward.*]1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous. *Bacon.*2. Mean; befitting a coward. *Shakespeare.*CO'WARDLY, *ad.* In the manner of a coward; meanly. *Kneller.*To CO'WER, *v. n.* [*cowrain*, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink. *Milton, Dryden.*CO'WISH, *a.* [*from to cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shakespeare.*CO'WKEEPER, *f.* [*cow and keeper.*] One whose business is to keep cows. *Shakespeare.*COWL, *f.* [*cugle*, Saxon.]1. A monk's hood. *Camden.*2. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two. *Shakespeare.*COWL-STAFF, *f.* [*cowl and staff.*] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. *Shakespeare.*CO'WSLIP, *f.* [*curslippe*, Saxon.]is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose. *Miller, Sidney, Shakespeare.*COWS LUNGWORT, *f.* *Miller.*CO'XCOMB, *f.* [*from cock's comb.*]1. The top of the head. *Shakespeare.*2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shakespeare.*3. A sop; a superficial pretender. *Pope.*COXCO'MICAL, *a.* [*from coxcomb.*] Poppish; conceited. *Dennis.*COY, *a.* [*coi*, French.]1. Modest; decent. *Shakespeare.*2. Reserved; not accessible. *Shakespeare.*To COY, *v. n.* [*from the adjective.*]1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity. *Shakespeare.*2. Not to condescend willingly. *Shakespeare.*CO'YLY, *ad.* [*from coy.*] With reserve. *Shakespeare.*CO'YNESS, *f.* [*from coy.*] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar. *Shakespeare.*COZ, *f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin. *Shakespeare.*To CO'ZEN, *v. n.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon, Locke.*CO'ZENAGE, *f.* [*from cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Bru. Johnson.*CO'ZENER, *f.* [*from cozen.*] A cheat; a defrauder. *Shakespeare.*CRAB, *f.* [*crabba*, Saxon.]1. A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. *Taylor.*

CRA

3. A peevish morose person.
4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships.

5. The sign in the zodiac.

CRA'P. *a.* Sour or degenerate fruit; as, a crab cherry.

CRA'BBED. *a.* [from *crab*.]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; four.

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

3. Difficult; perplexing.

CRA'BBEDLY. *ad.* [from *crabbed*.] Peevishly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *s.* [from *crabbed*.]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty.

CRA'BER. *y.* The water rat.

CRA'BS-EYES. *s.* Whitish bodies rounded on one side and depressed on the other, not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish.

CRACK. *s.* [from *crack*, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption.

2. A chink; fissure; a narrow breach.

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a crack.

6. Crazy; mad.

7. A man crazed.

8. A whore.

9. A beast.

10. A boaster.

TO CRACK. *v. a.* [from *cracken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks.

2. To break; to split.

3. To do any thing with quickness or smart.

4. To break or destroy any thing.

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

TO CRACK. *v. n.* [from *cracken*, Dutch.]

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

2. To fall to ruin.

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

4. To boast; with *of*.

CRACK-BRAINED. *a.* Crazy; without

CRACK-BEMP. *s.* A wretch fated to the

CRACK-ROPE. *s.* A fellow that deserves

CRACKER. *s.* [from *crack*.]

1. A noisy boasting fellow.

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined to as

to burst with great noise.

TO CRACKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack*.] To

make slight cracks; to decrepitate.

CRA'CKNEL. *s.* [from *crack*.] A hard brittle cake.

CRA'DLE. *s.* [from *cradle*, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or

sele persons are agitated with a smooth mo-

tion.

2. Infancy; or the first part of life.

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken

bone.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of tim-

ber raised along the outside of a ship.

TO CRADLE. *v. a.* To lay in a cradle.

CRADLE CLOTHES. *s.* [from *cradle* and

clothes.] Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT. *s.* [from *craft*, Saxon.]

1. Manual art; trade.

2. Fraud; cunning.

3. Small sailing vessels.

TO CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

play tricks.

CRA'FTSMAN. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] A

man skilled in his trade.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

art of a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANLY. *ad.* [from *craft* and *man*.] In

the manner of a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANNESS. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

art of a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA'FTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *craft* and *man*.] The

quality of being a craftsman.

CRA

CRA

2. A restriction; a confinement; shackle. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. *Shakespeare.*
CRAMP. *a.* Difficult; knotty; a low term. *Shakespeare.*
To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pain with cramps or twitches. *Dryden.*
 2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct. *Glenville. Burnet.*
 3. To bind with crampirons.
CRAMP-FISH. *f.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.
CRAMPIRON. *f.* See **CRAMP**, sense 3.
CRA'NAGE. *f.* [cranagium, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels. *Cowel.*
CRANE. *f.* [cran, Saxon.]
 1. A bird with a long beak. *Isaiab.*
 2. An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised. *Thomson.*
 3. A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.
CRANES BILL. *f.* [from crane and bill.]
 1. An herb. *Miller.*
 2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.
CRANIUM. *f.* [Latin.] The Skull. *Wiseman.*
CRANK. *f.* [a contraction of crannec.]
 1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down. *Mason.*
 2. Any bending or winding passage. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word. *Milton.*
CRANK. *a.*
 1. Healthy; sprightly. *Spenser.*
 2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overset.
To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from crank.] To run in and out. *Shakespeare.*
To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces. *Philips.*
CRA'NKLES. *f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities.
CRA'NKNESS. [from crank.]
 1. Health; vigour.
 2. Disposition to overset.
CRA'NNIED. *a.* [from cranny.] Full of chinks. *Beaumont.*
CRA'NNY. *f.* [cren, Fr. crena, Lat.] A chink; a cleft. *Burnet.*
CRAPE. *f.* [crepa, low Lat.] A thin stuff loosely woven. *Swift.*
CRA'PULENCE. *f.* [crapula, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.
CRA'PULOUS. *a.* [crapulosus, Latin.] Drunken; sick with intemperance.

To CRASH. *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling. *Shakespeare.*
To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruise. *Shakespeare.*
CRASH. *f.* [from the verb.] A loud mixed sound. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
CRASS. *f.* [creta, Lat.] Temperature; constitution. *South.*
CRASS. *a.* [crassus, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not subtle. *Woodward.*
CRASSITUDE. *f.* [crassitudo, Lat.] Grossness; coarseness. *Bacon.*
CRASTINATION. *f.* [from crastinus, Lat.] Delay.
CRATCH. *f.* [creche, Fr.] The partitioned frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewell.*
CRAVA'T. *f.* A neckcloth. *Hudibras.*
To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cremen, Saxon.]
 1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission. *Hopker. Knolly.*
 2. To ask insatiably. *Denham.*
 3. To long; to wish unreasonably. *South.*
 4. To call for importunately. *Shakespeare.*
CRAVEN. *f.*
 1. A cock conquered and dispirited. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A coward; a recreant. *Fairfax.*
To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Shakespeare.*
To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* To crush in the mouth. *Swift.*
CRAW. *f.* [kro, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds. *Ray.*
CRA'WFISH. *f.* A small crustaceous fish, found in brooks. *Bacon.*
To CRAWL. *v. n.* [krielen, Dutch.]
 1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm. *Dryden. Grew.*
 2. To move weakly, and slowly. *Knolly.*
 3. To move about hated and despised.
CRAWLER. *f.* [from crawl.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.
CRA'WFISH. *f.* [See **CRA'WFISH**.] The river lobster. *Floyer.*
CRA'YON. *f.* [crayon, French.]
 1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with. *Dryden.*
 2. A drawing done with a crayon.
To CRAZE. *v. a.* [ecraiser, French.]
 1. To break; to crush; to weaken. *Milton.*
 2. To powder. *Carew.*
 3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect. *Tillotson.*
CRA'ZEDNESS. *f.* [from craze.] Deceit; brokenness. *Hooker.*
CRA'ZINESS. *f.* [from crazy.] State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness. *Hewel.*
CRAZY.

C R E

CRA'ZY. *a.* [*ecrasé*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit. *Shakespeare.*
2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect. *Hudibras.*
3. Weak; feeble; shattered. *Dryden. Wake.*

CREAGHT. *f.* [an Irish word:] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack*.] To make a harsh noise. *Dryden.*

CREAM. *f.* [*cremor*, Latin.] The unctuous or oily part of milk. *King.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather cream. *Shakespeare.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.
2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing.

CREAM-FACED. *a.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale; coward-looking. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'AMY. *a.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream.

CRE'ANCE. *f.* [French.] A fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash.

CREASE. *f.* A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. *Genesis.*
2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion. *King Charles. Roscommon.*
3. To beget. *Shakespeare.*
4. To invest with any new character. *Shakespeare.*

CREATION. *f.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating, or conferring existence. *Taylor.*
2. The act of investing with new character.
3. The things created; the universe. *Parnel.*
4. Any thing produced, or caused.

CREA'TIVE. *a.* [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.
2. Exerting the act of creation. *South.*

CREATOR. *f.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that bestows existence. *Taylor.*

CRE'ATURE. *f.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being created. *Stillingfleet.*
2. An animal not human. *Shakespeare.*
3. A general term for man. *Spenser.*
4. A word of contempt for a human being. *Prior.*
5. A word of petty tenderness. *Dryden.*
6. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*

CRE'ATURELY. *a.* [from *creature*.] Having the qualities of a creature. *Ebonye.*

CREBRITUDE. *f.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Dick.*

C R E

CRE'BROUS. *a.* [from *creber*, Lat.] Inquent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *f.* [from *credo*, Latin.]

1. Belief; credit. *Speiser.*
2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA. *f.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*

CRE'DENT. *a.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having credit; not to be questioned. *Shakespeare.*

CREDE'NTIAL. *f.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit. *Adams.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *credibile*.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability. *Tilgham.*

CRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief. *Tilgham.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *f.* [from *credibile*.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief. *Dryden.*

CRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *credibile*.] In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *f.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief. *Adams.*
2. Honour; reputation. *Pope.*
3. Esteem; good opinion. *Bacon.*
4. Faith; testimony. *Hobbes.*
5. Trust reposed. *Lucas.*
6. Promise given.
7. Influence; power not compulsive. *Clarke.*

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe. *Shakespeare.*
2. To procure credit or honour to any thing. *Waller.*
3. To trust; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *a.* [from *credit*.]

1. Reputable; above contempt. *Arbutnot.*
2. Honourable; estimable. *Tilgham.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *f.* [from *creditable*.] Reputation; estimation. *Deacy of Piny.*

CRE'DITABLY. *ad.* [from *creditable*.] Reputably; without disgrace. *South.*

CRE'DITOR. *f.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit; correlative to *debtor*. *Swift.*

CREDU'LITY. *f.* [*credulité*, Fr.] Easiness of belief. *Sidney.*

CREDU'LOUS. *a.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *credulus*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *f.* [from *credo*, Latin.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Fiddes.*
2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion. *Shakespeare.*

C R E

TO CREEK. *v. a.* To make a harsh noise. *Shakespeare.*

CREEK. *f.* [*crecca*, Saxon; *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast. *Darvel.*

2. A small port; a bay; a cove. *Darvel.*

3. Any turn or alley. *Shakespeare.*

CREEKY. *a.* Full of creeks; unequal; winding. *Spenser.*

TO CREEP. *v. n.* [preterite *crept*; *crýpan*, Saxon.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs. *Milton.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly. *Shakespeare.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely. *Psalms.*

6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing. *Addison.*

7. To come unexpected. *Sidney. Temple.*

8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend. *Shakespeare.*

CRE/EPER. *f.* [from *creep*.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. *Bacon.*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREE/PHOLE. *f.* [*creep* and *bole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREE/PINGLY. *ad.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

CREMA/TION. *f.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CRE/MOR. *f.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream. *Ray.*

CRE/NATED. *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented. *Woodward.*

CRE/PAINÉ. *f.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO CRE/PITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITA/TION. *f.* [from *crepitare*.] A small crackling noise.

CREPT. *particip.* [from *creep*.] *Pope.*

CREPU/SCULE. *f.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Twilight.

CREPU/SCULOUS. *a.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness. *Brown.*

CRE/SCENT. *a.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

CRE/SCENT. *f.* [*crescent*, Latin.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing. *Dryden.*

C R I

CRE/SCIVE. *a.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing. *Shakespeare.*

CRESS. *f.* An herb. *Pope.*

CRE/SSET. *f.* [*croissete*, French.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Milton.*

CREST. *f.* [*crista*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. *Milton.*

2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. *Camden.*

3. Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Shakespeare.*

4. Pride; spirit; fire. *Shakespeare.*

CRE/STED. *a.* [from *crest*, *cristatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*

CREST FALLEN. *a.* Dejected; sunk; heartless; spiritless. *Howell.*

CRE/STLESS. *a.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakespeare.*

CRE/TACEOUS. *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.] Abounding with chalk; chalky. *Philips.*

CRE/TATED. *a.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *DiB.*

CRE/VICE. *f.* [from *crever*, Fr.] A crack; a cleft. *Addison.*

CREW. *f.* [probably from *crub*, Saxon.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose. *Spenser.*

2. The company of a ship.

3. It is now generally used in a bad sense. *Addison.*

CREW. [the preterite of *crew*.]

CRE/WEL. *f.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB. *f.* [*crýbbe*, Saxon.] *Walton. Port. a crib.*

1. The rack or manger of a stable. *Shakespeare.*

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.

3. A small habitation; a cottage. *Shakespeare.*

TO CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shakespeare.*

CRIB/BAGE. *f.* A game at cards.

CRIB/BLE. *f.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-sieve. *DiB.*

CRIBRA/TION. *f.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of sifting.

CRICK. *f.*

1. [from *crizzo*, Italian.] The noise of a door.

2. [from *crýce*, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET. *f.*

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places. *Milton.*

2. A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks. *Pope.*

3. A low seat or stool.

CRIVER.

CRYER. *f.* [from *cry*.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

Ecclus. Brerewood.

CRIME. *f.* [*crimen*, Latin; *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault.

Pope.

CRIMEFUL. *a.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal.

Shakespeare.

CRIMELESS. *a.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime.

Shakespeare.

CRIMINAL. *a.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty.

Spenser.

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

Rogers.

3. Not civil; as, a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL. *f.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accused.

Dryden.

2. A man guilty of a crime.

Bacon.

CRIMINALLY. *ad.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

Rogers.

CRIMINALNESS. *f.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltiness; want of innocence.

CRIMINATION. *f.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

CRIMINATORY. *a.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIMINOUS. *a.* [*criminosus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.

Hammond.

CRIMINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *criminosus*.] Enormously; very wickedly.

Hammond.

CRIMINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *criminosus*.] Wickedness; guilt; crime.

K. Charles.

CRIMOSIN. *a.* [*cremosino*, Italian.] A species of red colour.

Spenser.

CRIMP. *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled.

Philips.

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word.

Arbutnot.

TO CRIMPLE. *v. a.* To contract; to cor-
rugate.

Wise man.

CRIMSON. *f.* [*cremosino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

Boyle.

2. Red in general.

Shakespeare. Prior.

TO CRIMSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimson.

Shakespeare.

CRINCUM. *f.* [a cant word.] A cramp; whimsy.

Hudibras.

CRINGE. *f.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

Philips.

TO CRINGE. *v. a.* To draw together; to contract.

Shakespeare.

TO CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter.

Arbutnot.

CRINGEROUS. *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

TO CRINKLE. *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dut.] To go in and out; to run in flexures.

King.

TO CRINKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a finuosity.

CRINOSE. *a.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy.

CRINO'SITY. *f.* [from *crinose*.] Hairy-
ness.

CRIPPLE. *f.* [*crȳpel*, Saxon. It is written by Donne *creep*, as from *creep*.] A lame man.

Dryden. Bensley.

TO CRIPPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame.

Addison.

CRIPPLENESS. *f.* [from *cripple*.] Lame-
ness.

CRISIS. *f.* [*κρίσις*.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better.

Dryden.

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

Addison.

CRISP. *a.* [*crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bacon.

2. Indented; winding.

Shakespeare.

3. Brittle; friable.

Bacon.

TO CRISP. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots.

Ben. Johnson.

2. To twist.

Milton.

3. To indent; to run in and out.

Milton.

CRISPATION. *f.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Bacon.

CRISPING-PIN. *f.* [from *crisp*.] A curl-
ing-iron.

Isaiah.

CRISPNESS. *f.* [from *crisp*.] Curledness.

CRISPY. *a.* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

Shakespeare.

CRITERION. *f.* [*κρίτηριον*.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Saunders.

CRITICK. *f.* [*κρίτικος*.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature.

Locke.

2. A censorer; a man apt to find fault.

Swift.

CRITICK. *a.* Critical; relating to criticism.

Pope.

CRITICK. *f.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks.

Dryden.

2. Science of criticism.

Locke.

TO CRITICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticise.

Temple.

CRITICAL. *a.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate.

Holder. Stillingfleet.

2. Relating to criticism.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

Shakespeare.

4. Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

Brown.

CRITICALLY. *a.* [from *critical*.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Woodward.

CRITI-

CRO

CRO

CRITICALNESS. *f.* [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy.

To CRITICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick*.] To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.*

1. To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*

To CRITICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick*.] To censure; to pass judgment upon. *Addison.*

CRITICISM. *f.* [from *critick*.]

1. Criticism is a standard of judging well. *Dryden.*

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations. *Addison.*

To CROAK. *v. n.* [*cracezzan*, Saxon.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog. *May.*

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shakespeare.*

CROAK. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. *Lee.*

CROCEOUS. *a.* [*craceus*, Latin.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron.

CROCITATION. *f.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK. *f.* [*hruck*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY. *f.* Earthen ware.

CROCODILE. *f.* [from *κροκό*, saffron, and *δαι*, fearing.]

1. An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot be pierced; it runs under the belly. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. *Granville.*

2. *Crocodile* is also a little animal, otherwise called stinx, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea. *Trevoux.*

CROCODILINE. *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Latin.] Like a crocodile. *Ditt.*

CROCUS. *f.* An early flower.

CROFT. *f.* [*cnort*, Saxon.] A little close

A joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. *f.* [*croisade*, Fr.] A holy war. *Bacon.*

CROISA'DO. *f.* war.

CROISES. *f.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.

2. Soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE. *f.* [*cpone*, Saxon.]

1. An old ewe.

2. In contempt, an old woman. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. *f.* The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoot.

CRO'NY. *f.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance. *Swift.*

CROOK. *f.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.

2. A shephook. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook. *Arbutnot.*

2. To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*

CRO'OKBACK. *f.* [*croak and back*.] A man that has gibbous shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

CRO'OKBACKED. *a.* Having bent shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROO'KED. *a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curve. *Newton.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuons. *Locke.*

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakespeare.*

CROO'KEDLY. *ad.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*

CROO'KEDNESS. *f.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity. *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*

CROP. *f.* [*crop*, Saxon.] The crop of a bird. *Ray.*

CRO'PFUL. *a.* [*crop and full*.] Satiated; with a full belly. *Milton.*

CRO'PSICK. *a.* [*crop sick*.] Sick with excess and debauchery. *Tate.*

CROP. *f.* [*cnoppa*, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field. *Roscommon.*

3. Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Crotch.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest. *Shakespeare.*

CRO'PPER. *f.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CRO'SIER. *f.* [*crozier*, Fr.] The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Bacon.*

CRO'SLET. *f.* [*croisfeler*, Fr.] A small cross. *Spenser.*

CROSS. *f.* [*crois*, French.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places. *Shakespeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience. *Ben. Johnson. Taylor.*

6. Money so called, because marked with a cross. *Hovell.*

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money. *Swift.*

CROSS. *a.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling athwart something else. *Newton.*

2. Oblique;

C R O

2. Oblique ; lateral. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Adverse ; opposite. *Atterbury.*
 4. Perverse ; untractable. *South.*
 5. Peevish ; fretful ; ill-humoured. *Tillotson.*
 6. Contrary ; contradictory. *South.*
 7. Contrary to wish ; unfortunate, *South.*
 8. Interchanged. *Bacon.*
- CROSS.** *prep.*
1. Athwart ; so as to intersect any thing. *Knolles.*
 2. Over ; from side to side. *L'Estrange.*
- To CROSS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another. *Hudibras.*
 2. To sign with the cross.
 3. To mark out ; to cancel : as, to cross an article. *Temple.*
 4. To pass over. *Spenser.*
 5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Daniel, Clarendon.*
 6. To thwart ; to interpose obstruction. *Locke.*
 7. To counteract. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To contravene ; to hinder by authority. *Bacon.*
 9. To contradict. *Shakespeare.*
 10. To debar ; to preclude. *Shakespeare.*
- To CROSS.** *v. n.*
1. To lye athwart another thing.
 2. To be inconsistent. *Sidney.*
- CROSS BAR-SHOT.** *f.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*
- To CROSS-EXAMINE.** *v. a.* [*cross* and *examine*.] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*
- CROSS STAFF.** *f.* [from *cross* and *staff*.] An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*
- A CRO'SSBITE.** *f.* [*cross* and *bite*.] A deception ; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*
- To CRO'SSBITE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Collier.*
- CRO'SSBOW.** *f.* [*cross* and *bow*.] A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Shakespeare.*
- CRO'SSBOWER.** *f.* A shooter with a cross-bow. *Raleigh.*
- CROSS GRAINED.** *a.* [*cross* and *grain*.]
1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular. *Maxon.*
 2. Perverse ; troublesome ; vexatious. *Prior.*
- CROSSLY.** *ad.* [from *cross*.]
1. Athwart ; so as to intersect something else.
 2. Oppositely ; adversely ; in opposition to. *Tillotson.*
 3. Un fortunately.

C R O

- CRO'SSNESS.** *f.* [from *cross*.]
1. Transverseness ; intersection.
 2. Perverseness ; peevishness. *Collier.*
- CROSSROW.** *f.* [*cross* and *row*.] Alphabet ; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety. *Shakespeare.*
- CRO'SSWIND.** *f.* [*cross* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left. *Boyle.*
- CRO'SSWAY.** *f.* [*cross* and *way*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road. *Shakespeare.*
- CRO'SSWORT.** *f.* [from *cross* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*
- CROTCH.** *f.* [*crot*, French.] A hook. *Bacon.*
- CROTCHET.** *f.* [*crotchet*, French.]
1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. *Chambers, Davin.*
 2. A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. *Dryden.*
 3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.] *Johnson.*
 4. A perverse conceit ; an odd fancy. *Howell.*
- To CROUCH.** *v. n.* [*crouch*, crooked, Fr.]
1. To stoop low ; to lye close to the ground. *Dryden.*
 2. To fawn ; to bend servilely. *Dryden.*
- CROUP.** *f.* [*crouppe*, French.]
1. The rump of a fowl.
 2. The buttocks of a horse.
- CROUPA'DES.** *f.* [from *croup*.] Are higher leaps than those of coppers. *Farrier's Dict.*
- CROW.** *f.* [*cnape*, Saxon.]
1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts. *Dryden.*
 2. To pluck a Crow, to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Estrange.*
 3. A piece of iron used as a lever. *South.*
 4. The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety. *Johnson.*
- CROWFOOT.** *f.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A flower.
- CROWFOOT.** *f.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*
- To CROW.** preterite, *I crew*, or *crowed* ; I have *crowed*. [*cnapan*, Saxon.]
1. To make the noise which a cock makes. *Hakewell.*
 2. To boast ; to bully ; to vapour.
- CROWD.** *f.* [*cnud*, Saxon.]
1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.
 2. A promiscuous medley. *Essay on Humour.*
 3. The vulgar ; the populace. *Dryden.*
 4. [from *crwth*, Welsh.] A fiddle. *Hudibras.*
- To CROWD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill with confused multitudes. *Watts.*
 2. To press close together. *Born.*

3. To incumber by multitudes. *Granville.*
 4. To Crowd Sail. [A sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.
 To CROWD. *v. n.*
 1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused. *Dryden.*
 2. To thrust among a multitude. *Corway.*
 CROWDER. *f.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler. *Sidney.*
 CROWKEEPER. *f.* [from *crow* and *keep*.] A scarecrow. *Shakespeare.*
 CROWN. *f.* [*couronne*, French.]
 1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A garland. *Ecclus.*
 3. Reward; honorary distinction. *Cor.*
 4. Regal power; royalty. *Locke.*
 5. The top of the head. *Pope.*
 6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Part of the hat that covers the head. *Sharp.*
 8. A piece of money. *Suchling.*
 9. Honour; ornament; decoration. *Ecclus. xxv. 6.*
 10. Completion; accomplishment.
 CROWN-IMPERIAL. *f.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.
 To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament. *Dryden.*
 2. To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden.*
 3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious. *Psalms.*
 4. To reward; to recompence. *Roscommon.*
 5. To complete; to perfect. *South.*
 6. To terminate; to finish. *Dryden.*
 CROWNGLASS. *f.* The finest sort of window-glass.
 CROWNPOST. *f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
 CROWNSCAB. *f.* A stinking filthy scab, round a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*
 CROWNWHEEL. *f.* The upper wheel of a watch.
 CROWNWORKS. *f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced toward the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*
 CROWNNET. *f.* [from *crown*.]
 1. The same with coronet.
 2. Chief end; last purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 CROYLSTONE. *f.* Crystallized caulk. *Woodward.*
 CRUCIAL. *a.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Transverse; intersecting one another. *Sharp.*
 To CRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.
 CRUCIBLE. *f.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymist's melting pot made of earth. *Peacham.*

CRUCIFEROUS. *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.
 CRUCIFIER. *f.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. *Haw.*
 CRUCIFIX. *f.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion. *Addison.*
 CRUCIFIXION. *f.* [from *crucifixus*, Lat.] The punishment of nailing to a cross. *Addison.*
 CRUCIFORM. *a.* [*crux* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a cross.
 To CRUCIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. *Milton.*
 CRUCIGEROUS. *a.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.
 CRUD. *f.* [commonly written *card*.] A concretion; coagulation.
 CRUDE. *a.* [*crudus*, Latin.]
 1. Raw; not subdued by fire.
 2. Not changed by any process or preparation. *Boyle.*
 3. Harsh; unripe. *Bacon.*
 4. Uncooked; not well digested. *Bacon.*
 5. Not brought to perfection; immature. *Milton.*
 6. Having indigested notions. *Milton.*
 7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect. *Ben. Johnson.*
 CRUDELY. *ad.* [from *crude*.] Unripe; without due preparation. *Dryden.*
 CRU'DENESS. *f.* [from *crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.
 CRU'DITY. *f.* [from *crude*.] Indigestion; inconcoction; unripeness; want of maturity. *Arbutnot.*
 To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden.*
 CRU'DY. *a.* [from *crud*.]
 1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser.*
 2. [From *crude*.] Raw; chill. *Shakespeare.*
 CRU'EL. *a.* [*cruel*, French.]
 1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; barbarous. *Dryden.*
 2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive. *Psalms.*
 CRU'ELLY. *ad.* [from *cruel*.] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously. *South.*
 CRU'ELNESS. *f.* [from *cruel*.] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*
 CRU'ELTY. *f.* [*cruaulté*, French.] Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. *Shakespeare.*
 CRU'ENTATE. *a.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville.*
 CRU'ET. *f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vessel for vinegar or oil. *Swift.*
 CRUISE. *f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small cup. *King.*
 CRUISE. *f.* [*craïse*, Fr.] A voyage in search of plunder.
 To CRUISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of plunder.
 CRUISER.

CRU

CRY

CRUI'SER. *f.* [from *cruise*.] One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

Wise man.

CRUM. } *f.* [cruma, Saxon.]

1. The soft part of bread; not the crust.

Bacon.

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

Thomson.

To CRUMBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To break into small pieces; to comminute.

Herbert.

To CRUMBLE. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

Pope.

CRUMENAL. *f.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse.

Spenser.

CRUMMY. *a.* [from *crum*.] Soft.

CRUMP. *a.* [crump, Saxon.] Crooked in the back.

L'Estrange.

To CRUMPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple*.] To draw into wrinkles.

Addison.

CRUMPLING. *f.* A small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane.

DiEt.

CRUPPER. *f.* [from *croupe*, Fr.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

Sidney.

CRURAL. *a.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg.

Arbutnot.

CRUSA'DE. } *f.* See **CROISADE.**

1. An expedition against the infidels.

2. A coin stamped with a cross. *Shakespeare.*

CRUSE. See **CAUSE.**

CRU'SET. *f.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [crasher, French.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze. *Milton.*

2. To press with violence. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down. *Dryden.*

4. To subdue; to depress; to dispirit. *Milton.*

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condensed.

Thomson.

CRUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] A collision.

Addison.

CRUST. *f.* [crusta, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat. *Addison.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addison.*

3. The case of a pye made of meal, and baked. *Addison.*

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Dryden.

5. A waste piece of bread. *Dryden.*

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case. *Dryden.*

2. To foul with concretions. *Swift.*

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust. *Temple.*

CRUSTACEOUS. *a.* [from *crusta*, Latin.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous. *Wood.*

CRUSTACEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *crustaceus*.] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY. *ad.* [from *crustly*.] Peculiarly snappishly.

CRUSTINESS. *f.* [from *crustly*.]

1. The quality of a crust.

2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY. *a.* [from *crust*.]

1. Covered with a crust.

Derham.

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish.

CRUTCH. *f.* [croccia, Ital.] A support used by cripples.

Smith.

To CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden.*

To CRY. *v. a.* [crier, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness. *Shakespeare.*

2. To call importunately. *Jon. ii. 2.*

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly. *Exodus.*

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

5. To exclaim. *Jeremiah.*

6. To utter lamentations. *Herbert.*

7. To squall, as an infant. *Tilley.*

8. To weep; to shed tears. *Waller.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Dante.*

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent. *Psalms.*

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found. *Shakespeare.*

To CRY down. *v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Craford.*

2. To prohibit. *Tilley.*

3. To overbear. *Bacon.*

To CRY out. *v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour. *Shakespeare.*

2. To complain loudly. *John.*

3. To blame; to censure. *Atterbury.*

4. To declare loud. *Shakespeare.*

5. To be in labour. *Shakespeare.*

To CRY up. *v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise. *Bacon.*

2. To raise the price by proclamation. *Temple.*

CRY. *f.* [cri, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream. *Exodus.*

2. Weeping; mourning. *Addison.*

3. Clamour; outcry. *Swift.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder.

5. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares; as, the cries of London.

7. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shakespeare.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call. *Jeremiah.*

10. Yelping of dogs. *Waller.*

CUB

CUC

11. Yell; inarticulate noise. *Zeph. i. ro.*
12. A pack of dogs. *Milton. Ainsworth.*

CRY'AL. *f.* The heron.

CRY'ER. *f.* The falcon gentle. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'PTICAL. } *a.* [αἰνῆσις.] Hidden;

CRY'PTICK. } secret; occult. *Glanville.*

CRYPTICALLY. *ad.* [from *cryptical.*]

Occultly; secretly. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *f.* [αἰνῆσις and γράφω.]

1. The art of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY. *f.* [αἰνῆσις and λόγος.]

Enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *f.* [κρυστάλλος.]

1. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally

colourless bodies, of regularly angular

figures. *Hill.*

2. *Island crystal* is a genuine spar, of an

extremely pure, clear, and fine texture,

seldom either blemished with flaws or spots,

or stained with any other colour. It is al-

ways an oblique parallelopiped of six planes.

Hill.

3. *Crystal* is also used for a facitious body

cast in the glass-houses, called also *crystal*

glass, which is carried to a degree of per-

fection beyond the common glass. *Chambers.*

4. Crystals [in chymistry] express salts or

other matters, shot or congealed in manner

of crystal. *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL. *a.*

1. Consisting of crystal. *Shakespeare.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pel-

lucid. *Dryden.*

CRYSTALLINE. *a.* [crystallinus, Latin.]

1. Consisting of crystal. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

Bacon.

CRYSTALLINE Humour. *f.* The second

humour of the eye, that lies immediately

next to the aqueous behind the uvea.

Ray.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *f.* [from *crystal-*

lize.] Congelation into crystals. The mass

formed by congelation or concretion.

Woodward.

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal.*]

To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

Boyle.

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate;

congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals.

Arbutnot.

CUB. *f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a

bear or fox. *Shakespeare.*

2. The young of a whale. *Waller.*

3. In reproach, a young boy or girl.

Shakespeare.

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring

forth. *Dryden.*

CUBA'TION. *f.* [cubatio, Lat.] The act of

lying down. *Dick.*

CUBATORY. *a.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Re-

cumbent.

CU'BATURE. *f.* [from *cubo*.] The finding

exactly the solid content of any proposed

body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *f.* [from κύβος, a die.] A regular

solid body, consisting of six square and

equal faces or sides, and the angles all right,

and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

CUBE Root. } *f.* The origin of a cubick

CU'BICK Root. } number.

CU'BEB. *f.* A small dried fruit resembling

pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-

brown colour on the surface, and composed

of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark,

covering a single and thin friable shell or

capsule, containing a single seed of a round-

ish figure, blackish on the surface, and

white within. *Hill. Plojer.*

CU'BICAL. } *a.* [from *cubo*.]

CU'BICK. } 1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

Bentley.

2. It is applied to numbers. The number

of four multiplied into itself, produceth

the square number sixteen; and that again

multiplied by four produceth the cubick

number sixty-four. *Hales.*

CU'BICALNESS. *f.* [from *cubical*.] The

state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *a.* [cubiculum, Latin.]

Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Brown.

CU'BIFORM. *a.* [from *cubo* and *forma*.] Of

the shape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A mea-

sure in use among the ancients; which was

originally the distance from the elbow,

bending inward, to the extremity of the

middle finger. *Holder.*

CU'BITAL. *a.* [cubitalis, Latin.] Contain-

ing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*

CU'CKINGSTOOL. *f.* An engine invented

for the punishment of scolds and unquiet

women. *Cowel. Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD. *f.* [cocu, Fr.] One that is

married to an adulteress. *Shakespeare.*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

Shakespeare.

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

Dryden.

CU'CKOLDY. *a.* [from *cuckold*.] Having

the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean.

Shakespeare.

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *f.* [cuckold and make.]

One that makes a practice of corrupting

wives. *Dryden.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *f.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery. *Dryden.*

2. The

C U F

2. The state of a cuckold. *Arbutnot.*
CU'CKOO. *f.* [*cuccow*, Welch.]
 1. A bird which appears in the spring; and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Sidney, Thomson.*
 2. A name of contempt. *Shakespeare.*
CU'CKOO-BUD. } *f.* The name of a
CU'CKOO-FLOWER. } flower. *Shakespeare.*
CU'CKOO-SPIITTLE. *f.* Woodsears, that
 spumous dew or exudation, found upon
 plants, about the latter end of May. *Brown.*
CU'CULLATE. } *a.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,
CU'CULLATED. } Latin.]
 1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or
 cowl.
 2. Having the resemblance or shape of a
 hood. *Brown.*
CU'CUMBER. *f.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The
 name of a plant, and fruit of that plant. *Miller.*
CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cucurbita*,
 Latin, a gourd.] *Cucurbitaceous* plants are
 those which resemble a gourd; such as the
 pumpkin and melon. *Chambers.*
CU'CURBITE. *f.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A
 chymical vessel, commonly called a *body*. *Boyle.*
CUD. *f.* [*cud*, Saxon.] That food which is
 reposit in the first stomach, in order to
 rumination. *Sidney.*
CU'DDEN. } *f.* A clown; a stupid low
CU'DDY. } dolt. *Dryden.*
To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* To lye close; to squat.
Prior.
CU'DGEL. *f.* [*kudse*, Dutch.]
 1. A stick to strike with. *Locke.*
 2. To cross the *CUDGELS*, is to yield.
L'Estrange.
To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 beat with a stick. *South.*
CUDGEL-PROOF. *a.* Able to resist a stick.
Hudibras.
CU'DWEED. *f.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A
 plant. *Miller.*
CUE. *f.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]
 1. The tail or end of any thing.
 2. The last word of a speech. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A hint; an intimation; a short direc-
 tion. *Swift.*
 4. The part that any man is to play in his
 turn. *Rymer.*
 5. Humour; temper of mind.
CU'ERPO. *f.* [Spanish.] To be in *cuorpo*, is to
 be without the upper coat. *Hudibras.*
CUFF. *f.* [*zuffa*, a battle, Italian.] A blow
 with the fist; a box; a stroke. *Shakespeare.*
To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight;
 to scuffle. *Dryden.*
To CUFF. *v. a.*
 1. To strike with the fist. *Shakespeare.*

C U L

2. To strike with talons. *Orville.*
CUFF. *f.* [*cuffe*, French.] Part of the
 sleeve. *Arbutnot.*
CU'IRASS. *f.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] A breastplate.
Dryden.
CUIRA'SSIER. *f.* [from *cuirassi*.] A man
 at arms; a soldier in armour. *Shakespeare.*
CU'ISH. *f.* [*cuisse*, French.] The armour
 that covers the thighs. *Dryden.*
CU'LDEES. *f.* [*colidei*, Latin.] Monks in
 Scotland. *Scott.*
CU'LERAGE. *f.* Arse-fmart.
CU'LINARY. *a.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating
 to the kitchen. *Newton.*
To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueiller*, French.] To select
 from others. *Hooker, Pope.*
CU'LLER. *f.* [from *cull*.] One who picks
 or chooses.
CU'LLION. *f.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital.] A
 scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
CU'LLIONLY. *a.* [from *cullion*.] Having
 the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.
Shakespeare.
CU'LLY. *f.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man
 deceived or imposed upon. *Arbutnot.*
To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 be fool; to cheat; to impose upon.
CULMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*culmus*, and *fero*, Lat.]
Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth
 jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained
 in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*
To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.]
 To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Miller.*
CULMINA'TION. *f.* [from *culminate*.]
 The transit of a planet through the me-
 ridian.
CULPAB'ILITY. *f.* [from *culpable*.] Blame-
 ableness.
CU'LPABLE. *a.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Criminal. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Blameable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*
CU'LPABLENESS. *f.* [from *culpable*.]
 Blame; guilt.
CU'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *culpable*.] Blame-
 ably; criminally. *Taylor.*
CU'LP'IT. *f.* A man arraigned before his
 judge. *Prior.*
CU'LTR. *f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of
 the plow perpendicular to the share. *Shakespeare.*
To CU'LTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]
 1. To forward or improve the product of
 the earth, by manual industry. *Felt.*
 2. To improve; to meliorate. *Waller.*
CULTIVA'TION. *f.* [from *cultivate*.]
 1. The art or practice of improving soils,
 and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.
 2. Improvement in general; melioration. *South.*
CULTIVA'TOR. *f.* [from *cultivate*.] One
 who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Dryden.*
 CUL.

CUN

CULTURE. *f.* [*cultura*, Latin.]
 1. The act of cultivation. *Woodward.*
 2. Art of improvement and melioration. *Tatler.*
TO CULTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to till. *Thomson.*
CULVER. *f.* [*culpe*, Saxon.] A pigeon. *Spenser.*
CULVERIN. *f.* [*colowrint*, French.] A species of ordnance. *Waller.*
CULVERKEY. *f.* A species of flower. *Walton.*
TO CUMBER. *v. a.* [*kumberen*, to disturb, Dutch.]
 1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct. *Locke.*
 2. To crowd or load with something useless. *Locke.*
 3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. *Lake.*
 5. To be troublesome in any place. *Grow.*
CUMBER. *f.* [*kumber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarrassment. *Raleigh.*
CUMBERSOME. *a.* [from *cumber*.]
 1. Troublesome; vexatious. *Sidney.*
 2. Burthensome; embarrassing. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Unwieldy; unmanageable. *Newton.*
CUMBERSOMELY. *ad.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner.
CUMBERSOMENESS. *f.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.
CUMBRANCE. *f.* [from *cumber*.] Burthen; hindrance; impediment. *Milton.*
CUMBROUS. *a.* [from *cumber*.]
 1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. *Spenser.*
 2. Oppressive; burthensome. *Swift.*
 3. Jumbled; obstructing each other. *Milton.*
CUMFREY. *f.* A medicinal plant.
CUMIN. *f.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.
TO CUMULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together. *Woodward.*
CUMULATION. *f.* The act of heaping together.
CUNCTATION. *f.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness. *Hayward.*
CUNCTATOR. *f.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond.*
TO CUND. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] To give notice. *Carew.*
CUNEO. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.
CUNEATED. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.
CUNEIFORM. *a.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.
CUNNER. *f.* A kind of fish less than an

CUR

byke, that sticks close to the rocks.
CUNNING. *a.* [from *cunnan*, Saxon.]
 1. Skilful; knowing; learned. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser.*
 3. Artfully deceitful; trickish; subtle; crafty; subdulous. *Sidney.*
 4. Acted with subtilty. *Sidney.*
CUNNING. *f.* [cunninge, Saxon.]
 1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon.*
 2. Art; skill; knowledge.
CUNNINGLY. *ad.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slyly; craftily. *Swift.*
CUNNINGMAN. *f.* [cunning and man.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *Hudibras.*
CUNNINGNESS. *f.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; slyness.
CUP. *f.* [*cup*, Saxon.]
 1. A small vessel to drink in. *Genesis.*
 2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Waller.*
 3. Social entertainment; metry boat. *Knales, Ben. Johnson.*
 4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the hulk of an acorn. *Woodward.*
 5. *Cup and Can*. Familiar companions. *Swift.*
TO CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To supply with cups. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fix a glass bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification. *Pope.*
CUPBEARER. *f.*
 1. An officer of the king's household. *Watson.*
 2. An attendant to give wine to a feast. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
CUPBOARD. *f.* [*cup* and *board*, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*
TO CUPBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure; to hoard up. *Shakespeare.*
CUPIDITY. *f.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful longing.
CUPOLA. *f.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Addison.*
CUPPEL. See **COPPEL**.
CUPPER. *f.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.
CUPPING-GLASS. *f.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. *Wiseman.*
CUPREOUS. *a.* [*cupreus*, Lat.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle.*
CUR. *f.* [*korre*, Dutch.]
 1. A worthless degenerate dog. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A term of reproach for a man. *Shakespeare.*
CURABLE.

CUR

CURABLE. *a.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy, *Dryden.*

CURABLENESS. *f.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

CURACY. *f.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*

CURATE. *f.* [*curator*, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. A parish priest. *Dryden. Collier.*

CURATESHIP. *f.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

CURATIVE. *a.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative. *Brown.*

CURATOR. *f.* [Latin.] One that has the care and superintendence of any thing. *Swift.*

CURB. *f.* [*curber*, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse. *Shakespeare.*

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition. *Asterbury.*

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide a horse with a curb. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenser. Roscommon.*

CURD. *f.* The coagulation of milk. *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate. *Shakespeare.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to concreate. *Bacon.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate. *Smith. Floyer.*

CU'RDY. *a.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreated; full of curds; curdled. *Arbutnot.*

CURE. *f.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative. *Granville.*

2. Act of healing. *Luke.*

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy. *Waller.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS. *a.* [*cure* and *less*.] Without cure; without remedy. *Shakespeare.*

CU'RER. *f.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a physician. *Shakespeare. Harvey.*

CU'RFEW. *f.* [*couvre feu*, French.]

1. An evening peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light. *Cowel. Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY. *f.* [*curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, or retinue of a court. *Bacon.*

CUR

CURIO'SITY. *f.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry. *Shakespeare.*

2. Nicety; delicacy. *Ray.*

3. Accuracy; exactness. *Bacon.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment. *Addison.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity. *Davies.*

CU'RIOUS. *a.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information. *Woodward.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about. *Hosier.*

3. Accurate; careful not to mistake. *Taylor.*

4. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection. *Holder.*

5. Exact; nice; subtle. *Fairfax.*

6. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous. *Exodus.*

7. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished. *Shakespeare.*

8. Rigid; severe; rigorous. *Shakespeare.*

CU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously. *Newton.*

2. Elegantly; neatly. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

CURL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair. *Sidney.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton.*

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shaksp.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls. *Shakespeare.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuities. *Dryden.*

To CURL. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations. *Dryden.*

3. To twist itself. *Dryden.*

CU'RLEW. *f.* [*courlieu*, French.]

1. A kind of water fowl.

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It frequents the corn fields in Spain. *Trevius.*

CURMU'DGEON. *f.* [*cœur mechant*, Fr.]

An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a griper.

CURMU'DGEONLY. *a.* [from *curmudgeon*.]

Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRANT. *f.*

1. The tree.

2. A small dried grape, properly written *corinth*. *King.*

CU'RRENCY. *f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand. *Swift.*

2. General reception.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance. *Ayliffe.*

4. Continuance; constant flow. *5. General*

CUR

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT. *a.* [*current*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand. *Genesis.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative. *Hooker.*

3. Common; general. *Watts.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation. *Grew.*

5. Fashionable; popular. *Pope.*

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted. *Shakespeare.*

7. What is now passing; as, the current year.

CURRENT. *f.*

1. A running stream. *Boyle.*

2. Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places. *Harris.*

CURRENTLY. *ad.* [*from current*.]

1. A constant motion. *Hooker.*

2. Without opposition.

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.

4. Without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS. *f.* [*from current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation. *Camden.*

CURRIER. *f.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things. *L'Estrange.*

CURRISH. *a.* [*from cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome. *Fairfax.*

TO CURRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, Latin, leather.]

1. To dress leather.

2. To beat; to drub; to thresh; to chaffise. *Addison.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat. *Bacon.*

4. To scratch in kindness. *Shakespeare.*

5. To CURRY Favour. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery. *Hooker.*

CURRYCOMB. *f.* [*from curry and comb*.]

An iron instrument used for currying horses. *Locke.*

TO CURSE. *v. a.* [*currian*, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execute; to devote. *Knolles.*

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment. *Pope.*

TO CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate. *Judges.*

CURSE. *f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation. *Addison.*

CURSED. *particip. a.* [*from curse*.]

CUR

2. Under a curse; hateful; detestable.

3. Unholy; un sanctified. *Shakespeare.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome. *Addison.*

CURSEDLY. *ad.* [*from cursed*.] Miserably; shamefully. *Pope.*

CURSEDNESS. *f.* [*from cursed*.] The state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP. *f.* [*from cur*.] Dogship; meanness. *Hudibras.*

CURSITOR. *f.* [*Latin*.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Council.*

CURSORY. *a.* [*from cursus*, Latin.]

Curfory; hasty; careless. *Shakespeare.*

CURSORILY. *ad.* [*from cursory*.] Hastily; without care. *Atterbury.*

CURSORINESS. *f.* [*from cursory*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. *a.* [*from cursorius*, Latin.]

Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless. *Addison.*

CURST. *a.* Froward; peevish; malignant; malicious; snarling. *Ascham.*

CURSTNESS. *f.* [*from curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity. *Dryden.*

CURT. *a.* [*from curtus*, Latin.] Short.

TO CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

CURTAIL. *Dog. f.* A dog whose tail is cut off. *Hudibras.*

CURTAIN. *f.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure. *Arbutnot.*

2. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it so as to shut out the light. *Pope.*

3. To open it so as to discern the object. *Shakespeare.*

4. [*In fortification*.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Knolles.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *f.* [*from curtain and lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. *Addison.*

TO CURTAIN. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To inclose with curtains. *Pope.*

CURTATE. *Distance. f.* [*In astronomy*.]

The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *f.* [*from curto*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.

CURTELAX. }

CURTSY. See COUNTRY.

CURVATED. *a.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVA'TION. *f.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *f.* [*from curvo*.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending. *Holder.*

CURVE.

CUS

CUT

CURVE. *a.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness. *Thomson.*

TO CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend, to crook, to inflect. *Holder.*

TO CURVET. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.] To leap; to bound. *Drayton.*

2. To frolic; to be licentious.

CURVET. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolic; a prank.

CURVILINEAR. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line. *Cheyne.*

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *f.* [from *curvus*.] Crookedness. *Holder.*

CUSHION. *f.* [*coussin*, French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

CUSHIONED. *a.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion.

CUSP. *f.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CUSPATED. } *a.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.]

CUSPIDATED. } When the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

CUSTARD. *f.* [*custard*, Welch.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar. It is a food much used in city feasts. *Pope.*

CUSTODY. *f.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Milton.*

2. Care; preservation; security. *Bacon.*

CUSTOM. *f.* [*coustume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

3. Established manner. *1 Sam.*

4. Practice of buying of certain persons. *Addison.*

5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good custom.*

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. *Cowell.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported. *Temple.*

CUSTOMHOUSE. *f.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. *Swift.*

CUSTOMABLE. *a.* [from *custom*.] Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *f.* [from *customable*.]

1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. *ad.* [from *customable*.] According to custom. *Hayward.*

CUSTOMARILY. *ad.* [from *customary*.] Habitually; commonly. *Key.*

CUSTOMARINESS. *f.* [from *customary*.] Frequency. *Government of the Tonga.*

CUSTOMARY. *a.* [from *custom*.]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription. *Glasville.*

2. Habitual. *Tillotson.*

3. Usual; wonted. *Shakespeare.*

CUSTOMED. *a.* [from *custom*.] Usual; common. *Shakespeare.*

CUSTOMER. *f.* [from *custom*.] One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. *Roscommon.*

CUSTREL. *f.*

1. A buckle bearer. *Ainsworth.*

TO CUT. *pret. cut; part. pass. cut.* [from the French *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument. *Dryden.*

2. To hew. *2 Chron.*

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.

4. To form any thing by cutting. *Pope.*

5. To pierce with any uneasy sensation. *Granville.*

6. To divide packs of cards.

7. To intersect; to cross: as, one line *cuts* another.

8. **TO CUT down.** To fell; to hew down. *Koeller.*

9. **TO CUT down.** To excel; to overpower. *Addison.*

10. **TO CUT off.** To separate from the other parts. *Judge.*

11. **TO CUT off.** To destroy; to exterminate; to put to death untimely. *Howell.*

12. **TO CUT off.** To rescind. *Smalridge.*

13. **TO CUT off.** To intercept; to hinder from union. *Clarendon.*

14. **TO CUT off.** To put an end to; to obviate. *Clarendon.*

15. **TO CUT off.** To take away; to withhold. *Rogers.*

16. **TO CUT off.** To preclude. *Prior.*

17. **TO CUT off.** To interrupt; to silence. *Bacon.*

18. **TO CUT off.** To apostrophise; to abbreviate. *Dryden.*

19. **TO CUT out.** To shape; to form. *Temple.*

20. **TO CUT out.** To scheme; to contrive. *Howell.*

21. **TO CUT out.** To adapt. *Rymer.*

22. **TO CUT out.** To debar. *Pope.*

23. **TO CUT out.** To excel; to outdo.

24. **TO CUT short.** To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. *Dryden.*

25. **TO CUT short.** To abridge; as, *the soldiers were cut short of their pay.*

26. **TO CUT up.** To divide an animal into convenient pieces. *L'Estrange.*

27. **TO CUT up.** To eradicate. *74.*

To CUT, *v. n.*

1. To make its way by dividing obstructions. *Arbutnott.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy. *Pope.*

3. To interfere; as, a horse that cuts.

CUT, *part. a.* Prepared for use. *Swift.*

CUT, *f.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument.

2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge.

3. A wound made by cutting. *Wiseman.*

4. A channel made by art. *Knolles.*

5. A part cut off from the rest. *Mortimer.*

6. A small particle; a shred. *Hooker.*

7. A lot cut off a stick. *Locke.*

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off. *Hale.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it. *Brown.*

10. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. *Swift.*

11. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape. *Stillingfleet. Addison.*

12. A fool or cully. *Shakespeare.*

13. CUT and long tail. Men of all kinds. *Ben. Johnson.*

CUTANEOUS, *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin. *Floyer.*

CUTICLE, *f.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin.

This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaister. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin. *Quincy.*

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor. *Newton.*

CUTICULAR, *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, *f.* Knowledge or skill. *Camden.*

CUTLASS, *f.* [*coutelas*, French.] A broad cutting sword. *Shakespeare.*

CUTLER, *f.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or sells knives. *Clarendon.*

CUTPURSE, *f.* [*cut* and *purse*.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses. A thief; a robber. *Bentley.*

CUTTER, *f.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.

3. The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.*

4. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them. *Cowel.*

CUT-THROAT, *f.* [*cut* and *throat*.] A

ruffian; a murderer; an assassin. *Knolles.*

CUT-THROAT, *a.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. *Carew.*

CUTTING, *f.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off a chop. *Bacon.*

CUTTLE, *f.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Ray.*

CUTTLE, *f.* [from *cuttle*.] A fool mouned fellow. *Hammer. Shakespeare.*

CYCLE, *f.* [*cyclos*, Latin; *κύκλος*.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolution begins again; a periodical space of time. *Holder.*

3. A method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again. *Evangelyn.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CYCLOID, *f.* [from *κύκλῳ*.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL, *a.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, *f.* [*κύκλος* and *παῖδα*.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CY'GNET, *f.* [from *cycnus*, Lat.] A young swan. *Mortimer.*

CY'LINDER, *f.* [*κύλινδρον*.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular. *Wilkins.*

CYLINDRICAL, *a.* [from *cylinder*.] Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder. *Woodward.*

CYMA'R, *f.* [properly written *smar*.] A slight covering; a scarf. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM, *f.* [Latin; from *κυματιον*.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris. Spectator.*

CY'MBAL, *f.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A musical instrument. *Dryden.*

CYNA'NTHROPY, *f.* [*κύνωντος*, and *ανθρωπος*.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGE'TICKS, *f.* [*κυνεγιστικα*.] The art of hunting.

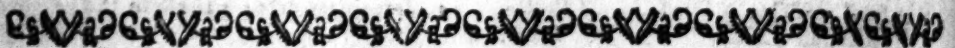
CY'NICAL, *a.* [*κυνικος*.] Having the qualities of a dog; curish; brutal; snarling; satirical. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK, *f.* [*κυνικος*.] A philosopher of the snarling or curish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a snarler; a misanthrope. *Shakespeare.*

CYNOSURE, *f.* [from *κυνος* and *συναρτα*.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer. *Milton.*

CY/PRESS-TREE. *f.* [*cypressus*, Latin.]

1. A tall straight tree. Its fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the *cypress-tree* is always green, very heavy, of a good smell, and never either rots or is worm-eaten, *Calmet. Shakspeare. Isaiab.*
2. It is the emblem of mourning. *Shakspeare.*

CY/PRUS. *f.* A thin transparent black stuff, *Shakspeare.***CYST.** } *f.* [*κύστις*.] A bag containing
CY/STIS. } some morbid matter. *Wise.***CY/STICK.** *a.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag. *Arbutus.***CYSTO/TOMY.** *f.* [*κυστίς* and *τομή*.] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.**CZAR.** *f.* [written more properly *tsar*.]**CZAR/INA.** *f.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.

D.

D A D

D A I

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T. The sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA'CAPO. [Italian.] A term in musick, which means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist. *Sharp.*

DAB. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist.
5. A kind of small flat fish. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *f.* A water-fowl. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud. *Swift.*
2. To do any thing in a slight manner; to tamper. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *f.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; a superficial meddler. *Swift.*

DACE. *f.* A small river fish, resembling a roach. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *f.* [*δάκτυλος*, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short.

DAD. } *f.* The child's way of expressing
DA'DDY. } father. *Shakspeare.*

DÆ/DAL. *a.* [*dædalus*, Latin.] Various; variegated.

DA'FFODIL.

DAFFODI'LLY.

DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. } *f.* This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped. *Spenser. Milton. Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [from *do aft*.] To twist aside; to throw away slightly. *Shakspeare.*

DAG. *f.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a pistol.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire.

DA'GGER. *f.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poniard. *Addison.*
2. A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.
3. The obelus; as [+]

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *f.* [*dagger and draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. *Hudibras.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire. *Pope.*

DAGGLEDTAIL. *a.* [*daggle and tail*.] Embrued; bespattered. *Swift.*

DA'LY. *a.* [*daglic*, Saxon.] Happening every day; quotidian. *Prim.*

DA'LY. *ad.* Every day; very often. *Spenser.*

DA'INTILY. *ad.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Elegantly; delicately. *Racine.*
2. Deliciously; pleasantly. *Howell.*

DA'INTINESS. *f.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Elegance; nicety. *Watson.*
3. Squeamishness; fastidiousness. *Watson.*

D A M

DAM'NTY. *a.* [*dain*, old French.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste. *Bacon.*
2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish. *Davies.*
3. Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakefp.*
4. Elegant; tenderly; languishingly beautiful. *Milton.*
5. Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*

DAM'NTY. *f.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy. *Proverbs.*
2. A word of fondness formerly in use. *Ben. Johnson.*

DAM'RY. *f.* [from *doy*, an old word for milk.]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.
2. The place where milk is manufactured. *Bacon.*
3. Pasturage; milk farm.

DAM'RYMAID. *f.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk. *Dryden.*

DAM'ISY. *f.* [*dagereage*, Sax.] A spring-flower. *Shakespeare.*

DALE. *f.* [*dalei*, Gothick.] A vale; a valley. *Tickell.*

DAM'LLIANCE. *f.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Milton.*
 2. Conjugal conversation. *Milton.*
 3. Delay; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*
- DAM'LLIER.** *f.* [from *dally*.] A trifter; a fondler. *Ascham.*

DAM'LLOP. *f.* A tuft or clump. *Tusser.*

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dotten*, Dutch, to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool. *Shakespeare. Calamy.*
2. To exchange caresses; to fondle. *Shakespeare.*
3. To sport; to play; to frolic. *Shakespeare.*
4. To delay. *Wisdom.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse. *Kneller.*

DAM. *f.* [from *dame*.] The mother.

DAM. *f.* [*dom*, Dutch,] A mole or bank to confine water. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [*demman*, Saxon.] To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams. *Orway.*

DAM'AGE. *f.* [*domage*, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Davies.*
2. Loss; mischief suffered. *Milton.*
3. The value of mischief done. *Clarendon.*
4. Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon.*
5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man takes in his estate. *Cowper.*

To DAM'AGE. *v. a.* To mischief; to injure; to impair. *Addison.*

To DAM'AGE. *v. n.* To take damage.

DAM'AGEABLE. *a.* [from *damage*.]

D A M

1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Government of the Tongue.

DAM'ASCENE. *f.* [from *Damascus*.] A small black plum; a damson. *Bacon.*

DAM'MASK. *f.* [*damasquin*, Fr.] Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part arises above the rest in flowers. *Swift.*

To DAM'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs. *Fenton.*
2. To variegate; to diversify.

DAM'MASK ROSE. *f.* A red rose. *Bacon.*

DAM'MASKENING. *f.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. *Chambers.*

DAME. *f.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.]

1. A lady; the title of honour to women. *Milton.*
2. Mistress of a low family. *L'Estrange.*
3. Women in general. *Shakespeare.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *f.* Queen's gilliflower.

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon.*
2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. *South.*
3. To condemn. *Dryden.*
4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode. *Pope.*

DAM'NABLE. *a.* [from *damn*.] Deserving damnation. *Hooker.*

DAM'NABLY. *ad.* [from *damnable*.] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. *South.*

DAMNA'TION. *f.* [from *damn*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. *Taylor.*

DAM'NATORY. *a.* [from *damnatorius*, Lat.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAM'MNED. *part. a.* [from *damn*.] Hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*

DAMNI'FICK. *a.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DAM'NIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Lat.]

1. To endamage; to injure. *Locke.*
2. To hurt; to impair. *Spenser.*

DAM'NINGNESS. *f.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *a.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet. *Dryden.*
2. Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton.*

DAMP. *f.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture. *Dryden.*
2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit. *Roscommon.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten.

DAN

2. To depress; to deject; to chill. *Atterb.*
 3. To weaken; to abandon. *Milton.*
DA'MPISHNESS. *f.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture. *Bacon.*
DA'MPNESS. *f.* [from *damp.*] Moisture; fogginess. *Dryden.*
DAMPY. *a.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. *Hayward.*
DA'MSEL. *f.* [*damoiselle*, Fr.]
 1. A young gentlewoman. *Prior.*
 2. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.*
 3. A wench; a country lass. *Gay.*
DA'MSON. *f.* [corruptly from *damascene.*] A small black plum. *Shakespeare.*
DAN. *f.* [from *dominus*, Lat.] The old term of honour for men. *Prior.*
To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, Fr.] To move in measure. *Shakespeare.*
To DANCE. *Attendance. v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. *Raleigh.*
To DANCE. *v. a.* To make a dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon.*
DANCE. *f.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon.*
DA'NCER. *f.* [from *dance.*] One that practises the art of dancing. *Donne.*
DA'NCINGMASTER. *f.* [*dance and master.*] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*
DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *f.* [*dancing and school.*] The school where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Eſtrange.*
DANDE'LION. *f.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
DA'NDIPRAT. *f.* [*dandin*, Fr.] A little fellow; an urchin.
To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To shake a child on the knee. *Donne. Temple.*
 2. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addison.*
 3. To delay; to procrastinate. *Spenser.*
DA'NDLER. *f.* He that dandles or fondles children.
DA'NERUFF. *f.* [*zan*, the itch, and *dyop*, scald.] Scabs in the head.
DA'NEWORT. *f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf elder, or wallwort.
DA'NGER. *f.* [*danget*, Fr.] Risque; hazard; peril. *Atti.*
To DA'NGER. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakespeare.*
DA'NGERLESS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without risque. *Sidney.*
DA'NGEROUS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perilous. *Dryden.*
DA'NGEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardously; perilously; with danger. *Hammond.*
DA'NGEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *dangerous.*] Danger; hazard; peril. *Bogic.*

DAR

- To DA'NGLE.** *v. n.* [from *bang*, according to *Sainger.*]
 1. To hang loose and quivering. *Smith.*
 2. To hang upon any one; to be as humble follower. *Swift.*
DA'NGLER. *f.* [from *dangle.*] A man that hangs about women. *Ralph.*
DANK. *a.* [from *tuncken*, Germ.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Milton. Gray.*
DA'NKISH. *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shakespeare.*
To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip.*] To let fall gently into the water. *Walton.*
DAPA'TICAL. *a.* Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*
DA'PPER. *a.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.*
DA'PPERLING. *f.* [from *dapper.*] A dwarf. *Ainsworth.*
DA'PPLE. *a.* Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*
To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* To streak; to vary. *Spenser. Bacon.*
DAR. } *f.* A fish found in the Severn.
DART. }
To DARE. *v. n.* pret. *I durst*; part. *I have dared.* [*deapnan*, Saxon.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Shakespeare Dryden.*
To DARE. *v. a.* To challenge; to defy. *Knollys. Rosemoun.*
To DARE Larks. To catch them by means of a looking glass. *Carrus.*
DARE. *f.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge. *Shakespeare.*
DA'REFUL. *a.* [*dare and full.*] Full of defiance. *Shakespeare.*
DA'RING. *a.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearless. *Princ.*
DA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageously. *Hallam.*
DA'RINGNESS. *f.* [from *daring.*] Boldness.
DARK. *a.* [*deopc*, Saxon.]
 1. Not light; without light. *Wallon.*
 2. Not of a showy or vivid colour. *Leviticus. Boyle.*
 3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden.*
 4. Opaque; not transparent. *Hosker.*
 5. Obscure; not perspicuous. *Denham.*
 6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. *Addison.*
 7. Gloomy; not cheerful.
DARK. *f.*
 1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown. *Atterbury.*
 3. Want of knowledge. *Locke.*
To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure. *Spenser.*

D A S

- To DA'RKEN.** *v. a.*
 1. To make dark. *Addison.*
 2. To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.*
 3. To foul; to fully. *Tillotson.*
- To DA'RKEN.** *v. n.* To grow dark.
- DA'RKING.** *participle.* Being in the dark. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- DA'RKLY.** *ad.* [from *dark*.] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly. *Dryden.*
- DA'RKNESS.** *f.* [from *dark*.]
 1. Absence of light. *Genesis.*
 2. Opakeness.
 3. Obscurity.
 4. Infernal gloom; wickedness. *Shakefp.*
 5. The empire of Satan. *Coleffians.*
- DA'RK SOME.** *a.* [from *dark*.] Gloom; obscure; not luminous. *Spenser. Pope.*
- DA'RLING.** *a.* [beopling, Saxon.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Efrange.*
- DA'RLING.** *f.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Halifax.*
- To DARN.** *v. a.* See **DEARN.** To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff. *Gay.*
- DA'RNEL.** *f.* A weed growing in the fields. *Shakespeare.*
- To DA'RRAIN.** *v. a.*
 1. To range troops for battle. *Carew.*
 2. To apply to the fight. *Spenser.*
- DART.** *f.* [*dard*, French.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacbam.*
- To DART.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To throw offensively. *Pope.*
 2. To throw; to emit.
- To DART.** *v. n.* To fly as a dart. *Shakefp.*
- To DASH.** *v. a.*
 1. To throw any thing suddenly against something. *Tillotson.*
 2. To break by collision. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To throw water in flashes. *Mortimer.*
 4. To bespatter; to besprinkle. *Shakefp.*
 5. To agitate any liquid. *Dryden.*
 6. To mingle; to change by some small admixture. *Hudibras.*
 7. To form or print in haste. *Pope.*
 8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out. *Pope.*
 9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly. *Dryden. South. Pope.*
- To DASH.** *v. n.*
 1. To fly off the surface. *Cheyne.*
 2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise. *Thomson.*
 3. To rush through water so as to make it fly. *Dryden.*
- DASH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Collision. *Thomson.*
 2. Infusion. *Addison.*
 3. A mark in writing; a line — *Brown.*
 4. Stroke; blow. *Shakespeare.*
- DASH.** *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed. *Dryden.*

D A W

- DA'STARD.** *f.* [*astutus*, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron. *Locke.*
- To DA'STARD.** *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*
- To DA'STARDISE.** *v. a.* [from *dastard*.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dryden.*
- DA'STARDLY.** *a.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Efrange.*
- DA'STARDY.** *f.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardliness.
- DA'TARY.** *f.* [from *dat*.] An officer of the chancery of Rome. *Diss.*
- DATE.** *f.* [*datte*, French.]
 1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
 2. The time at which any event happened.
 3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done. *Shakespeare.*
 4. End; conclusion. *Pope.*
 5. Duration; continuance. *Denham.*
 6. [from *datylus*, Latin.] The fruit of the date-tree. *Shakespeare.*
- DATE-TREE.** *f.* A species of palm.
- To DATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley.*
- DA'TELESS.** *a.* [from *dat*.] Without any fixed term. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'TIVE.** *a.* [*dativus*, Latin.] In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
- To DAUB.** *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch.]
 1. To smear with something adhesive. *Exodus.*
 2. To paint coarsely. *Orcney.*
 3. To cover with something specious or strong. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously. *Bacon.*
 5. To flatter grossly. *South.*
- To DAUB.** *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'UBER.** *f.* [from *daub*.] A coarse low painter. *Swift.*
- DA'UBY.** *a.* [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive. *Dryden.*
- DA'UGHTER.** *f.* [*bohten*, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick.]
 1. The female offspring of a man or woman. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A woman. *Genesis.*
 3. [In poetry.] Any descendant.
 4. The penitent of a confessor. *Shakefp.*
- To DAUNT.** *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr.] To discourage; to fright. *Glawville.*
- DA'UNTLESS.** *a.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected. *Pope.*
- DA'UNTLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.
- DAW.** *f.* The name of a bird. *Dowles.*
- DAWK.** *f.* A hollow or incision in stuff. *Mason.*
- To

DEA

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision;
Maxon.

To DAWN. *v. n.*

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Pope.*
2. To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.*
3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre. *Pope.*

DAWN. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden.*
2. Beginning; first rise. *Pope.*

DAY. *f.* [day, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *Mat.*
2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. *Shakespeare.*
3. Light; sunshine. *Romans.*
4. The day of contest; the contest; the battle. *Roscommon.*
5. An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.*
6. A day appointed for some commemoration. *Shakespeare.*
7. From day to day; without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*

To-DAY. On this day. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. *f.* [day and bed.] A bed used for idleness. *Shakespeare.*

DA'YBOOK. *f.* [from day and book.] A tradesman's journal.

DA'YBREAK. *f.* [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light. *Dryden.*

DAYLA'BOUR. *f.* [day and labour.] Labour by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLA'BOURER. *f.* [from daylabour.] One that works by the day. *Milton.*

DA'YLIGHT. *f.* [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Knolles. Newton.*

DA'YLILY. *f.* The same with asphodel.

DA'YSMAN. *f.* [day and man.] An old word for umpire. *Spenser.*

DA'YSPRING. *f.* [day and spring.] The rise of the day; the dawn.

DA'YSTAR. *f.* [day and star.] The morning star. *Ben. Johnson.*

DA'YTIME. *f.* [day and time.] The time in which there is light, opposed to night. *Bacon.*

DA'YWORK. *f.* [day and work.] Work imposed by the day; daylabour. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [dazs, Saxon.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

DA'ZIED. *a.* Besprinkled with daisies. *Shakespeare.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Davies.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light. *Bacon.*

DE'ACON. *f.* [diaconus, Latin.]

DEA

1. One of the lowest order of the clergy. *Sanderfon.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *f.* [from deacon.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. *f.* [from deacon.] The office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. *a.* [deab, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated. *Hale.*
2. Without life; inanimate. *Pope.*
3. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. *Psalms.*
4. Unactive; motionless. *Lee.*
5. Empty; vacant. *Dryden.*
6. Useless; unprofitable. *Addison.*
7. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. *Knolles.*
8. Still; obscure. *Hayward.*
9. Having no resemblance of life. *Dryden.*
10. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. *Boyle.*
11. Dull; frigid; not animated. *Addison.*
12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless.
13. Uninhabited. *Arbutnot.*
14. Without the power of vegetation.
15. [In theology.] Lying under the power of sin.

The DEAD. *f.* Dead men. *Smith.*

DEAD. *f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight. *South. Dryden.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

To DEAD. *f.* **To DE'ADEN.** *f.* *v. a.*

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon.*
 2. To make vapid, or spiritless. *Bacon.*
- DEAD-DOING.** *particip. a.* [dead and do.] Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *f.* [dead and lift.] Hopeless exigence. *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY. *a.* [from dead.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous. *Shakespeare.*
2. Mortal; implacable. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner resembling the dead. *Dryden.*
2. Mortally. *Ezekiel.*
3. Implacably; irreconcilably.

DE'ADNESS. *f.* [from dead.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness. *Dryden. Lee.*
3. Vapidity of liquours; loss of spirit. *Mortimer.*

DE'AD-

DEA

DE'ADNETTLE. *f.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *f.* [a sea-term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF. *a.* [*doof*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Holder. Swift.

2. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Dryden.

3. Obscurely heard.

Dryden.

TO DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Donne.

TO DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf*.] To deprive of the power of hearing.

Addison.

DE'AFLY. *ad.* [from *deaf*.]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *f.* [from *deaf*.]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Holder.

2. Unwillingness to hear.

King Charles.

DEAL. *f.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

Hooker.

2. Quantity; degree of more or less.

Ben. Johnson. Fairfax.

3. The art or practice of dealing cards.

Swift.

4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines.

Boyle.

TO DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Tickell.

2. To scatter; to throw about.

Dryden.

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

Gay.

TO DEAL. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

Decay of Piety.

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Bacon.

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

Tillotson.

4. To act in any manner.

Shakespeare.

5. **TO DEAL by.** To treat well or ill.

Locke.

6. **TO DEAL in.** To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Atterbury.

7. **TO DEAL with.** To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

South. Tillotson.

8. **TO DEAL with.** To contend with.

Sidney. Dryden.

TO DEALBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Latin.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION. *f.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching.

Brown.

DE'ALER. *f.* [from *deal*.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

Swift.

2. A trader or trafficker.

Swift.

3. A person who deals the cards.

DEA

DE'ALING. *f.* [from *deal*.]

1. Practice; action.

Raleigh.

2. Intercourse.

Addison.

3. Measure of treatment.

Hammond.

4. Traffick; business.

Swift.

DEAMBULA'TION. *f.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.]

The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *a.* [*deambulo*, Latin.]

Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *f.* [*decanus*, Latin; *deyep*, French.]

The second dignitary of a diocese.

DE'ANERY. *f.* [from *dean*.]

1. The office of a dean.

Clarendon.

2. The revenue of a dean.

Swift.

3. The house of a dean.

Shakespeare.

DE'ANSHIP. *f.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *a.* [*deop*, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Addison.

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

Pope.

3. Scarce; not plentiful: as, a dear year.

Shakespeare.

4. Sad; hateful; grievous.

Shakespeare.

DEAR. *f.* A word of endearment.

Dryden.

DE'ARBOUGHT. *a.* [*dear* and *bought*.]

Purchased at a high price.

Roscommon.

DE'ARLING. *f.* [now written *darling*.] Favourite.

Spenser.

DE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *dear*.]

1. With great fondness.

Wotton.

2. At an high price.

Bacon.

TO DEARN. *v. a.* [*dýnnan*, Saxon.] To mend clothes.

DE'ARNESS. *f.* [from *dear*.]

1. Fondness; kindness; love.

South.

2. Scarcity; high price.

Swift.

DE'ARNLY. *ad.* [*deorn*, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unseen.

Spenser.

DE'ARTH. *f.* [from *dear*.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

Bacon.

2. Want; need; famine.

Shakespeare.

3. Barrenness; sterility.

Dryden.

TO DEARTY'ULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To disjoint; to dismember.

Distr.

DEATH. *f.* [*deað*, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life.

Hebrews.

2. Mortality; destruction.

Shakespeare.

3. The state of the dead.

Shakespeare.

4. The manner of dying.

Buckler.

5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.

Shakespeare.

6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully.

Bacon.

7. Cause of death.

Kings.

8. Destroyer.

Pope.

9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.

Dryden. Pope.

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

Church Catechism.

DEATH-BED. *f.* [*death* and *bed*.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

Callier.

DE'ATH.

DEB

DE'ATHFUL. *a.* [death and full.] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

Raleigh.

DE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from death.] Immortal; never-dying.

Boyle.

DE'ATHLIKE. *a.* [death and like.] Resembling death; still.

Crashaw.

DEATH-DOOR. *f.* [death and door.] A near approach to death.

Taylor.

DE'ATHSMAN. *f.* [death and man.] Executioner; hangman; headsmen.

Shakespeare.

DE'ATHWATCH. *f.* [death and watch.] An insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

Watts.

To DEA'URATE. *v. a.* [deauro, Lat.] To gild, or cover over with gold.

DEAURA'TION. *f.* [from deaurate.] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *f.* [debaccatio, Latin.] A raging; a madness.

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from bar.] To exclude; to preclude.

Raleigh.

To DEBA'RB. *v. a.* [from de and barba, Latin.] To deprive of his beard.

To DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [debarquer, Fr.] To disembark.

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from base.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Locke.

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness.

Hooker.

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

Addison.

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

Hale.

DEBA'SEMENT. *f.* [from debase.] The act of debasing or degrading.

Government of the Tongue.

DEBA'SER. *f.* [from debase.] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another.

DEBA'TABLE. *a.* [from debate.] Disputable; subject to controversy.

DEBA'TE. *f.* [debat, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

Locke.

2. A quarrel; a contest.

Dryden.

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [debatre, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Clarendon.

To DEBA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Shakespeare.

2. To dispute.

Tatler.

DEBA'TEFUL. *a.* [from debate.]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *f.* [from debate.] Contest; controversy.

Shakespeare.

DEBA'TER. *f.* [from debate.] A disputant; a controvertist.

DEC

To DEBA'UCH. *v. a.* [debaucher, French.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

Dryden.

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Shakespeare.

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

Tillotson.

DEBA'UCH. *f.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

Calamy.

DEBAUCHE'E. *f.* [from debauché, French.] A lecher; a drunkard.

South.

DEBA'UCHER. *f.* [from debauch.] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBA'UCHERY. *f.* [from debauch.] The practice of excess; lewdness.

Spratt.

DEBA'UCHMENT. *f.* [from debauch.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

Taylor.

To DEBE'L. *v. a.* [debello, Latin.]

To DEBE'LLATE. *v. a.* To conquer; to overcome in war.

Bacon.

DEBELLA'TION. *f.* [from debellatio, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE. *f.* [debentur, Latin, from debeo.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

Swift.

DE'BILE. *a.* [debilis, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint.

Shakespeare.

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [debilito, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble.

Brown.

DEBILITA'TION. *f.* [from debilitatio, Lat.] The act of weakening.

DEBI'LITY. *f.* [debilitas, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness.

Sidney.

DEBONA'IR. *a.* [debonnaire, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well bred.

Milton.

DEBONA'IRLY. *ad.* [from debonnaire.] Elegantly.

DEBT. *f.* [debitum, Latin.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

Duppa.

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Shakespeare.

DEBTED. *particip.* [from debt.] Indebted; obliged to.

Shakespeare.

DE'BTOR. [debitor, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.

Swift.

2. One that owes money.

Philips.

3. One side of an account-book.

Addison.

DECACU'MINATED. *a.* [decacuminatus, Latin.] Having the top cut off.

DiE.

DE'CADE. *f.* [δέκα, Gr. decas, Lat.] The sum of ten.

Holder.

DECA'DENCY. *f.* [decadence, Fr.] Decay; fall.

DiE.

DE'CAGON. *f.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry.

DE'CALOGUE. *f.* [δέκαλογία, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

Hammond.

To DECA'MP. *v. n.* [decamp, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MP.

DECA'MPMENT. *f.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Boyle.*

DECANTA'TION. *f.* [*decantation*, French.] The act of decanting.

DECA'NTER. *f.* [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decbeoir*, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline. *Clarendon.*

DECA'Y. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity. *Leviticus.*

DECA'YER. *f.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'ASE. *f.* [*decessus*, Latin.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman.*

DECE'IT. *f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.*

2. Stratagem; artifice. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'ITFUL. *a.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *deceitful*.] Fraudulently. *Watson.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *f.* [from *deceitful*.] Tendency to deceive. *Mattbew.*

DECE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *deceive*.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVABLENESS. *f.* [from *deceivable*.] Liableness to be deceived.

To DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation. *Knolles.*

4. To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*

DECE'IVER. *f.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into error. *South.*

DECE'MBER. *f.* [*december*, Latin.] The last month of the year. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *a.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Having ten feet in length.

DECE'MVIRATE. *f.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DE'CENCE. } *f.* [*decence*, French.]

DE'CENCY. } *f.* [*decence*, French.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Spratt.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety. *South.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity. *Rafcommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DECENO'VARY. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *a.* [*decens*, Latin.] Becoming; fit; suitable. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour. *Broome.*

2. Without immodesty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTI'BLITY. *f.* [from *deceit*.] Liableness to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY. *a.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit.

DECE'RPT. *a.* [*decerptus*, Latin.] Diminished; taken-off.

DECE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*decerpto*, Latin.] That may be taken off.

DECE'RPTION. *f.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of lessening or taking off.

DECERTA'TION. *f.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECE'SSION. *f.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A departure.

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, French.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant. *Harvey.*

To DECIDE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryden.*

2. To determine a question or dispute. *Glanville.*

DE'CIDENCE. *f.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECID'ER. *f.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines causes. *Watts.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DEC'DUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *deciduus*.] Aptness to fall.

DE'CIMAL. *a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *f.* [from *decimate*.]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth. *H h*

2. A

DEC

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment. *Dryden.*
TO DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*deciffrer*, French.]
 1. To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*
 2. To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.*
 3. To stamp; to characterise; to mark. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To unfold; to unravel.
DECIPHERER. *f.* [*from decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.
DECISION. *f.* [*from decide.*]
 1. Determination of a difference. *Woodward.*
 2. Determination of an event. *Shakespeare.*
DECISIVE. *a.* [*from decide.*]
 1. Having the power of determining any difference. *Rogers.*
 2. Having the power of settling any event. *Philips.*
DECISIVELY. *ad.* [*from decisive.*] In a conclusive manner.
DECISIVENESS. *f.* [*from decisive.*] The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.
DECISORY. *a.* [*from decide.*] Able to determine or decide.
TO DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
 1. To cover; to overspread. *Milton.*
 2. To dress; to array. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To adorn; to embellish. *Prior.*
DECK. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. The floor of a ship. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*
DECKER. *f.* [*from deck.*] A dresser; a coverer.
TO DECLAM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations. *Ben. Johnson.*
DECLAIMER. *f.* [*from declaim.*] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. *Addison.*
DECLAMATION. *f.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue. *Taylor.*
DECLAMATOR. *f.* [*Eatin.*] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*
DECLAMATORY. *a.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]
 1. Relating to the practice of declaiming. *Wotton.*
 2. Appealing to the passions. *Dryden.*
DECLARABLE. *a.* [*from declare.*] Capable of proof. *Brown.*
DECLARATION. *f.* [*from declare.*]
 1. A proclamation or affirmation; publication. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
 2. An explanation of something doubtful.
 3. [In law.] Declaration is the shewing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions. *Cowell.*

DEC

- DECLARATIVE.** *a.* [*from declare.*]
 1. Making declaration; explanatory. *Grew.*
 2. Making proclamation. *Swift.*
DECLARATORILY. *ad.* [*from declaratory.*]
 In a form of a declaration; not promissively. *Brown.*
DECLARATORY. *a.* [*from declare.*] Affirmative; expressive. *Tillotson.*
TO DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]
 1. To clear; to free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
 2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. *Dryden.*
 3. To publish; to proclaim. *Chronicles.*
 4. To shew in open view. *Addison.*
TO DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration. *Taylor.*
DECLAREMENT. *f.* [*from declare.*] Discovery; declaration; testimony. *Brown.*
DECLARER. *f.* [*from declare.*] One that makes any thing known.
DECLINATION. *f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
 1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. *South.*
 2. Declination; descent. *Burns.*
 3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke.*
DECLINABLE. *a.* [*from decline.*] Having variety of terminations.
DECLINATION. *f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
 1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay. *Waller.*
 2. The act of bending down.
 3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity. *Bentley.*
 4. Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward.*
 5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West.
 6. [In astronomy.] The declination of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*
 7. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.
DECLINATOR. *f.* [*from decline.*] An instrument in dialing. *Chambers.*
DECLINATORY. *f.* [*from decline.*] An instrument in dialing. *Chambers.*
TO DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]
 1. To lean downward. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Essex.*
 3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.
 4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. *Denham.*
TO DECLINE. *v. a.*
 1. To bend downward; to bring down. *Spenser.*
 2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of. *Clarendon.*
 3. To modify a word by various terminations. *Watts.*

DECLINE

DEC

DEC

DECLINE. *f.* The state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay. *Prior.*

DECLIVITY. *f.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; the contrary to acclivity. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DECLIVOUS. *a.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Gradually descending; not precipitous.

TO DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence. *Shakspeare.*

DECOCTIBLE. *a.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION. *f.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling any thing. *Bacon.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water. *Ben. Johnson.*

DECOCTURE. *f.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION. *f.* [*decollatio*, Latin.] The act of beheading. *Brown.*

DECOMPOSITE. *a.* [*decompositus*, Latin.] Compounded a second time. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION. *f.* [*decompositus*, Latin.] The act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*

TO DECOMPOUND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.] To compose of things already compounded. *Boyle. Newton.*

DECOMPOUND. *a.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded. *Boyle.*

DECORAMENT. *f.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament.

TO DECORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION. *f.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament; added beauty. *Dryden.*

DECORATOR. *f.* [from *decorate*.] An adorning.

DECOROUS. *a.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; suitable to a character. *Ray.*

TO DECORTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Latin.] To divest of the bark or husk. *Arbutnot.*

DECORTICATION. *f.* [from *decorticate*.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM. *f.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; seemliness. *Watson.*

TO DECOY. *v. a.* [from *kooy*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to inveigle. *L'Estrange.*

DECOY. *f.* Allurement to mischiefs. *Berkley.*

DECOYDUCK. *f.* A duck that lures others. *Moutimer.*

TO DECREASE. *v. n.* [*decreasco*, Latin.] To grow less; to be diminished. *Eschyl.*

TO DECREASE. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish. *Daniel. Newton.*

DECREASE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of growing less; decay. *Prior.*

2. The wain of the moon. *Bacon.*

TO DECRETE. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Milton.*

TO DECRETE. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree. *Job.*

DECRETE. *f.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law. *Shakspeare.*

2. An established rule. *Job.*

3. A determination of a suit.

DECREMENT. *f.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing. *Brown.*

DECREPIT. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age. *Raleigh. Addison.*

TO DECREPITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

DECREPITATION. *f.* [from *decrepitare*.] The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire. *Quincy.*

DECREPITNESS. *f.* [from *decrepit*.] The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age. *Bentley.*

DECRESCENT. *a.* [from *decreasco*, Latin.] Growing less.

DECRETAL. *a.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*

DECRETAL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts. *Addison.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees. *Howel.*

DECRETIST. *f.* [from *decret*.] One that studies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*

DECRETORY. *a.* [from *decret*.]

1. Judicial; definitive. *South.*

2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*

DECRIAL. *f.* [from *decry*.] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation.

TO DECRY. *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against. *Dryden.*

DECU'MBENCE. *f.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.] The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

DECU'MBENCY. *f.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered. *Dryden.*

DECU'MBITURE. *f.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered. *Dryden.*

DE'CU'PLE. *a.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tensfold. *Ray.*

DECU'RION. *f.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten. *Temple.*

DEE

DECU'RSION. *f.* [*decurfus*, Latin.] The act of running down. *Hale.*
DECURTA'TION. *f.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting short.
TO DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decussio*, Latin.] To intersect at acute angles. *Ray.*
DECUSSA'TION. *f.* [from *decussate*.] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles. *Ray.*
TO DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.
DEDECORA'TION. *f.* [from *dedecorate*.] The act of disgracing.
DEDE'COROUS. *a.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Disgraceful; reproachful.
DEDENTIT'ION. *f.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Brown.*
TO DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]
 1. To devote to some divine power. *Numbers.*
 2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose. *Clarendon.*
 3. To inscribe to a patron. *Peacocks.*
DEDICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated. *Spelman.*
DEDICA'TION. *f.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration. *Hooker.*
 2. A servile address to a patron. *Pope.*
DEDICA'TOR. *f.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility. *Pope.*
DEDICATORY. *a.* [from *dedicate*.] Composing a dedication; adulatory. *Pope.*
DEDIT'ION. *f.* [*editio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing. *Hale.*
TO DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]
 1. To draw in a regular connected series. *Pope.*
 2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions. *Locke.*
 3. To lay down in regular order. *Thomson.*
DEDU'CEMENT. *f.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; consequential proposition. *Dryden.*
DEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason. *Brown. South.*
DEDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction.
TO DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]
 1. To subtract; to take away; to defalcate. *Norris.*
 2. To separate; to dispart. *Spenser.*
DEDU'CTION. *f.* [*deductio*, Latin.]
 1. Consequential collection; consequence. *Duppa.*
 2. That which is deducted. *Pope.*
DEDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *deduct*.] Deductible.
DEDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction.
DEED. *f.* [*deed*, Saxon.]

DEE

1. Action, whether good or bad. *Smallridge.*
 2. Exploit; performance. *Dryden.*
 3. Power of action; agency. *Milne.*
 4. Act declaratory of an opinion. *Hooker.*
 5. Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon.*
 6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction. *Lu.*
DEE'DLESS. *a.* [from *deed*.] Unactive. *Pope.*
TO DEEM. *v. n.* particip. *deem* or *deem*. [*deaman*, Sax.] To judge; to conclude upon consideration. *Spenser. Hooker. Dryden.*
DEEM. *f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. *Shakespeare.*
DEE'MSTER. *f.* [from *deem*.] A judge.
DEEP. *a.* [*deep*, Saxon.]
 1. Having length downward. *Bacon.*
 2. Low in situation; not high.
 3. Measured from the surface downward. *Newton.*
 4. Entering far; piercing a great way. *Clarendon.*
 5. Far from the outer part. *Dryden.*
 6. Not superficial; not obvious. *Locke.*
 7. Sagacious; penetrating. *Locke.*
 8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Grave; solemn. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Dark coloured. *Dryden.*
 11. Having a great degree of filth, or gloom. *Genji.*
 12. Bass; grave in sound. *Bacon.*
DEEP. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. The sea; the main. *Waller.*
 2. The most solemn or still part. *Shakespeare.*
TO DEE'PEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]
 1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface. *Addison.*
 2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peacock.*
 3. To make sad or gloomy. *Pope.*
DEEPMOU'THED. *a.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice. *Cory.*
DEEPMU'SING. *a.* [*deep* and *mus*.] Contemplative; lost in thought. *Pope.*
DE'EPLY. *ad.* [from *deep*.]
 1. To a great depth; far below the surface. *Tilleyson.*
 2. With great study or sagacity.
 3. Sorrowfully; solemnly. *Mark. Dime.*
 4. With a tendency to darkness of colour. *Boyle.*
 5. In a high degree. *Bacon.*
DE'EPNESS. *f.* [from *deep*.] Entrance below the surface; profundity; depth. *Keller.*
DEER. *f.* [*deer*, Saxon.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Waller.*

DEF

DEF

TO DEFA'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure. *Shak. Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *f.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CE. *f.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violater. *Shakespeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE. *f.* [*defailance*, French.] Failure. *Glanville.*

TO DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [*defalquer*, Fr.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part.

DEFALCA'TION. *f.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution. *Addison.*

DEFA'MATORY. *a.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; unjustly censorious; libellous. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in public; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFA'ME. *f.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour. *Spenser.*

DEFA'MER. *f.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary.

DEFATIGA'TION. *f.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Weariness.

DEFAU'LT. *f.* [*defaut*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault. *Hayward.*

3. Defect; want. *Davies.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowel.*

DEFE'ASANCE. *f.* [*defaisance*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract.

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; which performed by the obligee, the act is disabled. *Cowel.*

3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest. *Spenser.*

DEFE'ASIBLE. *a.* [from *defaire*, Fr.] That which may be annulled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT. *f.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation. *Shakespeare.*

TO DEFE'AT. *v. a.*

1. To overthrow. *Bacon.*

2. To frustrate. *Milton.*

3. To abolish.

DEFE'ATURE. *f.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. *Shakespeare.*

TO DEFE'CATE. *v. a.* [*defecare*, Latin.]

1. To purge; to purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. *Glanville.*

DEFE'CATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION. *f.* [*defecatio*, Latin.] Purification. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT. *f.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary. *Davies.*

2. Failing; want. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fault; mistake; error. *Hooker.*

4. A blemish; a failure. *Locke.*

TO DEFE'CT. *v. a.* To be deficient. *Brown.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *defectibile*.] The state of failing; imperfection. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *defect*.] Imperfect; deficient. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *f.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostacy. *Raleigh, Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or a state; revolt. *Davies.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient. *Locke, Arbuthnot, Addison.*

2. Faulty; vitious; blameable. *Addison.*

DEFE'CTIVE *or* *deficient* *Nouns.* [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb.* [In grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *f.* [from *defective*.] Want; faultiness. *Addison.*

DEFE'NCE. *f.* [*defensio*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; security. *Ecclus.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology. *Abr.*

3. Prohibition. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DEFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.*

2. Impotent. *Addison.*

TO DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support. *Shakespeare.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to secure. *Dryden.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. *Milton, Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cause.

DEFE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.

DEFENDA'NT. *a.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defensive; fit for defence. *Shakespeare.*

DEFENDANT. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants. *Wilkins.*

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued. *Hadibras.*

DEFE'NDER. *f.* [from *defend*.]

1. One that defends; a champion. *Shakespeare.*

2. A

DEF

2. An assiter; a vindicator. *South.*
 3. [In law.] An advocate.
- DEFENSATIVE.** *f.* [from *defence.*] *Brown.*
 1. Guard; defence.
 2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaister, or the like.
- DEFENSIBLE.** *a.* [from *defence.*] *Bacon.*
 1. That may be defended.
 2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. *Collier.*
- DEFENSIVE.** *a.* [*defensif*, French.] *Milton.*
 1. That serves to defend; proper for defence.
 2. In a state or posture of defence.
- DEFENSIVE.** *f.* [from the adjective.] *Bacon.*
 1. Safeguard.
 2. State of defence. *Clarendon.*
- DEFENSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *defensive.*] In a defensive manner.
- DEFENST.** *part. pass.* [from *defence.*] Defended. *Fairfax.*
- TO DEFER.** *v. n.* [from *differe*, Latin.] *Milton.*
 1. To put off; to delay to act.
 2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.
- TO DEFER.** *v. a.*
 1. To withhold; to delay. *Pope.*
 2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment. *Bacon.*
- DEFERENCE.** *f.* [*deference*, French.] *Swift.*
 1. Regard; respect.
 2. Complaisance; condescension. *Locke.*
 3. Submission. *Addison.*
- DEFERENT.** *a.* [from *deferens*, or *desero*, Latin.] That carries up and down. *Bacon.*
- DEFERENT.** *f.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon.*
- DEFIANCE.** *f.* [from *deffi*, French.] *Dryden.*
 1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.
 2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
 3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. *Decay of Piety.*
- DEFICIENCE.** } *f.* [from *deficio*, Latin.]
DEFICIENCY. }
1. Defect; failing; imperfection. *Brown. Spratt.*
 2. Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbutnot.*
- DEFICIENT.** *a.* [*deficiens*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective. *Wotton.*
- DEFIER.** *f.* [from *deffi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotson.*
- TO DEFILE.** *v. a.* [*afilan*, Saxon.] *Shakespeare.*
 1. To make foul or impure; to dirty.
 2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Leviticus.*
 3. To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior.*
 4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Stillington. Wake.*

DEF

- TO DEFILE.** *v. n.* [*deffiler*, French.] To go off file by file.
- DEFILE.** *f.* [*deffile*, Fr.] a line of soldiers; A narrow passage. *Addison.*
- DEFILEMENT.** *f.* [from *defile.*] The state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. *Milton.*
- DEFILER.** *f.* [from *defile.*] One that defiles; a corrupter. *Addison.*
- DEFINABLE.** *a.* [from *definere*.]
 1. Capable of definition. *Dryden.*
 2. That which may be ascertained. *Burns.*
- TO DEFINE.** *v. a.* [*definire*, Latin.]
 1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities. *Sidney.*
 2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit. *Newton.*
- TO DEFINE.** *v. n.* To determine; to decide. *Bacon.*
- DEFINER.** *f.* [from *define.*] One that describes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*
- DEFINITE.** *a.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]
 1. Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.*
 2. Exact; precise. *Shakespeare.*
- DEFINITE.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe.*
- DEFINITENESS.** *f.* [from *definita.*] Certainty; limitedness.
- DEFINITION.** *f.* [*definitio*, Latin.]
 1. A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.*
 2. Decision; determination.
 3. [In logic.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*
- DEFINITIVE.** *a.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determine; positive; express. *Wotton.*
- DEFINITIVELY.** *ad.* [from *definitivus.*] Positively; decisively; expressly. *Shakespeare. Hall.*
- DEFINITIVENESS.** *f.* [from *definitivus.*] Decisiveness.
- DEFLAGRABILITY.** *f.* [from *desagrar*, Latin.] Combustibility. *Boyle.*
- DEFLAGRABLE.** *a.* [from *desagrar*, Latin.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire. *Boyle.*
- DEFLAGRATION.** *f.* [*desagratio*, Latin.] Setting fire to several things in their preparation.
- TO DEFLECT.** *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Blackmore.*
- DEFLECTION.** *f.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]
 1. Deviation; the act of turning aside. *Brown.*
 2. A turning aside, or out of the way.
 3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.
- DEFLEXURE.** *f.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *DE.*

DEF

DEFLORATION. *f.* [*defloration*, French.]

1. The act of deflouring.
2. A selection of that which is most valuable. *Hale.*

TO DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, French.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. *Eccles. xx. 4.*
2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Taylor.*

DEFLOURER. *f.* [from *deflour*.] A ravisher. *Addison.*

DEFLOUOUS. *a.* [*defluus*, Latin.]

1. That flows down.
2. That falls off.

DEFUXION. *f.* [*defluxio*, Latin.] A defluxion. *Bacon.*

DEFLY. [from *deft*.] Dexterously; skillfully. Properly *deftly*. *Spenser.*

DEFOEDATION. *f.* [from *desœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*

DEFOUCEMENT. *f.* [from *force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

TO DEFORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly. *Shakespeare.*
2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

DEFORM. *a.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; disfigured. *Spenser. Milton.*

DEFORMATION. *f.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing.

DEFORMEDLY. *ad.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *f.* [from *deformed*.] Ugliness.

DEFORMITY. *f.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]

1. Ugliness; ill-favouredness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Ridiculousness. *Dryden.*
3. Irregularity; inordinateness. *King Charles.*
4. Dishonour; disgrace.

DEFOURSOR. *f.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. *Blount.*

TO DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick. *Pope.*

DEFRAUDER. *f.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver. *Blackmore.*

TO DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of. *2 Mac.*

DEFRA'YER. *f.* [from *defray*.] One that discharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *f.* [from *defray*.] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *a.* [*œft*, Saxon.] Obsolete.

1. Near; handsome; spruce. *Shakespeare.*
2. Proper; fitting. *Dryden.*
3. Ready; dexterous.

DEFTLY. *ad.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.
2. In a skillful manner. *Shakespeare.*

DEG

DEFUNCT. *a.* [*defunctus*, Latin.] Dead; deceased. *Hudibras.*

DEFUNCT. *f.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man, or woman. *Grænt.*

DEFUNCTION. *f.* [from *defunct*.] Death. *Shakespeare.*

TO DEFY. *v. a.* [*desfier*, French.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryd.*
2. To treat with contempt; to slight. *Shakespeare.*

DEFY. *f.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

DEFYER. *f.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight. *South.*

DEGENERACY. *f.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]

1. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors.
2. A forsaking of that which is good. *Tillotson.*
3. Meanness. *Addison.*

TO DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [*degenero*, Fr.]

1. To fall from the virtue of our ancestors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a base state. *Tillotson.*
3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base. *Bacon.*

DEGENERATE. *ad.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors. *Swift.*
2. Unworthy; base. *Milton.*

DEGENERATENESS. *f.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; state of being grown wild, or out of kind. *Dier.*

DEGENERATION. *f.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.
2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive state. *Brown.*

DEGENEROUS. *a.* [from *degener*, Latin.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue.
2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy. *South.*

DEGENEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *degenerous*.] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTITION. *f.* [*deglutition*, Fr.] The act or power of swallowing. *Arbutnot.*

DEGRADATION. *f.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of an office or dignity. *Ayliffe.*
2. Degeneracy; baseness. *South.*

TO DEGRADE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]

1. To put one from his degree. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lessen; to diminish the value of. *Milton.*

DEGRE'E. *f.* [*degré*, French.]

1. Quality; rank; station. *Psalms. Hooker.*
2. The state and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon.*

3. A step or preparation to any thing. *Sidney.*
 4. Order of lineage; descent of family. *Dryden.*
 5. The orders or classes of the angels. *Locke.*
 6. Measure; proportion. *Dryden.*
 7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. *Dryden.*
 8. [In arithmetick.] A degree consists of three figures, of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds. *Cocker.*
 9. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds. *Diſt.*
 10. The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. *South.*
 By DEGREE'S. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*
 DEGUSTA'TION. *f.* [*degustatio*, Latin.] A tasting.
 To DEHC'RT. *v. a.* [*debortor*, Latin.] To dissuade. *Ward.*
 DEHORTA'TION. *f.* [from *debortor*, Lat.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary. *Ward.*
 DEHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *debortor*, Lat.] Belonging to dissuasion.
 DEHO'RTER. *f.* [from *debort.*] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.
 DE'ICIDE. *f.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] Death of our blessed Saviour. *Prior.*
 To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]
 1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To make to look sad. *Dryden.*
 DEJE'CT. *a.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.
 DEJE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; afflictedly. *Bacon.*
 DEJE'CTEDNESS. *f.* Lowness of spirits.
 DEJE'CTION. *f.* [*dejection*, French; from *dejectio*, Latin.]
 1. A lowness of spirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*
 2. Weakness; inability. *Arbutnot.*
 3. A stool. *Ray.*
 DEJE'CTURE. *f.* [from *deject.*] The excrements. *Arbutnot.*
 DEJERA'TION. *f.* [from *dejero*, Latin.] A taking of a solemn oath.
 DEIFICA'TION. *f.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.
 DE'IFORM. *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a godlike form.
 To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French.]
 1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.*
 2. To praise excessively. *Bacon.*
 To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*

- To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit. *Shakespeare.*
 DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integrare*, Latin.] To diminish.
 DEIPAROUS. *a.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a God; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.
 DE'ISM. *f.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*
 DE'IST. *f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God. *Burnet.*
 DE'ISTICAL. *a.* [from *deist.*] Belonging to the heresy of the deists. *Watts.*
 DE'ITY. *f.* [*deite*, French.]
 1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God. *Hobbes.*
 2. A fabulous god. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god. *Spenser.*
 DELACERA'TION. *f.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.
 DELACRYMA'TION. *f.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] The waterishness of the eyes.
 DELACTA'TION. *f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Diſt.*
 DELA'PSED. *a.* [*delapsus*, Lat.] Bearing or falling down. *Diſt.*
 To DELATE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Latin.] To carry; to convey. *Bacon.*
 DELA'TION. *f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]
 1. A carrying; conveyance. *Bacon.*
 2. An accusation; an impeachment.
 DELA'TOR. *f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer. *Government of the Tongue.*
 To DELAY. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]
 1. To defer; to put off. *Exodus.*
 2. To hinder; to frustrate. *Dryden.*
 To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action. *Locke.*
 DELA'Y. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A deferring; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Stay; stop. *Dryden.*
 DELA'YER. *f.* [from *delay*] One that defers.
 DELE'CTABLE. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleasing; delightful.
 DELE'CTABLENESS. *f.* [from *delectable*] Delightfulness; pleasantness.
 DELE'CTABLY. *ad.* Delightfully; pleasantly.
 DELECTA'TION. *f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.
 To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]
 1. To send away.
 2. To send upon an embassy.
 3. To intrust; to commit to another. *Taylor.*
 4. To appoint judges to a particular cause. *DE'LE.*

DE/LEGATE. *f.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]

1. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar.

2. [In law.] *Delegates* are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.

DE/LEGATE. *a.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] Deputed.

DE/LEGATES. [Court of.] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGA'TION. *f.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting into commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI/FICAL. *a.* [*deleñificus*, Latin.]

Having virtue to assuage, or ease pain.

To DELE/TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out.

DELETE/RIOUS. *a.* [*deleterius*, Latin.]

Deadly; destructive.

DELE/TERY. *a.* Destructive; deadly.

DELE/TION. *f.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of raising or blotting out.

2. A destruction.

DELF. } *f.* [from *delwan*, Sax, to dig.]

DELF. } 1. A mine; a quarry.

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware.

DELIBA'TION. *f.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To DELI/BERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.]

To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

DELI/BERATE. *a.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden.

DELI/BERATELY. *ad.* [from *deliberate*.]

Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

DELI/BERATENESS. *f.* [from *deliberate*.]

Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

DELIBERA'TION. *f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.]

The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

DELI/BERATIVE. *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.]

Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELI/BERATIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.]

The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

DE/LICACY. *f.* [*delichesse*, French.]

1. Daintiness; fineness in eating.

2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

3. Softness; feminine beauty.

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.

5. Neatness; elegance of dress.

6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.

7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.

9. Weakness of constitution.

DE/LICATE. *a.* [*delicat*, Fr.]

1. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

4. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

5. Choice; select; excellent.

6. Polite; gentle of manners.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

8. Pure; clear.

DE/LICATELY. *ad.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully.

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.

4. Choicely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DE/LICATENESS. *f.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

DE/LICATES. *f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

DE/LICES. *f.* pl. [*delicia*, Latin.] Pleasures.

DELI/CIOUS. *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable.

DELI/CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

DELI/CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

DELIGA'TION. *f.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up.

DELI/GHT. *f.* [*delice*, Fr.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

2. That which gives delight.

To DELI/GHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.] To please; to content; to satisfy.

To DELI/GHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in.

DELI/GHTFUL. *a.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming.

DELI/GHTFULLY. *ad.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

DELI/GHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *delight*.] Pleasantness; comfort; satisfaction.

DELI/GHTSOME. *a.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful.

DELI/GHTSOMELY. *ad.* [from *delight* and *some*.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELI/GHTSOMENESS. *f.* [from *delight* and *some*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

To DELI/NEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]

1. To draw the first draught of a thing; to design.

2. To

2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness. *Brown.*
 3. To describe. *Raleigh.*
DELINEATION. *f.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] The first draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*
DELINQUENCY. *f.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; failure in duty. *Sandys.*
DELINQUENT. *f.* [*delinquens*, Lat.] An offender. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO DELIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Cudworth.*
DELIQUATION. *f.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.
DELIQUIUM. *f.* Latin. [a chymical term.] A distillation by the force of fire.
DELIRAMENT. *f.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doting or foolish idle story. *DiE.*
TO DELIRATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave.
DELIRATION. *f.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] Doting; folly.
DELIRIOUS. *a.* [*delirius*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; doting. *Swift.*
DELIRIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; doting. *Arbutnot.*
TO DELIVER. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, Fr.]
 1. To give; to yield; to offer. *Dryden.*
 2. To cast away; to throw off. *Pope.*
 3. To surrender; to put into one's hands. *Samuel.*
 4. To save; to rescue. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift.*
 6. To disburden a woman of a child. *Peacbam.*
TO DELIVER over. *v. a.*
 1. To put into another's hands. *Shakesp.*
 2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*
TO DELIVER up. *v. a.* To surrender; to give up. *Shakespeare.*
DELIVERANCE. *f.* [*deliverance*, Fr.]
 1. The act of delivering a thing to another.
 2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue. *Dryden.*
 3. The act of speaking; utterance. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The act of bringing children. *Shakespeare.*
DELIVERER. *f.* [from *deliver*.]
 1. A savor; a rescuer; a preserver. *Bacon.*
 2. A relater; one that communicates something. *Boyle.*
DELIVERY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of delivering, or giving.
 2. Release; rescue; saving. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A surrender; giving up. *Clarendon.*
 4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech. *Hooker.*
 5. Use of the limbs; activity. *Wootton.*
 6. Childbirth. *Isaiab.*
DELL. *f.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a valley. *Spenser, Tichel.*

- DELPH.** *f.* A fine sort of earthen ware. *Swift.*
DELU'DABLE. *a.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*
TO DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]
 1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.*
 2. To disappoint; to frustrate.
DELU'DER. *f.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor. *Granville.*
TO DELVE. *v. a.* [*delvan*, Saxon.]
 1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade. *Philips.*
 2. To fathom; to sift. *Shakespeare.*
DELVE. *f.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfall; a den. *Ben. Johnson.*
DE'LVER. *f.* [from *delve*.] A digger.
DE'LUGE. *f.* [*deluge*, Fr.]
 1. A general inundation. *Burns.*
 2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.*
 3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.
TO DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.*
 2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink. *Pope.*
DELU'SION. *f.* [*delusio*, Latin.]
 1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.
 2. A false representation; illusion; error. *Prior.*
DELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Prior.*
DELU'SORY. *a.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Glanville.*
DE'MAGOGUE. *f.* [*δημαγωγός*, Gr.] A ring-leader of the rabble. *Smith.*
DEMA'IN. } *f.* [*domain*, Fr.] That
DEME'AN. } land which a man holds
DEME'SNE. } originally of himself. It is
 sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips. Swift.*
DEMA'ND. *f.* [*demande*, French.]
 1. A claim; a challenging. *Lois.*
 2. A question; an interrogation.
 3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it. *Addison.*
 4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. *Blount.*
TO DEMAND. *v. a.* [*démander*, Fr.] To claim; to ask for with authority. *Peacbam.*
DEMANDABLE. *a.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded, requested, asked for. *Bacon.*
DEMA'NDANT. *f.* [from *demand*.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Speilator.*
DEMANDER. *f.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]
 1. One that requires a thing with authority. *2. One*

DEM

DEM

2. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. *Carrio.*
 3. A duaner.
DEME'AN. *f.* [from *demener*, French.] A mien; presence; carriage. *Spenser.*
To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, Fr.]
 1. To behave; to carry one's self. *Tillotson.*
 2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. *Shakespeare.*
DEME'ANOUR. *f.* [from *demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour. *Clarendon.*
DEME'ANS. *f. pl.* An estate in goods or lands.
To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [from *demento*, Lat.] To grow mad.
DEMENTA'TION. *f.* [from *dementatio*, Latin.] State of being mad, or frantick.
DEME'RIT. *f.* [from *demerite*, Fr.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving. *Spenser.*
To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* To deserve blame or punishment.
DEME'RSED. *a.* [from *demersus*, Latin.] Plunged.
DEME'RSION. *f.* [from *demersio*, Latin.] A drowning.
DE'MI. inseparable particle. [from *de*, French.] Half; as, *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.
DE'MI-CANNON. *f.* [from *de* and *cannon*.] A great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight.
DE'MI CANNON Ordinary. A great gun. It carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight.
DE'MI CANNON of the greatest Size. A gun. It carries a ball thirty-six pounds weight. *Wilkins.*
DE'MI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size. A gun. It carries nine pounds weight.
DE'MI-CULVERIN Ordinary. A gun. It carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.
DE'MI-CULVERIN, elder Sort. A gun. It carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Clarendon.*
DE'MI DEVIL. *f.* Half a devil. *Shakef.*
DE'MI GOD. *f.* [from *de* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god.
DE'MI-LANCE. *f.* [from *de* and *lance*.] A light lance; a spear. *Dryden.*
DE'MI-MAN. *f.* Half a man. *Knolles.*
DE'MI-WOLF. *f.* [from *de* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf. *Shakespeare.*
DEMI'SE. *f.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, Fr.] Death; decrease. *Swift.*
To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [from *demis*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*
DEMI'SSION. *f.* [from *demissio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Estrange.*
To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [from *demisto*, Latin.] To deprecate. *Brown.*
DEMO'CRACY. *f.* [from *δημοκρατία*.] One of the three forms of government; that in

which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*
DEMOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*
To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *demolir*, Fr.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy. *Tillotson.*
DEMO'LISHER. *f.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings.
DEMOLI'TION. *f.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing buildings. *Swift.*
DE'MON. *f.* [from *demon*, Lat.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit. *Prior.*
DEMONIACAL. *a.* [from *demon*.]
DEMONI'ACK. *a.* [from *demon*.]
 1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.
 2. Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*
DEMO'NIACK. *f.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil. *Bentley.*
DEMO'NIAN. *a.* Devilish. *Milton.*
DEMONO'CRACY. *f.* [from *δαιμον* and *κρατία*.] The power of the devil.
DEMONO'LATRY. *f.* [from *δαιμον* and *λατρεία*.] The worship of the devil.
DEMONO'LOGY. *f.* [from *δαιμον* and *λόγος*.] Discourse of the nature of devils.
DEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* [from *demonstrabilis*, Latin.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*
DEMO'NSTRABLY. *ad.* [from *demonstrabile*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof. *Clarendon.*
To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [from *demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. *Tillotson.*
DEMONSTRA'TION. *f.* [from *demonstratio*, Lat.]
 1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.*
 2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason. *Tillotson.*
DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *a.* [from *demonstrativus*, Lat.]
 1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. *Hooker.*
 2. Having the power of expressing clearly. *Dryden.*
DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *demonstrative*.]
 1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. *South.*
 2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*
DEMONSTRA'TOR. *f.* [from *demonstrator*.] One that proves; one that teaches.
DEMO'NSTRATORY. *a.* [from *demonstrator*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.
DEMU'LCENT. *a.* [from *demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuative. *Arbushnot.*

D E N

To DEMUR. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, Fr.]
 1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Walton.*
 2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. *Hayward.*
 3. To doubt; to have scruples. *Bentley.*
To DEMUR. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*
DEMU'R. *f.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation. *South.*
DEMU'RE. *a.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.]
 1. Sober; decent. *Spenser.*
 2. Grave; affectedly modest. *Bacon. Swift.*
To DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty. *Shakespeare.*
DEMU'RELY. *ad.* [from *demure*.]
 1. With affected modesty; solemnly. *Bac.*
 2. Solemnly. *Shakespeare.*
DEMU'RENESS. *f.* [from *demure*.]
 1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.
 2. Affected modesty.
DEMU'RRER. *f.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowel.*
DEN. *f.* [*den*, Saxon.]
 1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally. *Hooker.*
 2. The cave of a wild beast. *Dryden.*
 3. *Den* may signify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibson.*
DENAL. *f.* Denial; refusal. *Shakespeare.*
DENDRO'LOGY. *f.* [*δένδρον* and *λόγος*.] The natural history of trees.
DENI'ABLE. *a.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied. *Brown.*
DENI'AL. *f.* [from *deny*.]
 1. Negation; the contrary to confession. *Sidney.*
 2. Refusal; the contrary to grant. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence. *South.*
DENI'ER. *f.* [from *deny*.]
 1. A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts.*
 2. One that does not own or acknowledge. *South.*
 3. A refuser; one that refuses. *King Charles.*
DENI'ER. *f.* [from *denarius*, Latin.] A small denomination of French money. *Shakespeare.*
To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken. *Brown. Boyle.*
DENIGRA'TION. *f.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle.*
DENIZA'TION. *f.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising. *Davies.*
DE'NIZEN. *f.* [from *dinaziddyn*, a man of the city.] A freeman; one enfranchised. *Davies.*
To DE'NIZEN. *v. a.* To enfranchise; to make free. *Donne.*
To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.]

D E N

To name; to give a name to. *Hemmel.*
DENOMINA'TION. *f.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] A name given to a thing. *Rogers.*
DENO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *denominatio*.]
 1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation.
 2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. *Cocker.*
DENOMINA'TOR. *f.* [from *denominatio*.] The giver of a name. *Brown.*
DENOMINA'TOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into. *Harri.*
DENOTA'TION. *f.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] The act of denoting.
To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.
To DENO'NCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]
 1. To threaten by proclamation. *Deuteronomy. Decay of Piety.*
 2. To give information against. *Ayliffe.*
DENO'NCEMENT. *f.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown.*
DENO'NCER. *f.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace. *Dryden.*
DENSE. *a.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity. *Lack.*
DE'NSITY. *f.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion. *Newton.*
DE'NTAL. *a.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]
 1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
 2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Holder.*
DE'NTAL. *f.* A small shell-fish. *Woodward.*
DENTE'LLI. *f.* [Italian.] Modillions. *Speilator.*
DENTICULA'TION. *f.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The state of being set with small teeth. *Crew.*
DENTI'CLATED. *a.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.
DE'NTIFRICE. *f.* [*dens* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to scour the teeth. *Ben. Johnson.*
DENTI'TION. *f.* [*dentitio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of breeding the teeth.
 2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.
To DENU'DATE. *v. n.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To divest; to strip. *Decay of Piety.*
DENU'DATION. *f.* [from *denudare*.] The act of stripping.
To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked. *Clarendon.*
DENUNCIA'TION. *f.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; a publick menace. *Ward.*
DENON.

DEP

DENUNCIA'TOR. *f.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

To DENY' *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr.]

1. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.
2. To refuse; not to grant.
3. To abnegate; to disown.
4. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Lat.]

To clear from impediments.

DEO'BSTRUENT. *f.* [*deobstruent*, Latin.]

A medicine that has the power to resolve vicidities.

DE'ODAND. *f.* [*deo dandum*, Latin.]

A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature.

To DEO'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.]

To deobstruct; to clear a passage.

DEO'PPILA'TION. *f.* [from *deoppilate*.]

The act of clearing obstructions.

DEO'PPILATIVE. *a.* [from *deoppilate*.]

Deobstruent.

DEOSCU'LA'TION. *f.* [*deosculatio*, Latin.]

The act of kissing.

To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, Fr.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours.
2. To describe.

To DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, Fr.]

1. To go away from a place.
2. To desist from a practice.
3. To be lost; to perish.
4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatise.
5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.
6. To die; to de cease; to leave the world.

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from.

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To divide; to separate.

DEPA'RT. *f.* [*depart*, French.]

1. The act of going away.
2. Death.
3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPA'RTER. *f.* [from *depart*.]

One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTMENT. *f.* [*departement*, French.]

Separate allotment; business assigned to a particular person.

DEPA'RTURE. *f.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.
2. Death; de cease; the act of leaving

DEP

the present state of existence.

3. A forsaking; an abandoning.

DEPA'SCENT. *a.* [*depaſcens*, Lat.] Feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaſtor*, Lat.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

To DEPA'UPERATE. *v. a.* [*depauper*, Lat.] To make poor.

DEPE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *depeſto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy.

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To paint; to describe in colours.

To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.]

1. To hang from.
2. To be in a state of servitude or expectation.
3. To be in suspense.
4. To DEPEND upon. To rely on; to trust to.
5. To be in a state of dependance.

6. To rest upon any thing as its cause.

DEPE'NDANCE. *f.* [from *depend*.]

DEPE'NDANCY. *f.* [from *depend*.]

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.
2. Something hanging upon another.
3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.
4. State of being at the disposal of another.
5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion.
6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

DEPE'NDANT. *a.* [from *depend*.] In the power of another.

DEPE'NDANT. *f.* [from *depend*.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another.

DEPE'NDENCE. *f.* [from *dependeo*, Lat.]

DEPE'NDENCY. *f.* [from *dependeo*, Lat.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.
2. State of being subordinate, or subject.
3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.
4. Concatenation; connexion.
5. Relation of any thing to another.
6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

DEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hang-

ing down.

DEPE'NDENT. *f.* [from *dependens*, Latin.]

One subordinate.

DEPE'NDER. *f.* [from *depend*.] A de-

pendent; one that reposes on the kindness of another.

DE-

DEP

DEP

DEPERD'ITION. *f.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.]
Loss; destruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMAT'ION. *f.* [from *dephlegm.*]
An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. *Quincy. Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*,
To DEPHLE'GMATE. } low Latin.] To
clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid mat-
ter. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *f.* [from *dephlegm.*]
The quality of being freed from phlegm.
Boyle.

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Lat.]
1. To paint; to portray. *Taylor.*
2. To describe to the mind. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *f.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.]
An application used to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *a.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] With-
out hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *f.* [*deplanto*, Latin.]
The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLE'TION. *f.* [*depleo depletus*, Latin.]
The act of emptying. *Arbutnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *a.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]
1. Lamentable; sad; calamitous; misera-
ble; hopeless. *Clarendon.*
2. Contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable*
nonsense.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *f.* [from *deplorable.*]
The state of being deplorable.

DEPLO'RABLY. *ad.* [from *deplorable.*] La-
mentably; miserably. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *a.* [*deploratus*, Latin.] La-
mentable; hopeless. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORA'TION. *f.* [from *deploro.*] The
act of deploring.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To
lament; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*

DEPLO'RER. *f.* [from *deploro.*] A lamenter;
a mourner.

DEPLUMA'TION. *f.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]
1. Plucking off the feathers.
2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids,
accompanied with the fall of the hairs.
Phillips.

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.]
To strip off its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risque upon the success of an adven-
ture. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
1. One that deposes his testimony in a court
of justice.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no
active voice are called *deponents*. *Clarke.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulo*, Lat.]
To unpeople; to lay waste. *Bacon.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *f.* [from *depopulate.*]
The act of unpeopling; havock; waste.
Phillips.

DEPOPULA'TOR. *f.* [from *depopulate.*] A
dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To
carry; to demean. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour;
behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *f.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]
1. Transportation; exile into a remote part
of the dominion.
2. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *f.* [*deportement*, French.]
1. Conduct; management. *Watson.*
2. Demeanour; behaviour. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.
Woodward.

2. To degrade from a throne. *Dryden.*
3. To take away; to divest. *Shakspeare.*
4. To give testimony; to attest.
Shakspeare. Bacon.

5. To examine any one on his oath.
Shakspeare.

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witness.
Sidney.

DEPO'SITARY. *f.* [*depositarius*, Latin.]
One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.
Shakspeare.

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*deposito*, Latin.]
1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.
Garrick. Bentley.

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.
3. To place at interest. *Spratt.*
4. To lay aside. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *f.* [*depositum*, Latin.]
1. Any thing committed to the trust and
care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a
security.
3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.
Bacon.

DEPOSIT'ION. *f.*
1. The act of giving public testimony.
2. The act of degrading a prince from so-
vereignty.

DEPO'SITORY. *f.* [from *deposits.*] The
place where any thing is lodged. *Addison.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *f.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making any thing bad.
Swift.

2. Degeneracy; depravity. *South.*
3. Defamation. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To
vitiate; to corrupt. *Hooker.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *f.* [from *deprave.*]
Corruption; taint; vitiated state.
Hammond.

DEPRA'VEMENT. *f.* [from *deprave.*] A
vitiated state. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VE. *f.* [from *deprave.*] A cor-
rupter.

DEPRA'VITY. *f.* [from *deprave.*] Cor-
ruption. *To*

DEP

DER

To DEPRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Latin.]

1. To pray earnestly.
2. To ask pardon for.

To DEPRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To implore mercy of. *Prior.*
2. To beg off; to pray deliverance from. *Smalridge.*

DEPRECATION. *f.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]

Prayer against evil. *Brown.*

DEPRECATIVE. } *a.* [from *deprecate*.]

DEPRECATORY. } That serves to deprecate. *Bacon.*

DEPRECATOR. *f.* [*deprecator*, Latin.] An excuser.

To DEPRECIATE. *v. a.* [*depreciare*, Lat.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue. *Addison.*

To DEPRADATE. *v. a.* [*depradari*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To spoil; to devour. *Bacon.*

DEPRADATION. *f.* [*depradatio*, Latin.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling. *Hayward.*
2. Voracity; waste. *Bacon.*

DEPRADATOR. *f.* [*depradator*, Latin.] A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.*
2. To discover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be caught.
2. That may be understood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS. *f.*

1. Capableness of being caught.
2. Intelligibleness.

DEPREHENSION. *f.* [*deprehensio*, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A discovery.

To DEPRESS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, Latin.]

1. To press or thrust down.
2. To let fall; to let down. *Newton.*
3. To humble; to deject; to sink. *Addison.*

DEPRESSION. *f.* [*depressio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pressing down.
2. The sinking or falling in of a surface. *Boyle.*
3. The act of humbling; abasement. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra]

is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division.

DEPRESSOR. *f.* [*depressor*, Latin.] He

that keeps or presses down.

DEPRIVATION. *f.* [from *de* and *privatio*,

Latin.] The act of depriving, or taking away from. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVATION. [in law] is when a

clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deposed from his preferment.

Phillips.

To DEPRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privare*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing. *Clarendon.*
2. To hinder; to debar from. *Dryden.*
3. To release; to free from. *Spenser.*
4. To put out of an office. *Bacon.*

DEPTHS. *f.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downward. *Bacon.*
2. Deep place; not a shoal. *Dryden.*
3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.*
4. The middle or height of a season. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity. *Addison.*

To DEPTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To

deepen. *DiB.*

To DEPUCELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.]

To deflower. *DiB.*

DEPU'LSION. *f.* [*depulsio*, Latin.] A beat-

ing or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *a.* [from *depulsus*, Latin.]

Putting away.

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurar*, French.]

To purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs.
2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DEPURATION. *f.* [*depuratio*, Lat.] The

act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing. *Boyle.*

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurar*, French.]

1. To free from impurities.
2. To purge. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTATION. *f.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission.
2. Vicegerency. *Soub.*

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To

send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another.

Roscommon.

DEPUTY. *f.* [*deputé*, French, from *deputatus*, Latin.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy. *Hale.*
2. Any one that transacts business for another. *Hooker.*

To DEQUANTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and

quantitas, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of. *Bacon.*

DER. In the beginning of names of places,

is derived from *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; then from the

British *dar*, i. e. water. *Gibson.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakspeare.*

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* To prove; to justify.

To DERA'IN. } *tify.* *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *f.* [from *desfrayer*, Fr.] Tumult;

disorder; noise.

To DERE. *v. a.* [*derian*, Saxon.] To

hurt. *Obsolete.* *Spenser.*

DE-

DER

DES

DERELICTION. *f.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forsaking or leaving. *Hooker.*

DERELICTS. *f. pl.* [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away. *Dif.*

To DERIDE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Hooker.*

DERIDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a scoffer. *Hooker.*

DERISION. *f.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock. *Jeremiab. Milton.*

DERISIVE. *a.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing. *Pope.*

DERISORY. *a.* [*derisorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE. *a.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation. *South.*

DERIVATION. *f.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water. *Burnet.*
2. The tracing of a word from its original. *Locke.*
3. The tracing of any thing from its source. *Hale.*
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiseman.*

DERIVATIVE. *a.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale.*

DERIVATIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another. *South.*

DERIVATIVELY. *ad.* [from *derivativus*.] In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE. *v. a.* [*deriver*; French, from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of any thing. *South.*
2. To deduce from its original. *Boyle.*
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source. *South.*
4. To communicate to by descent of blood. *Felton.*
5. To spread from one place to another. *Davies.*
6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.*
2. To descend from. *Shakespeare.*

DERIVER. *f.* [from *derive*.] One that draws or fetches from the original. *South.*

DERN. *a.* [*desajn*, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel.

DERNIE'R. *a.* Last. *Ayliffe.*

To DEROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom. *Hale.*
2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To DEROGATE. *v. n.* To detract.

DE'ROGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Lessened in value. *Shakespeare.*

DEROGATION. *f.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking and making void a former law.
2. A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. *Hooker.*

DEROGATIVE. *a.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; lessening the value. *Brown.*

DEROGATORILY. *ad.* [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS. *f.* [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY. *a.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] That lessens the value of. *Brown.*

DE'RVIS. *f.* [*deruis*, French.] A Turkish priest. *Sandy.*

DE'SCANT. *f.* [*discanto*, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts. *Milton.*
2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* [*descendo*, Latin.]

1. To come from a higher place to a lower. *Matthew.*
2. To come down. *Samuel.*
3. To come suddenly; to fall upon as an enemy. *Pope.*
4. To make an invasion. *Dryden.*
5. To proceed from an original. *Collier.*
6. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor. *Locke.*

7. To extend a discourse from general to particular consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place. *Milton.*

DESCE'NDANT. *f.* [*descendant*, Fr.] The offspring of an ancestor. *Bacon.*

DESCE'NDENT. *a.* [*descendens*, Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking; coming down. *Ray.*
2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *descend*.]

1. Such as may be descended.
2. Transmissible by inheritance. *Hale.*

DESCE'NSION. *f.* [*descensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of falling or sinking; descent.
2. A declension; a degradation. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere. Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Oxenam.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *a.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DESCE'NT. *f.* [*descensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of passing from a higher place. *Blackmore.*
2. Progress.

DES

DES

1. Progress downward. *Locke.*
3. Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.*
4. Lowest place. *Shakespeare.*
5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom. *Wotton. Clarendon.*
6. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke.*
7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury.*
8. Birth; extraction; process of lineage. *Shakespeare.*
9. Offspring; inheritors. *Milton.*
10. A single step in the scale of genealogy. *Hobbes.*
11. A rank in the scale or order of being. *Milton.*

To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Latin.]

1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Watts.*
2. To delineate; to make out; as a torch waved about the head describes a circle.
3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions. *Joshua.*
4. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER. *f.* [*from describe*.] He that describes. *Brown.*DESCRIVER. *f.* [*from the verb*.] A discoverer; a detector. *Craslow.*DESCRIPTION. *f.* [*descriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties.
2. The sentence or passage of which any thing is described. *Dryden.*
3. A lax definition. *Watts.*
4. The qualities expressed in a description. *Shakespeare.*

To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*descrier*, French.]

1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered.
2. To spy out; to examine at a distance. *Judges.*
3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed. *Wotton.*
4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or absent. *Raleigh. Digby. Prior.*

DESCRY. *f.* [*from the verb*.] Discovery; thing discovered. *Shakespeare.*To DESECRATE. *v. a.* [*desecro*, Latin.]

- To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION. *f.* [*from desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.DE'SERT. *f.* [*desertum*, Latin.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place. *Shakespeare.*DE'SERT. *a.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary. *Deuteronomy.*To DESE'RT. *v. a.* [*deserier*, Fr. *desero*, Latin.]

Vol. I.

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden.*
2. To leave; to abandon. *Bentley.*
3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESE'RTER. *f.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. Crimes or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit. *Hobbes.*
2. Proportional merit; claim to reward. *Saunders.*
3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER. *f.* [*from desert*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *Dryden.*
2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. *Decay of Piety.*
3. He that forsakes another. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *f.* [*from desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Roberts.*
2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *Saunders.*

DESE'RTLESS. *a.* [*from desert*.] Without merit. *Dryden.*To DESE'ERVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, French.]

1. To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hobbes. Otway.*
2. To be worthy of reward. *Saunders.*
- DESE'ERVEDLY. *ad.* [*from deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton.*
- DESE'ERVER. *f.* [*from deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. *Wotton.*
- DESE'CCANTS. *f.* [*from desiccans*.] Applications that dry up the flow of forces; driers. *Wise.*

To DE'SICCATE. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Latin.]

- To dry up. *Hale.*

DESICCA'TION. *f.* [*from desiccate*.] The act of making dry. *Bacon.*DESIC'CATIVE. *a.* [*from desiccate*.] That which has the power of drying.To DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Latin.]

- To want; to miss. *Cheyne.*

DESI'DIOSE. *a.* [*desidiosus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Di.*To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Latin; *designer*, French.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpose. *Stillingfleet.*
3. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*
4. To plan; to project. *Wotton.*
5. To mark out. *Locke.*

DESIGN. *f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. An intention; a purpose. *Tilghson.*
2. A scheme; a plan of action. *Locke.*
3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke.*
4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Locke.*

K k

DESIGN.

DES

DESIGNABLE. *a.* [*designo*, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *f.* [*designatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention. *Locke.*

DESIGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *design*.] Purposely; intentionally; not inadvertently; not fortuitously. *Ray.*

DESIGNER. *f.* [from *design*.]

1. A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of Piety.*

2. One that forms the idea of anything in painting or sculpture. *Addison.*

DESIGNING. *part. a.* [from *design*.] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful. *Southern.*

DESIGNLESS. *a.* [from *design*.] Unknowning; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY. *ad.* [from *designless*.] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*

DESIGNMENT. *f.* [from *design*.]

1. A scheme of hostility. *Shakespeare.*

2. A plot; a malicious intention. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or sketch of a work. *Dryden.*

DESIRABLE. *a.* [from *desire*.]

1. Pleasing; delightful. *Addison.*

2. That which is to be wished with earnestness. *Rogers.*

DESIRE. *f.* [*desir*, Fr. *desiderium*, Latin.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*

TO DESIRE. *v. a.* [*desirer*, French.]

1. To wish; to long for. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To express wishes; to appear to long. *Dryden.*

3. To ask; to intreat. *Shakespeare.*

DESIRER. *f.* [from *desire*.] One that is

eager of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

DESIROUS. *a.* [from *desire*.] Full of desire; eager; longing after. *Hooker.*

DESIROUSNESS. *f.* [from *desirous*.] Fullness of desire.

DESIROUSLY. *ad.* [from *desirous*.] Eagerly; with desire.

TO DESIST. *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop. *Milton.*

DESISTANCE. *f.* [from *desist*.] The act of desisting; cessation. *Boyle.*

DESISTIVE. *a.* [*desitus*, Latin.] Ending; concluding. *Watts.*

DESK. *f.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers. *Walton.*

DESOLATE. *a.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jeremiah.*

3. Solitary; without society.

TO DESOLATE. *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants. *Thomson.*

DESOLATELY. *ad.* [from *desolate*.] In a desolate manner.

DESOLA'TION. *f.* [from *desolate*.]

1. Destruction of inhabitants. *Spenser.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy. *Sidney.*

3. A place wasted and forsaken. *Jeremiah.*

DESPA'IR. *f.* [*desespoir*, French.]

1. Hopelessness; despondence. *Corinthians.*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God. *Spenser.*

TO DESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*despero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to despond. *Watts.*

DESPA'IRER. *f.* [from *despair*.] One without hope. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *a.* [*despair* and *full*.] Hopeless. *Obsolete.* *Sidney.*

DESPA'IRINGLY. *ad.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness. *Boyle.*

TO DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depecher*, French.]

1. To send away hastily. *Temple.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death. *Shakespeare.*

3. To perform a business quickly. *Maccabees.* *Lich.*

4. To conclude an affair with another. *Shakespeare.*

DESPA'TCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hasty execution. *Graville.*

2. Conduct; management. *Shakespeare.*

3. Express; hasty messenger or message. *Pope.*

DESPA'TCHFUL. *a.* [from *despatch*.] Bent on haste.

DESPERATE. *a.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without care of safety; rash. *Hammer.*

3. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; invulnerable. *Lich.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious. *Spenser.*

DESPERATELY. *ad.* [from *desperate*.]

1. Furiously; madly. *Brown.*

2. In a great degree: this sense is obsolete.

DESPERATENESS. *f.* [from *desperate*.]

Madness; fury; precipitance. *Hammer.*

DESPERA'TION. *f.* [from *desperate*.] Hopelessness; despair; despondency. *Hammer.*

DE'SPICABLE. *a.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. *Flair.*

DE'SPICABLENESS. *f.* [from *despicable*.]

Meanness; vileness. *Dicoy of Pity.*

DE'SPICABLY. *ad.* [from *despicable*.] Meanly; sordidly. *Addison.*

DESPISABLE. *a.* [from *despise*.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. *Arbutnot.*

TO DESPISE. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French.]

1. To scorn; to contemn. *Jeremiah.*

2. To abhor. *Shakespeare.*

DES

DET

DESPY'ER. *f.* [from *despise*.] Contemner;
scorner. *Swift.*

DESPY'TE. *f.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity. *Spratt.*

2. Defiance. *Blackmore.*

3. Act of malice. *Milton.*

To DESPY'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
vex; to affront. *Raleigh.*

DESPY'TEFUL. *a.* [*despite* and *full*.] Mali-
cious; full of spleen. *King Charles.*

DESPY'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *despiteful*.] Ma-
liciously; malignantly. *Matthew.*

DESPY'TEFULNESS. *f.* [from *despiteful*.] Ma-
lence; hate; malignity. *Wisdor.*

DESPY'TEOUS. *a.* [from *despite*.] Mali-
cious; furious. *Spenser.*

To DESPOIL. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Latin.] To
rob; to deprive. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIA'TION. *f.* [from *despolio*, Latin.]
The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*despondo*, Latin.]
1. To despair; to lose hope. *Dryden.*

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the di-
vine mercy. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY. *f.* [from *despondent*.] De-
spair; hopelessness.

DESPO'NDENT. *a.* [*despondens*, Latin.] De-
spairing; hopeless. *Bentley.*

To DESPO'NSATE. *v. a.* [*desponsa*, Latin.]
To betroth; to affianc.

DESPONSA'TION. *f.* [from *desponsate*.]
The betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT. *f.* [*despote*, French.] An absolute prince;
as, the despot of Servia.

DESPO'TICAL. *a.* [from *despot*.] Abso-
lute in power; unlimit-

ed in authority. *South.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *f.* [from *despotic*.]
Absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM. *f.* [*despotisme*, French; from
despot.] Absolute power.

To DESPU'MATE. *v. n.* [*despumio*, Latin.]
To throw off parts in foam.

DESPUMA'TION. *f.* [from *despumate*.] The
act of throwing off excrementitious parts in
foam or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION. *f.* [from *squama*, Lat.]
The act of scaling foul scales.

DESSE'RT. *f.* [*déserte*, French.] The last
course at an entertainment. *King.*

To DE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To
design for any particular end. *Roy.*

DESTINA'TION. *f.* [from *destinate*.] The
purpose for which any thing is appointed.

To DE'STINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any
state. *Milton.*

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or
misery. *Arbutnot.*

4. To fix unalterably.

DE'STINY. *f.* [*destinée*, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and de-
termines the fate. *Shakespeare.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity. *Denham.*

3. Doom; condition in future time.

DE'STITUTE. *a.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned. *Hooker.*

2. In want of. *Dryden.*

DESTITU'TION. *f.* [from *destitute*.] Want;
the state in which something is wanted.

To DESTROY. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Latin.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building.

2. To lay waste; to make desolate.

3. To kill. *Deut. ii. 21. Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

DESTROY'ER. *f.* [from *destruo*.] The per-
son that destroys. *Raleigh.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *destruo*, Latin.]
Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTI'VITY. *f.* [from *destruibile*.]
Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *f.* [*destruio*, Latin.]

1. The act of destroying; waste.

2. Murder; massacre. *Waller.*

3. The state of being destroyed.

4. A destroyer; a depopulator. *Psalms.*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death. *Matth.*

DESTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*destruivus*, low Lat.]
That which destroys; wasteful; causing
ruin and devastation. *Dryden.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *destruc-
tive*.] Ruinously; mischievously.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *f.* [from *destruc-
tive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRU'CTOR. *f.* [from *destruo*.] De-
stroyer; consumer. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *f.* [*desudatio*, Latin.] A
profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESU'ETUDE. *f.* [*desuetudo*, Latin.] Cessa-
tion from being accustomed. *Hale.*

DESU'LTORY. *a.* [*desultorius*, Latin.]

DESULTO'RIOUS. *a.* Removing from thing
to thing; unsettled; immethodical.

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Latin.] To
take from any thing. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*détacher*, French.]

1. To separate; to disengage. *Woodward.*

2. To send out part of a greater body of men
on an expedition. *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT. *f.* [from *détach*.] A body
of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*détailler*, French.]

To relate particularly; to particularise.

DETA'IL. *f.* [*détailler*, French.]

To relate particularly; to particularise.

DETA'IL. *f.* [*détailler*, French.]

To relate particularly; to particularise.

DETA'IL. *f.* [*détailler*, French.]

DET

DETA'IL. *f.* [*detaill*, French.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*

To DETA'IN. *v. n.* [*detineo*, Latin.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another. *Taylor.*
2. To withhold; to keep back. *Broome.*
3. To restrain from departure. *Judges.*
4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. *f.* [*from detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. *f.* [*from detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains. *Taylor.*

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*deteſtus*, Latin.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice. *Milton.*

DETE'CTER. *f.* [*from deteſt.*] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *f.* [*from deteſt.*]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud. *Spratt.*
2. Discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION. *f.* [*from detain.*]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakespeare.*
2. Confinement; restraint. *Bacon.*

To DETE'R. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To discourage from any thing. *Tillotson.*

DETE'RMENT. *f.* [*from deter.*] Cause of discouragement. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanse a sore. *Wise man.*

DETE'RGENT. *a.* [*from detergo.*] That which cleanses. *Arbutnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *f.* [*from deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worse.

DETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*from determine.*] That which may be certainly decided. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix. *Shakespeare.*

DETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]

1. Limited; determined. *Bentley.*
2. Established; settled by rule. *Hooker.*
3. Decisive; conclusive. *Shakespeare.*
4. Fixed; resolute. *Sidney.*
5. Resolved. *Shakespeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* [*from determinate.*] Resolute; with fixed resolve. *Sidney. Tillotson.*

DETERMINA'TION. *f.* [*from determinate.*]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.*
2. The result of deliberation. *Hale. Calamy.*
3. Judicious decision. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *a.* [*from determinate.*]

1. That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end. *Bramhall.*
2. That which makes a limitation. *Watts.*

DET

DETE'RMINATOR. *f.* [*from determine.*] One who determines. *Brown.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to settle. *Shakespeare.*
2. To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South.*
3. To bound; to confine. *Atterbury.*
4. To adjust; to limit. *Locke.*
5. To direct to any certain point.
6. To influence the choice. *Locke.*
7. To resolve. *Sam.*
8. To decide. *Locke.*
9. To put an end to; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion. *Milton.*
2. To end; to come to an end. *Hayward.*
3. To come to a decision. *Shakespeare.*
4. To end consequentially. *Temple.*
5. To resolve concerning any thing. *Shakespeare.*

DE'FERRA'TION. *f.* [*de and terra*, Latin.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth. *Woodward.*

DETE'RSION. *f.* [*from detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore. *Wise man.*

DETE'RSIVE. *a.* [*from detergo.*] Having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE. *f.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wise man.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*deteſtor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor. *South.*

DETE'STABLE. *a.* [*from deteſt.*] Hateful; abhorred. *Hayward.*

DETE'STABLY. *ad.* [*from deteſtable.*] Hateful; abominably. *South.*

DETESTA'TION. *f.* [*from deteſt.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETE'STER. *f.* [*from deteſt.*] One that hates.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*deitroner*, French.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DETI'NUE. *f.* [*detenus*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Conrad.*

DETONA'TION. *f.* [*detono*, Latin.] Something more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. *Quincy.*

To DETONIZE. *v. a.* [*from detono*, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbutnot.*

To DETO'RT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorque*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import. *Dryden.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detraſtum*, Latin.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny. *Bacon.*

DETRA'CTER. *f.* [*from detraſt.*] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*

DETRA'C'ION. *f.* [*detraſtio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]

Detraction, is the native importance of the word.

ward, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing a man in point of fame. *Aslife.*

DETRACTORY. *a.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. *Brown.*

DETRACTRESS. *f.* [from *detract.*] A censorious woman. *Addison.*

DETRIMENT. *s.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief. *Hooker, Evelyn.*

DETRIMENTAL. *a.* [from *detriment.*] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss. *Addison.*

DETRITION. *f.* [*detero, detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

TO DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place. *Davies.*

TO DETRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*detruncō*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten.

DETRUNCA'TION. *f.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping.

DETRU'SION. *f.* [*detrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting down. *Keil.*

DETURBA'TION. *f.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTA'TION. *f.* [*devastō*, Latin.] Waste; havock. *Garr.*

DEUCE. *f.* [*deux*, French.] Two. *Shakespeare.*

TO DEVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals. *Dunciad.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *f.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.

TO DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*devest*, French.] 1. To strip; to deprive of clothes. *Denham.*

2. To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *a.* [*deverex*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous.

DEVE'XITY. *f.* [from *deverex.*] Incurvation downward.

TO DE'VIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.] 1. To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*

2. To go astray; to err; to sin.

DE'VIA'TION. *f.* [from *deviate.*] 1. The act of quitting the right way; error. *Cheyne.*

2. Variation from established rule. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa.*

DEVISE. *f.* [*devis*, French.] 1. A contrivance; a stratagem. *Atterbury.*

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

3. The emblem on a shield. *Prior.*

4. Invention; genius. *Shakespeare.*

DEVIL. *s.* [*piogul*, Saxon.] 1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. *Shakespeare.*

2. A wicked man or woman. *Shakespeare.*

3. A ludicrous term for mischief. *Graunville.*

DEVILISH. *a.* [from *devil.*]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Kidney.*

2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Shakespeare.*

DEVILISHLY. *ad.* [from *devilish.*] In a manner suiting the devil. *South.*

DEVIOUS. *a.* [*devius*, Latin.] 1. Out of the common track. *Holder.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomson.*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude. *Clarissa.*

TO DEVISE. *v. a.* [*deviser*, French.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Patcham.*

TO DEVISE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive.

DEVISE. *f.* [*devise*, a will.] 1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cruel.*

2. Contrivance. *Hooker.*

TO DEVISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.

DEVISER. *f.* [from *devise.*] A contriver; an inventor. *Graun.*

DEVITABLE. *a.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Possible to be avoided.

DEVITA'TION. *f.* [*devitatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping.

DEVO'ID. *a.* [*vide*, French.] 1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenser.*

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden.*

DEVO'IR. *f.* [*devoir*, French.] 1. Service. *Knolls.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness. *Pope.*

TO DEVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*devoivre*, Latin.] 1. To roll down. *Woodward.*

2. To move from one hand to another. *Addison.*

TO DEVO'LVE. *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands. *Dancy of Pity.*

DEVOLU'TION. *f.* [*devolutio*, Latin.] 1. The act of rolling down. *Woodward.*

2. Removal from hand to hand. *Hale.*

DEVORA'TION. *f.* [from *devore*, Latin.] The act of devouring.

TO DEVO'TE. *v. a.* [*devotus*, Latin.] 1. To dedicate; to consecrate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To addict; to give up to ill. *Crow.*

3. To curse; to execrate. *Dryden.*

DEVO'TEDNESS. *f.* [from *devote.*] The state of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*

DEVOTE'E. *f.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOT'ION. *f.* [*devotion*, French.] 1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated. *2. Pity.*

2. Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
 3. An act of external worship. *Hooker.*
 4. Prayer; expression of devotion. *Spenser. Spratt.*
 5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God. *Law on Christ's Perfection.*
 6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*
 8. Disposal; power. *Clarendon.*
DEVOTIONAL. *a.* [from *devotion*.] Pertaining to devotion. *King Charles.*
DEVOTIONALIST. *f.* [from *devotion*.] A man zealous without knowledge.
TO DEVOUR. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]
 1. To eat up ravenously. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. *Joel ii. 3.*
 3. To swallow up; to annihilate. *South.*
DEVOURER. *f.* [from *devour*.] A consumer; he that devours. *Decay of Piety.*
DEVOUT. *a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
 1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties. *Rogers.*
 2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*
 3. Expressive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*
DEVOUTLY. *ad.* [from *devout*.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously. *Donne. Addison.*
DEUSE. *f.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Ju-nius*; from *Dufius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil. *Congreve.*
DEUTERO'GAMY. *f.* [*δευτερος* and *γαμος*.] A second marriage.
DEUTERO'NOMY. *f.* [*δευτερος* and *νομος*.] The second book of the law, being the fifth book of Moses.
DEUTERO'SCOPY. *f.* [*δευτερος* and *σκηνη*.] The second intention. *Brown.*
DEW. *f.* [*deap*, Saxon.] The moisture upon the ground. *Pope.*
TO DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten. *Spenser.*
DE'WBERRY. *f.* [from *dew* and *berry*.] Raspberries. *Hammer. Shakespeare.*
DEWBESP'RENT. *part.* [*dew* and *bep'rent*.] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*
DE'WDROP. *f.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise. *Tickel.*
DE'WLAP. *f.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the dew.]
 1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addison.*
 2. A lip flaccid with age. *Shakespeare.*
DE'WLAPT. *a.* [from *dewlap*.] Furnished with dewlaps. *Shakespeare.*
DE'WWORM. *f.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew. *Walton.*
DE'WY. *a.* [from *dew*.]
 1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew. *Milton.*
 2. Moist with dew; roseid. *Milton.*
DE'XTER. *a.* [Latin.] The right; not the left. *Shakespeare.*
DEXTE'RITY. *f.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]
 1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill.
 2. Readiness of contrivance. *Bacon.*
DEXTEROUS. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
 1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready.
 2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients. *Locke.*
DEXTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; skilfully; artfully. *South.*
DE'XTRAL. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left. *Brown.*
DEXTRA'LITY. *f.* [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right side. *Brown.*
DIABE'TES. *f.* [*διαβητης*.] A morbid copiousness of urine. *Derham.*
DIABO'LICAL. *a.* [from *diabolus*, Latin.]
DIABO'LICK. *s.* Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Roy.*
DIACO'DIUM. *f.* [Latin.] The syrup of poppies.
DIACO'USTICKS. *f.* [*διακουστικα*.] The doctrine of sounds.
DI'ADEM. *f.* [*diadema*, Latin.]
 1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound round the head of eastern monarchs. *Spenser.*
 2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Denham. Roscommon.*
DIAD'E'MED. *a.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*
DI'ADROM. *f.* [*διαδρομη*.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke.*
DIAE'RESIS. *f.* [*διαλεκσις*.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as, *air*.
DIAGNO'STICK. *f.* [*διαγνωστικον*.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others. *Collier.*
DIA'GONAL. *a.* [*διαγωνος*.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brown.*
DIA'GONAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke.*
DIA'GONALLY. *ad.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*
DI'AGRAM. *f.* [*διαγραμμα*.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme. *Bentley.*
DIAGRY'DIATES. *f.* [from *diagrydium*, Latin.] Strong purgatives made with *diagrydium*. *Floyer.*
DI'AL. *f.* [*diale*, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour. *Glanville.*
DIAL-PLATE. *f.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addison.*
DY'ALECT.

DIA

DIC

DIALECT. *f.* [*διαλεκτή*.] *Hooker.*

1. The subdivision of a language.

2. Style; manner of expression.

3. Language; speech.

DIALECTICAL. *a.* [*from dialectick.*] *Boyle.*

Logical; argumental.

DIALECTICK. *f.* [*διαλεκτική*.] *Boyle.*

Logic; the art of reasoning.

DIALING. *f.* [*from dial.*] *Maxon.*

The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadows.

DIALIST. *f.* [*from dial.*] *Maxon.*

A constructor of dials.

DIALOGIST. *f.* [*from dialogue.*] *Shakespeare.*

A speaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE. *f.* [*διάλογος*.] *Shakespeare.*

A conference; a conversation between two or more.

TO DIALOGUE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] *Shakespeare.*

To discourse with.

DIALYSIS. *f.* [*διαλύσις*.] *Shakespeare.*

The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER. *f.* [*διά and μέτρον*.] *Raleigh.*

The line which, passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL. *a.* [*from diameter.*] *Hammond.*

Describing the diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY. *ad.* [*from diametral.*] *Hammond.*

According to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL. *a.* [*from diameter.*] *Hammond.*

1. Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY. *ad.* [*from diametrical.*] *Hammond.*

In a diametrical direction.

DIAMOND. *f.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.] *Hill.*

The diamond, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds.

DIAPIASE. *f.* [*διαπασών*.] *Spenser.*

A chord including all tones.

DIAPASON. *f.* [*διαπασών*.] *Crashaw.*

A term in music.

DIAPER. *f.* [*diapre*, French.] *Spenser.*

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures.

2. A napkin.

TO DIAPER. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] *Howel.*

1. To variegate; to diversify.

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

DIAPHANEITY. *f.* [*from διαφανεία*.] *Bay.*

Transparency; pellucidity.

DIAPHANICK. *a.* [*διά and φανός*.] *Raleigh.*

Transparent; pellucid.

DIAPHANOUS. *a.* [*διά and φανός*.] *Raleigh.*

Transparent; clear.

DIAPHORETICK. *a.* [*διαφορητικός*.] *Arbutnot.*

Sudorific; promoting a perspiration.

DIAPHRAGM. *f.* [*διαφραγμα*.] *Woodward.*

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARRHOEA. *f.* [*διάρρεια*.] *Quincy.*

A flux of the belly.

DIARRHOETICK. *a.* [*from diarrhoea.*] *Arbutnot.*

Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative.

DIARY. *f.* [*diarium*, Latin.] *Tailor.*

An account of every day; a journal.

DIASTOLE. *f.* [*διαστολή*.] *Key.*

1. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilation of the heart.

DIASTYLE. *f.* [*διά and στύλη*, a pillar.] *Key.*

A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation.

DIATESERON. *f.* [*of διά and τεσσάρων*, four.] *Harris.*

An interval in music, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone.

DIABLE. *f.* [*from diabol*, Dutch.] *Harris.*

A small spade.

DIBSTONE. *f.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICACITY. *f.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] *Lacks.*

Pertinacity; sauciness.

DICE. *f.* The plural of *die*. See *DIE*.

TO DICE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] *Beasley.*

To game with dice.

DICE-BOX. *f.* [*dice and box*.] *Shakespeare.*

The box from whence the dice are thrown.

DICER. *f.* [*from dice*.] *Addison.*

A player at dice; a gamester.

DICH. *ad.* This word seems corrupted from *dis* for *do* it.

DICHOTOMY. *f.* [*διχοτομία*.] *Shakespeare.*

Distribution of ideas by pairs.

DICHER of Leather. *f.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] *Shakespeare.*

Ten hides.

TO DICTATE. *v. n.* [*dicto*, Latin.] *Shakespeare.*

To deliver to another with authority.

DICTATE. *f.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] *Pope.*

Rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICTATION. *f.* [*from dictate*.] *Prior.*

The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR. *f.* [*Latin*.] *Waller.*

1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority.

2. One

DIE

DIF

5. One invested with absolute authority.

Milton.

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Locke.

DICTATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical.

Watts.

DICTA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *dictator*.]

1. The office of a dictator.

Watson.

2. Authority; insolent confidence.

Dryden.

DICTA'TURE. [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator.

DICT'ION. *s.* [*dictio*, Fr.] Style; language; expression.

Dryden.

DICT'IONARY. *s.* [*dictionarium*, Latin.]

A book containing the words of any language; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Watts.

DID. of *do*, [verb, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of *do*.

Shakespeare.

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense.

Dryden.

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. *a.* [*didaktik*, Gr.] Preceptive; giving precepts:

as a *didactic* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art.

Ward.

DID'DAPPER. *s.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDA'SCALICK. *a.* [*didaskalik*, Gr.] Preceptive; didactic.

Prior.

To DID'DER. *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *nittern*, German.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word.

Skinner.

DIDST. The second person of the preter-tense of *do*. See **DID**.

Dryden.

To DIE. *v. a.* [*deag*, Saxon.] To tinge; to colour.

Milton.

DIE. *s.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

Bacon.

To DIE. *v. s.* [*deadian*, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Sidney.

2. To perish by violence or disease.

Dryden.

3. To be punished with death.

Hammond.

4. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

Spectator.

5. To sink; to faint.

Sam.

6. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

Hakewell.

7. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

Pope.

8. To vanish.

Addison.

9. [In the stile of lovers.] To languish with affection.

Tatler.

10. To wither as a vegetable.

John.

11. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *s. pl. dice.* [*de*, French.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with

numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play.

South.

2. Hazard; chance.

Spenser.

3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *s. plur. dies.* The stamp used in coinage.

Swift.

DYER. *s.* [from *dyer*.] One who follows the trade of dying.

Waller.

DY'ET. *s.* [*dieta*, low Latin; *dieta*, Ital.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

Raleigh.

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine.

Temple.

To DY'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give food to.

Shakespeare.

2. To board; to supply with diet.

To DY'ET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

Milton.

DY'ET-DRINK. *s.* [*dieta* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors.

Locke.

DY'ET. *s.* [German.] An assembly of princes or estates.

Raleigh.

DY'ETARY. *a.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DY'ETER. *s.* [from *diet*.] One who prescribes rules for eating.

Shakespeare.

DIETE'TICAL. *a.* [*diatetikus*, Gr.] Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

Arbutnot.

To DY'FFER. *v. n.* [*differe*, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another.

Addison.

2. To contend; to be at variance.

Rowe.

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

Burnet.

DI'FFERENCE. *s.* [*differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something.

Hunter.

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

Raleigh.

3. The disproportion between one thing and another.

Hayward.

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel.

Sandys.

5. Distinction.

Tillotson.

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.

Shakespeare.

7. A logical distinction.

Bacon.

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.

Dewitt.

To DI'FFERENCE. *v. a.* To cause a difference.

Waller.

DI'FFERENT. *a.* [from *differe*.]

1. Distinct; not the same.

Addison.

2. Of many contrary qualities.

Phillips.

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFERENTIAL Method. consists in de-

scending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of

what kind soever they be.

Horri.

DI'FFER-

DIFFERENTLY. *ad.* [from *different*.] In a different manner.

DIFFICIL. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy. *Hudibras.*
2. Scrupulous. *Bacon.*

DIFFICILNESS. *f.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be persuaded. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULT. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facil. It is difficult in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious.
3. Hard to please; peevish.

DIFFICULTLY. *ad.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty. *Rogers.*

DIFFICULTY. *f.* [from *difficult*, French.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness. *Rogers.*
2. That which is hard to accomplish. *South.*

3. Distress; opposition. *Dryden.*
4. Perplexity in affairs. *Addison.*
5. Objection; cavil. *Swift.*

TO DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE. *f.* [from *diffide*.] Distrust; want of confidence. *Locke.*

DIFFIDENT. *a.* [from *diffido*.] Not confident; not certain. *King Charles. Clarissa.*

TO DIFFEND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two.

DIFFUSION. *f.* [*diffusio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION. *f.* [*difflare*, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE. *f.* [from *diffuso*, Latin.]

DIFFLUENCY. *f.* The quality of falling away on all sides. *Brown.*

DIFFLUENT. *a.* [*diffuens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not fixed.

DIFFORM. *a.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other. *Newton.*

DIFFORMITY. *f.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude. *Brown.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. *f.* [*franchise*, Fr.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

TO DIFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*
2. To spread; to scatter. *Milton.*

DIFFU'SE. *a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.
2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFU'SED. *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shakespeare.*

DIFFU'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *diffused*.] Widely; dispersedly.

DIFFU'SEDNESS. *f.* [from *diffused*.] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFU'SELY. *ad.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Widely; extensively.
2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFU'SION. *f.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way. *Bigle.*
2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way. *Dryden.*
2. Scattered; dispersed. *South.*
3. Extended; in full extension. *Tillotson.*

DIFFU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *diffusion*.] Widely; extensively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS. *f.* [from *diffusive*.]

1. Extension; dispersion. *Addison.*
2. Want of conciseness.

TO DIG. *v. a.* *preter. dug, or digged; past. dug, or digged.* [*dyger*, Danish.]

1. To pierce with a spade. *Exchiel.*
2. To form by digging. *Whigfi.*
3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade. *Temple.*
4. To pierce with a sharp point. *Dryden.*
5. To gain by digging. *Woodward.*

TO DIG. *v. a.* To work with a spade. *Job.*

TO DIG up. *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakespeare.*

DIG'ERENT. *a.* [*digerem*, Latin.] That which has the power of digesting.

DIGE'ST. *f.* [*digesta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law. *Bacon.*

TO DIGE'ST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, Latin.]

1. To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range methodically. *Prior.*
2. To concoct in the stomach.
3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler; a chemical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thomson.*
5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method. *Shakespeare.*
6. To receive without loathing; not to reject. *Peacham.*
7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakespeare.*
8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

TO DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound.

DIGE'STER. *f.* [from *digest*.]

1. He that digests or concocts his food. *Arbutnot.*
2. A strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.
3. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *digest*.] Capable of being digested. *Bacon.*

DIGE'STION. *f.* [from *digest*.]

1. The act of concocting food. *Temple.*
2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat. *Blackmore.*
3. Re-

DIG

3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple.*
 4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.
DIGESTIVE. *a.* [from *digest.*] *Brown.*
 1. Having the power to cause digestion.
 2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.
 3. Considering; methodising. *Dryden.*
DIGE'STIVE. *f.* [from *digest.*] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wise man.*
DIGGER. *f.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a spade. *Boyle.*
TO DIGHT. *v. a.* [Dihtran, to prepare, Saxon.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*
DIGIT. *f.* [*digitus*, Latin.]
 1. The measure of length containing three-fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*
 2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.
 3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures. *Brown.*
DIGITATED. *a.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown.*
DIGLADIA'TION. *f.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel. *Glanville.*
DIGNIFIED. *a.* [from *dignify.*] Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe.*
DIGNIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation. *Walton.*
TO DIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]
 1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.
 2. To honour; to adorn. *Ben. Johnson.*
DIGNITARY. *f.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*
DIGNITY. *f.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]
 1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.*
 2. Grandeur of mien. *Clarissa.*
 3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*
 5. Maxims; general principles. *Brown.*
 6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.
DIGNO'TION. *f.* [from *dignosco*, Latin.] Distinction. *Brown.*
TO DIGRESS. *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]
 1. To turn out of the road.
 2. To depart from the main design. *Locke.*
 3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brerewood.*
 4. To transgress; to deviate. *Shakespeare.*
DIGRESS'ION. *f.* [*digressio*, Latin.]
 1. A passage deviating from the main tenor. *Dunham.*

DIE

2. Deviation.
DJUDICA'TION. *f.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.
DIKE. *f.* [bic, Saxon.]
 1. A channel to receive water. *Pope.*
 2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Comly.*
TO DILA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend. *Brown.*
DILACERA'TION. *f.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two. *Arbutnot.*
TO DILA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To ruin; to throw down. *Ayliffe.*
DILAPIDA'TION. *f.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.*
DILATABI'LITY. *f.* [from *dilatable*.] The quality of admitting extension. *Ray.*
DILA'TABLE. *a.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extension. *Arbutnot.*
DILATA'TION. *f.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of extending into greater space. *Holder.*
 2. The state of being extended. *Newton.*
TO DILA'TE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]
 1. To extend; to spread out. *Waller.*
 2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. *Shakespeare.*
TO DILA'TE. *v. n.*
 1. To widen; to grow wide. *Albion.*
 2. To speak largely and copiously. *Clarendon.*
DILA'TOR. *f.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends. *Arbutnot.*
DILA'TORINESS. *f.* [from *dilatatory*.] Slowness; sluggishness.
DILA'TORY. *a.* [*dilatatoire*, French.] Tardy; slow; sluggish. *Hayward. Orway.*
DILE'CTION. *f.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving. *Boyle.*
DILE'MMA. *f.* [*δύλημμα*.]
 1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. *Comly.*
 2. A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope.*
DILIGENCE. *f.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity; the contrary to idleness. *Pope.*
DILIGENT. *a.* [*diligens*, Latin.]
 1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not lazy. *Pope.*
 2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity. *Deuteronomy.*
DILIGENTLY. *ad.* [from *diligent*.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance. *Dryden.*
DILL. *f.* [bile, Saxon.] An herb.
DILUCID. *a.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]
 1. Clear; plain; not opaque.
 2. Clear; plain; not obscure.
TO DILUCIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown.*
DILUCI-

D I M

D I N

DILUCIDA'TION. *f.* [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] The act of making clear.

DILUENT. *a.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter. *Arbutnot.*

To DILUTE. *v. n.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin. *Locke.*

2. To make weak. *Newton.*

DILUTE. *f.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin. *Arbutnot.*

DILUTION. *f.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak. *Arbut.*

DILUVIAN. *a.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge. *Barnet.*

DIM. *a.* [*dimme*, Saxon.]

1. Not having a quick sight. *Davies.*

2. Dull of apprehension. *Rogers.*

3. Not clearly seen; obscure. *Locke.*

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous. *Spenser.*

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken. *Locke.*

2. To make less bright; to obscure. *Spens.*

DIMENSION. *f.* [*dimensio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Dryden.*

DIMENSIONLESS. *a.* [from *dimension*.] Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*

DIMENSIVE. *a.* [*dimensus*, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

DIMICA'TION. *f.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A battle; the act of fighting. *Diss.*

DIMIDIA'TION. *f.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving. *Diss.*

To DIMINISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part. *Locke.*

2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade. *Milton.*

3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add. *Dent.*

To DIMINISH. *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired. *Dryden. Pope.*

DIMINISHINGLY. *ad.* [from *diminish*.] In a manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*

DIMINU'TION. *f.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making less. *Hooker.*

2. The state of growing less. *Newton.*

3. Discredit; loss of dignity. *Phillips.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation. *K. Charles.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE. *a.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small; little. *South.*

DIMINUTIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness; as *moniken*, in English a little man. *Cotton.*

2. A small thing. *Shakespeare.*

DIMINUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diminutive*.] In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS. *f.* [from *diminutio*.] Smallness; littleness; pettyness.

DIMISH. *a.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim. *Swift.*

DI'MISSORY. *a.* [*dimissorius*, Lat.] That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

DI'MITY. *f.* A fine kind of suttan, or cloth of cotton. *Wijman.*

DI'MLY. *a.* [from *dim*.]

1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception. *Milton.*

2. Not brightly; not luminously. *Byke.*

DI'MNESS. *f.* [from *dim*.]

1. Dulness of sight.

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity. *Denny of Piety.*

DI'MPLE. *f.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole. *Skinner.*] Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin. *Grew.*

To DI'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities. *Dryden.*

DI'MPLED. *a.* [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples. *Shakespeare.*

DI'MPLY. *a.* [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples. *Wharton.*

DIN. *f.* [*dyn*, a noise, Sax.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. *Smith.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise. *Otway.*

2. To impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift.*

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dryden.*

DINE'TICAL. *a.* [*dinulund*.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray.*

To DING. *v. a.* pret. *dung*. [dringen, Dutch.]

1. To dash with violence.

2. To impress with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff. *Arbutnot.*

DING-DONG. *f.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated. *Shakespeare.*

DI'NGLE. *f.* [from *den*, a hollow.] A hollow between hills. *Milton.*

D'NING-ROOM. *f.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house. *Taylor.*

DI'NNER. *f.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Taylor.*

D'NNER-TIME. *f.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining. *Pope.*

DINT. *f.* [*dint*, Saxon.]

1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow. *Dryden.*

3. Violence; force; power. *Addison.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Dennis.*

DINU.

L l 2

DJNUMERATION. *f.* [*djnumerasio*, Latin.]

The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE/SAN. *f.* [from *diocesis*.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

Tatler.

DIOCESS. *f.* [*diocesis*, Lat.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. *Conval. Whitgift.*

DIO/PTRICAL. *f.* [*διποτρικα*.] Afford-

DIO/PTRICK. *f.* ing a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects. *More.*

DIO/PTRICKS. *f.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light.

Harris.

DIORTHRO/SIS. *f.* [*διόρθωσις*.] An operation by which crooked members are made even.

Harris.

To DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*. [*diptan*, Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

Ayliffe.

2. To moisten; to wet.

Milton.

3. To be engaged in any affair.

Dryden.

4. To engage as a pledge.

Dryden.

To DIP. *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.

L'Estrange.

2. To enter; to pierce.

Granville.

3. To enter slightly into any thing.

Pope.

4. To drop by chance into any mass; to chuse by chance.

DIP/CHICK. *f.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird.

Carew.

DIPETALOUS. *a.* [*δι*; and *πτερον*.] Having two flower leaves.

DIP/PER. *f.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING Needle. *f.* A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle.

Phillips.

DIP/HTHONG. *f.* [*διφθογγ*.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cesar*.

Holder.

DIP/LOE. *f.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO/MA. *f.* [*διπλωμα*.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIP/SAS. *f.* [from *διψω*.] A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

Milton.

DIP/TOE. *f.* [*διπλωα*.] A noun consisting of two cases only.

Clarke.

DIP/TYCH. *f.* [*diptycha*, Latin.] A register of bishops and martyrs.

Stillingfleet.

DIRE. *a.* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible.

Milton.

DIRE/CT. *a.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Straight, not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

Bentley.

3. [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiack, not retrograde.

Dryden.

4. Not collateral.

5. Apparently tending to some end.

6. Open; not ambiguous.

Sidney, Lock.

7. Plain; express.

Bacon.

To DIRE/CT. *v. a.* [*directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim in a straight line.

Pope.

2. To point against as a mark.

Dryden.

3. To regulate; to adjust.

Eccl.

4. To prescribe certain measure; to mark out a certain course.

Joh.

5. To order; to command.

DIRE/CTER. *f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs.

2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE/CTION. *f.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

Smalridge.

2. Motion impressed by a certain impulse.

Lock.

3. Order; command; prescription.

Hooker.

DIRE/CTIVE. *a.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

Bramhall.

2. Informing; shewing the way.

Thompson.

DIRE/CTLY. *ad.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a straight line; rectilinearly.

Dryden.

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution.

Hooker.

DIRE/CTNESS. *f.* [from *direct*.] Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

Bentley.

DIRE/CTOR. *f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent.

Swift.

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Swift.

3. An instructor.

Hooker.

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

Dryden.

5. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

Sharp.

DIRE/CTORY. *f.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

DIRE/REFUL. *a.* Dire; dreadful.

Pope.

DIRE/RENESS. *f.* [from *dire*.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

Shakespeare.

DIRE/PTION. *f.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. *f.* A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Sanger.

DIRK. *f.* [an Earle word.] A kind of dagger.

Titch.

To DIRKE. *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin.

Spenser.

DIRT. *f.* [*dryt*, Dutch.]

1. Mud; filth; mire.

Waller.

2. Meanness; sordidness.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire.

Swift.

Dryden.

DIRTY. *f.* [*dirt and pie.*] Forms moulded by children of clay. *Suckling.*

DIRTILY. *ad.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Naftily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; fordidly; shamefully. *Donne.*

DIRTINESS. *f.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Naftinefs; filthinefs; foulnefs.
2. Meannefs; balenefs; fordidnefs.

DIRTY. *a.* [from *dirt.*]

1. Foul; nafty; filthy. *Shakespeare.*
2. Sullied; not elegant. *Locke.*
3. Mean; bafe; defpicable. *Taylor.*

TO DIRTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to foil. *Arbutnot.*
2. To difgrace; to fcandalize.

DISRUPTION. *f.* [*disruptio*, Latin.]

1. The aft of burfting, or breaking.
2. The ftate of burfting, or breaking.

DIS. An inſeparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative fignification; as, to *arm*, to *diſarm*.

DISABILITY. *f.* [from *diſable.*]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weaknefs. *Raleigh.*
2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe; legal impediment. *Swift.*

TO DISABLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]

1. To deprive of natural force. *Davies, Taylor.*
2. To impair; to diminifh. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make unactive. *Temple.*
4. To deprive of uſefulnefs or efficacy. *Dryden.*
5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications. *Wolton.*

TO DISABUSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse.*] To ſet free from a miſtake; to ſet right; to undeceive. *Glanville, Waller.*

DISACCOMMODATION. *f.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*

TO DISACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accuſtom.*] To deſtroy the force of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE. *f.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity. *South.*

DISADVANTAGE. *f.*

1. Loſs; injury to intereſt: as, he ſold to diſadvantage.
2. Diminution of any thing deſirable; as, credit, fame, honour. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtate not prepared for defence. *Spencer.*

TO DISADVANTAGE. *v. a.* To injure in intereſt of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVANTAGEABLE. *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS. *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience. *Addiſon.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS. *f.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVANTUROUS. *a.* Unhappy; unprosperous. *Spenser.*

TO DISAFFECT. *v. a.* To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFECTED. *part. a.* Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFECTEDLY. *ad.* After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFECTION. *f.* [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFECTION. *f.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince. *Swift.*

DISAFFIRMANCE. *f.* Confutation; negation. *Hale.*

TO DISAFFOREST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes, from the privileges of a foreſt. *Bacon.*

TO DISAGREE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the ſame. *Locke.*
2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion. *Dryden.*
3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition. *Brown.*

DISAGREEABLE. *a.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Contrary; unſuitable. *Pope.*
2. Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Locke.*

DISAGREEABLENESS. *f.* [from *diſagreeable.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.
2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneneſs. *South.*

DISAGREEMENT. *f.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity. *Woodward.*
2. Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*

TO DISALLOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden.*
2. To conſider as unlawful. *Hooker.*
3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. *Swift.*
4. Not to juſtify. *South.*

TO DISALLOW. *v. a.* To reſuſe permiſſion; not to grant. *Hooker.*

DISALLOWABLE. *a.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE. *f.* Prohibition. *South.*

TO DISANCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

TO DISANIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.
2. To diſcourage; to deſect. *Boyle.*

DISANIMATION. *f.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life. *Brown.*

TO DISANNUAL. *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert.*

DISANNUALMENT. *f.* [from *diſannul.*] The act of making void. *Johnson.*

TO DISAPPEAR. *v. a.* [*diſappearere*, Fr.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight. *Milton.*

TO DISAPPOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] To deſeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotſon.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT. *f.* [from *disappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. *SpeEtator.*

DISAPPROBA'TION. *f.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Censure; condemnation. *Pope.*

To DISAPPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*disapprover*, *Fr.*] To dislike; to censure. *Pope.*

DI'SARD. *f.* [*dis*, *Saxon.*] A prattler; a boasting talker. *Hale.*

To DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*desarmer*, *Fr.*] To spoil or divest of arms. *Dryden.*

To DISARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undress any one. *Spenser.*

DISARRA'Y. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Disorder; confusion. *Hayward.*
2. Undress.

DISA'STER. *f.* [*desastre*, *French.*]
1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakespeare.*

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery. *Pope.*

To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blast by an unfavourable star. *Sidney.*

2. To afflict; to mischief. *Shakespeare.*

DISA'STROUS. *a.* [from *disaster.*]
1. Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*

2. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable. *Denham.*

3. Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton.*

DISA'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *disastrous.*] In a dismal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *f.* [from *disastrous.*] Unluckiness; unfortunateness.

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* To retract profession; to disown. *Daniel.*

To DISAVO'W. *v. a.* To disown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward.*

DISAVO'WAL. *f.* [from *disavow.*] Denial. *Clarissa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. *f.* [from *disavow.*] Denial. *Watton.*

To DISAU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorise.*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Watton.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]
1. To dismiss from military service. *Knolles.*

2. To spread abroad; to scatter. *Woodward.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.* To retire from military service. *Clarendon, Tillotson.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, *Fr.*] To land from a ship. *Fairfax.*

DISBELIE'F. *f.* [from *disbelieve.*] Refusal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotson.*

To DISBELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*

DISBELIE'VE. *f.* One who refuses belief. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* To drive from a seat. *Shakespeare.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To separate or break off. *Evans.*

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the sprigs newly put forth. *Dis.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]
1. To ease of a burden; to unload. *Milton.*

2. To disencumber; discharge, or clear. *Hale.*

3. To throw off a burden. *Addison.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind. *Addison.*

To DISBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*debourser*, *Fr.*] To spend or lay out money. *Spenser.*

DISBU'RSEMENT. *f.* [*deboursement*, *Fr.*] A disbursing or laying out. *Spenser.*

DISBU'RSE. *f.* [from *disburse.*] One that disburses.

DISCA'LTEATED. *a.* [*discalceatus*, *Latin.*] Stripped of shoes. *Hale.*

DISCALCEA'TION. *f.* [from *discalceatus.*] The act of pulling off the shoes. *Brown.*

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy.*] To dissolve; to melt. *Shakespeare.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*]
1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless. *Swift.*

2. To discharge or eject from service or employment. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *a.* [*dis* and *caro*, *flesh*; *scarnate*, *Italian.*] Stripped of flesh. *Glasville.*

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* To strip; to undress. *Shakespeare.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, *Latin.*]
1. To descry; to see. *Proverbs.*

2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.*

3. To distinguish. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between. *Ben. Johnson.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.* To make distinction. *Hayward.*

DISCE'RN. *f.* [from *discern.*]
1. Discoverer; he that descries. *Shakespeare.*

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing. *Clarendon.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [from *discern.*] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent. *South.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *f.* [from *discernible.*] Visibleness. *South.*

DISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *discernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*

DISCE'RNING. *part. a.* [from *discern.*] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*

DISCE'RNINGLY. *ad.* Judiciously; rationally; acutely. *Garib.*

DISCE'RNMENT. *f.* [from *discern.*] Judgment; power of distinguishing. *Frostbalders.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, *Latin.*] To tear in pieces. *Watts.*

DISCE'RP'TIBLE. *a.* [from *discerpo.*] Frangible; separable. *Shakespeare.*

DISCE'RP'TIBLE. *a.* [from *discerpo.*] Frangible; separable. *Shakespeare.*

DISCE'RP'TIBLE. *a.* [from *discerpo.*] Frangible; separable. *Shakespeare.*

DISCERNIBILITY. *f.* [from *discernible*.]
Liableness to be destroyed by diffusion of parts.

DISCERNPTION. *f.* [from *discerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces.

To **DISCHARGE**. *v. a.* [*discharger*, *Fr.*]

1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.*
2. To unload; to disembark. *Kings.*
3. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Dryden.*

4. To let off a gun. *Knolles.*

5. To clear a debt by payment. *Locke.*

6. To set free from obligation. *L'Estrange.*

7. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve. *Locke.*

8. To perform; to execute. *Dryden.*

9. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy. *Bacon.*

10. To divest of any office or employment.

11. To dismiss; to release. *Bacon.*

To **DISCHARGE**. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up. *Bacon.*

DISCHARGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented. *Sharp.*

3. Disruption; evanescence. *Bacon.*

4. Dismission from an office.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty. *Milton.*

6. Absolution from a crime. *South.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom. *Milton.*

8. Performance; execution. *L'Estrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege. *Ecclus.*

DISCHARGER. *f.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

DISCINCT. *a.* [*discinctus*, Latin.] Un-

girded; loosely dressed. *Diæ.*

To **DISCIND**. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Latin.] To

divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE. *f.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A scholar.

Hammond.

To **DISCIPLE**. *v. a.* To punish; to discipline.

Spenser.

DISCIPLESHIP. *f.* [from *disciple*.] The

state or function of a disciple. *Hammond.*

DISCIPLINABLE. *a.* [*disciplinabilis*, Latin.]

Capable of instruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS. *f.* [from *disciplina-*

ble.] Capacity of instruction. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *a.* [from *discipline*.]

Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *f.*

1. One who rules or teaches with great

strictness.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so

called from their clamour about discipline.

Saunderson.

DISCIPLINARY. *a.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

Pertaining to discipline. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE. *f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

2

1. Education; instruction; the art of cultivating the mind. *Bacon.*

2. Rule of government; order. *Hooker.*

3. Military regulation. *Shakespeare.*

4. A state of subjection. *Logan.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science. *Willist.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction. *Addison.*

To **DISCIPLINE**. *v. a.*

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up. *Addison.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order. *Derham.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

4. To reform; to redress. *Milton.*

To **DISCLAIM**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim*.] To

disown; to deny any knowledge of. *Shakespeare. Rogers.*

DISCLAIMER. *f.* [from *disclaim*.] One that

disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To **DISCLOSE**. *v. a.*

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of

latitancy to open view. *Woodward.*

2. To hatch; to open. *Bacon.*

3. To reveal; to tell. *Addison.*

DISCLOSE. *f.* [from *disclose*.] One that

reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE. *f.* [from *disclose*.]

1. Discovery; production into view. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any secret. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORATION. *f.* [from *discolour*.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the

act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die. *Arbutnot.*

To **DISCOLOUR**. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Latin.]

To change from the natural hue; to stain. *Temple.*

To **DISCOMFIT**. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, French.]

To defeat; to conquer; to vanish. *Phillips.*

DISCOMFIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Defeat;

roul; overthrow. *Milton.*

DISCOMFITURE. *f.* [from *discomfit*.]

Defeat; loss of battle; rout; overthrow. *Atterbury.*

DISCOMFORT. *f.* [*dis* and *comfort*.] Un-

easefulness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom. *Shakespeare.*

To **DISCOMFORT**. *v. a.* To grieve; to

sadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DISCOMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *discomfort*.]

1. One that is melancholy and refuses com-

fort. *Shakespeare.*

2. That causes sadness. *Sidney.*

To **DISCOMME'ND**. *v. a.* To blame; to

censure. *Denham.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *a.* Blameable; cen-

surable. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *f.* Blame-

ableness; liableness to censure. *DISCOM-*

DIS

DISCOMMENDATION. *f.* Blame; re-
proach; censure. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *f.* One that discom-
mends.

To DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* To put to in-
convenience; to molest.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* Inconvenient; trou-
blesome. *Spenser.*

DISCOMMO'DITY. *f.* Inconvenience; dis-
advantage; hurt. *Bacon.*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*decomposer*, Fr.]
1. To disorder; to unsettle. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to disorder. *Swift.*

3. To disturb the temper. *Dryden.*

4. To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift.*

5. To displace; to discard. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPO'SURE. *f.* [from *discompose*.]
Disorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert*.]
To unsettle the mind; to discompose. *Collier.*

DISCONFO'RMITY. *f.* Want of agree-
ment. *Hakewill.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. *f.* Disagreement; in-
consistency. *Hale.*

DISCO'NSOLATE. *a.* Without comfort;
hopeless; sorrowful. *Milton.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *ad.* In a disconsolate
manner; comfortlessly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS. *f.* The state of
being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT. *f.* Want of content; un-
easiness at the present state. *Pope.*

DISCONTEN'T. *a.* Uneasy at the present
state; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTEN'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To dissatisfy; to make uneasy. *Dryden.*

DISCONTEN'TED. *participle a.* Uneasy;
cheerless; malevolent. *Tillotson.*

DISCONTEN'TEDNESS. *f.* Uneasiness;
want of ease. *Addison.*

DISCONTEN'TMENT. *f.* [from *discon-*
sent.] The state of being discontented.

DISCONTINUANCE. *f.* [from *discontinue*.]
1. Want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation; intermission. *Aiterbury.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. *f.* [from *discontinue*.]
Disruption of continuity; disruption; se-
paration. *Newton.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*,
French.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts. *Bacon.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive
custom. *Jeremiab.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.*
1. To leave off; to cease any practice or
habit. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*

DISCONTINU'ITY. *f.* Disunity of parts;
want of cohesion. *Newton.*

DIS

DISCONVE'NIENCE. *f.* Incongruity; dis-
agreement. *Bramhall.*

DISCORD. *f.* [*discordia*, Latin.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual an-
ger. *Shakespeare.*

2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. *Dryden.*

3. [In musick.] Sounds not of themselves
pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with
others. *Peacbam.*

To DISCORD. *v. n.* [*discordo*, Latin.] To
disagree; not to suit with. *Bacon.*

DISCO'RDANCE. *f.* [from *discord*.] Dis-
agreement; opposi-

DISCO'RDANCY. *f.* agreement; opposi-
tion; inconsistency.

DISCO'RDANT. *a.* [*discordans*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious. *Chapin.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable. *Hale.*

DISCO'RDANTLY. *ad.* [from *discordant*.]
1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with it-
self.

2. In disagreement with another. *Boyle.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictory man-
ner.

To DISCO'VER. *v. a.* [*discovir*, French.]

1. To shew; to disclose; to bring to light. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make known. *Isaiah.*

3. To find out; to espy. *Pope.*

DISCO'VERABLE. *a.* [from *discover*.]

1. That which may be found out. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER. *f.* [from *discover*.]

1. One that finds any thing unknown be-
fore. *Arbutnot.*

2. A scout; one who is put to detect the
enemy. *Shakespeare.*

DISCO'VERY. *f.* [from *discover*.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any
secret. *South.*

To DISCOU'NSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counsel*.]
To dissuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenser.*

DISCOU'NT. *f.* The sum refunded in a
bargain. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NT. *v. a.* To count back; to
pay back again. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.*
1. To discourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.*

2. To abash; to put to shame. *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *f.* Cold treatment;
unfriendly regard. *Clarendon.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *f.* One that dis-
courages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*

To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a.* [*discourage*, Fr.]
1. To depress; to deprive of confidence. *King Charles.*

2. To

DIS

DIS

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt.

Numbers.

DISCOURAGER. *f.* [from *discourage*.]
One that impresses diffidence and terror.

Pope.

DISCOURAGEMENT. *f.* [from *discourage*.]
1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters. *Wilkins.*

3. The cause of depression, or fear. *Locke.*

DISCOURSE. *f.* [*discours*, Fr.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

Hooker.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

Herbert.

3. Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.*

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered. *Pope.*

To DISCOURSE. *v. n.*

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

Shakespeare.

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

Locke.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

Dwight.

To DISCOURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To treat of. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOURSE. *f.* [from *discourse*.]

1. A speaker; an haranguer. *Shakespeare.*

2. A writer on any subject. *Brown.*

DISCOURSE. *a.* [from *discourse*.]

1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

Milton.

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

Dryden.

DISCOURTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; unpleasant.

Motteux.

DISCOURTESY. *f.* Incivility; rudeness.

Sidney.

DISCOURTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *discourteous*.] Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOURS. *a.* [from *discus*, Latin.] Broad;

flat; wide.

Quincy.

DISCREDIT. *f.* [*decrediter*, Fr.]

Ignominy; reproach; disgrace.

Rogers.

To DISCREDIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, Fr.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

Shakespeare.

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon;

to shame.

Donne.

DISCREET. *a.* [*discret*, French.]

1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious;

modest; not forward.

Whitgift.

2. Modest; not forward.

Thomson.

DISCREETLY. *ad.* [from *discret*.] Prudently; cautiously.

Waller.

DISCREETNESS. *f.* [from *discret*.] The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE. *f.* [*discrepantia*, Latin]

Difference; contrariety.

Boileau.

DISCREPANT. *a.* [*discrepans*, Latin.]

Different; disagreeing.

Vol. I.

DISCRETE. *a.* [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous.

Hale.

2. Disjunctive.

3. Discrete proportion is when the ratio

between two pairs of numbers or quantities

is the same; but there is not the same

proportion between all the four; thus,

6 : 8 :: 3 : 4.

Harris.

DISCRETION. *f.* [from *discretio*, Latin.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management.

Tillotson.

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONARY. *a.* [from *discretion*.]

Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

Tatler.

DISCRETIVE. *a.* [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logic.] Discretive propositions are

such wherein various, and seemingly opposite

judgments are made; as, travellers may

change their climate, but not their temper.

Watts.

2. [In grammar.] Discretive conjunctions

are such as imply opposition; as, not a

man, but a beast.

DISCRIMINABLE. *a.* [from *discriminate*.]

Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE. *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference.

Boyle.

2. To select or separate from others.

Boyle.

DISCRIMINATENESS. *f.* [from *discriminate*.]

Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION. *f.* [from *discriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being distinguished from

other persons or things.

Stillingfleet.

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction.

Addison.

3. The marks of distinction.

Holmes.

DISCRIMINATIVE. *a.* [from *discriminate*.]

1. That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristic.

Woodward.

2. That which observes distinction.

Moss.

DISCRIMINOUS. *a.* [from *discrimino*, Lat.]

Dangerous; hazardous.

Harvey.

DISCUBITORY. *a.* [*discubitorius*, Latin.]

Fitted to the posture of leaning.

Brown.

DISCUMBENCY. *f.* [*discumbens*, Latin.]

The act of leaning at meat.

Brown.

To DISCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.]

To disengage from any troublesome weight

or bulk.

Pope.

To DISCURE. *v. a.* To discover.

Spenser.

DISCURSIVE. *a.* [*discursif*, French.]

1. Moving here and there; roving.

Bacon.

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from

premises to consequences.

Moss.

DISCURSIVELY. *ad.* By due gradation of

argument.

Hale.

M m

DIS-

DIS

DISCU'RORY. *a.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DISCUS. *f.* [Latin.] A quoit. *Pope.*

To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*discussum*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate.

2. To disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER. *f.* [from *discuss*.] He that discusses.

DISCU'SSION. *f.* [from *discuss*.]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior.*

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* is breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

DISCU'SSIVE. *a.* [from *discuss*.] Having the power to discuss.

DISCU'TIENT. *f.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison.*

DISDA'IN. *f.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger. *Ecclus.*

DISDA'INFUL. *a.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*

DISDA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS. *f.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; haughty scorn. *Ascham.*

DISEA'SE. *f.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady; sickness. *Swift.*

To DISEA'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS. *f.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*

DISE'DGED. *a.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. *Shakespeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. a.* To carry to land. *Shakespeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land. *Pope.*

To DISEMBIT'TER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *a.* Divested of their bodies.

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river. *Addison.*

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow. *Cheyne.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *part. a.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels. *Phillips.*

To DISEMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*debrouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*

DIS

To DISENA'BLE. *v. a.* To deprive of power. *Dryden.*

To DISENCHA'NT. *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment. *Sidney.*

To DISENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.]

1. To discharge from incumbrances; to disburthen; to exonerate. *Spratt.*

2. To free from obstruction of any kind. *Addison.*

DISENCU'MBRANCE. *f.* [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance. *Spektator.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union. *Burns.*

2. To withdraw the affection; to wear; to abstract the mind. *Atterbury.*

3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties. *Waller.*

4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention. *Deben.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. n.* To set one's self free from. *Callis.*

DISENGA'GED. *part. a.* Vacant; assured.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *f.* The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *f.* [from *disengage*.]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*

1. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.*

2. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven. *Dryden.*

3. To disengage; to separate. *Stillingfleet.*

To DISENTER'RE. *v. a.* To unbury. *Brown.*

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Saunders.*

To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty. *Milnes.*

To DISENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*

To DISESPO'USE. *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted. *Milnes.*

DISESTE'EM. *f.* [*dis* and *esteem*.] Slight regard. *Locke.*

To DISESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly. *Chapman.*

DISESTIMA'TION. *f.* [*dis* and *estimate*, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem.

DISFA'VOUR. *f.* [*dis* and *favour*.]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bacon.*

2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty.

DIS

DIS

TO DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To discountenance; to withhold or with-
draw kindness. *Swift.*

DISFIGURA'TION. *f.* [from *disfigure*.]

1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

TO DISFIGURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure*.]
To change any thing to a worse form; to
deform; to mangle. *Locke.*

DISFIGUREMENT. *f.* [from *disfigure*.]
Defacement of beauty; change of a better
form to a worse. *Suckling.*

TO DISFO'REST. *v. a.* To reduce land
from the privileges of a forest to the state of
common land.

TO DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* To deprive of
privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT. *f.* The act of
depriving of privileges.

TO DISFU'RNISH. *v. a.* To deprive; to
unfurnish; to strip. *Knolles.*

TO DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish*.]
1. To strip of ornaments.

2. To take guns from a fortress.

TO DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* To deprive of
glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*

TO DISGO'RGE. *v. a.*

1. To discharge by the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. To pour out with violence. *Derham.*

DISGRA'CE. *f.* [*disgrace*, *Fr.*]

1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour. *Shakespeare.*
2. State of dishonour. *Sidney.*
3. State of being out of favour.

TO DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour. *Hooker.*
2. To put out of favour.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *a.* [*disgrace* and *full*.]
Shameful; ignominious. *Taylor.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* In disgrace; with
indignity; ignominiously. *Ben. Johnson.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *f.* [from *disgrace-ful*.]
Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER. *f.* [from *disgrace*.] One
that exposes to shame. *Scot.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious*.]
Unkind; unfavourable. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISGUISE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, *Fr.*]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress. *Shakespeare.*
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance. *Dryden.*
3. To disfigure; to change the form. *Spektator.*

TO DISGUISE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. *Addison.*
2. A counterfeit show. *Dryden.*

DISGUISEMENT. *f.* [from *disguise*.] Dress
of concealment. *Sidney.*

DISGUI'SER. *f.* [from *disguise*.]

1. One that puts on a disguise. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures. *Shakespeare.*

DISGU'ST. *f.* [*degout*, *Fr.*]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*

TO DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, *Fr.*]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
2. To strike with dislike; to offend. *Watts.*

3. To produce aversion. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL. *a.* Nauseous. *Swift.*

DISH. *f.* [*disc*, *Saxon*; *discus*, *Lat.*]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table. *Dryden.*
2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food. *Milton.*

3. The meat served in a dish; any particu-
lar kind of food. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISH. *v. a.* To serve in a dish. *Shakespeare.*

DISH-CLOUT. *f.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The
cloth with which the maids rub their
dishes. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER. *f.* The name of a bird.

DISHAB'ILLE. *a.* [*deshabille*, *Fr.*] Un-
dressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden.*

DISHAB'ILLE. *f.* Undress; loose dress. *Clarissa.*

TO DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* To throw out of
place. *Shakespeare.*

DISHA'RMONY. *f.* Contrariety to harmony.

TO DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten*.]

- To discourage; to deject; to terrify. *Milton.*
- Stillingsfleet.
- Tilloson.

DISHE'RISON. *f.* The act of debarring
from inheritance.

TO DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.]
To cut off from hereditary succession.

Spenser.

TO DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decaveler*, *Fr.*] To
spread the hair disorderly. *Knolles.*

DI'SHING. *a.* Concave. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST. *a.* [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faith-
less. *Souls.*
2. Disgraced; dishonoured. *Dryden.*
3. Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY. *ad.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faith-
lessly. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Ecclesi.*

DISHO'NESTY. *f.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift.*
2. Unchastity; incontinence. *Shakespeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *f.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. *Boyle.*
2. Reproach uttered; censure. *Shakespeare.*

DIS

TO DISHONOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy. *Ecclus.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

DISHONOURABLE. *a.* [*from dishonour.*]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.*

2. In a state of neglect or disesteem. *Ecclus.*

DISHONOURER. *s.* [*from dishonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.*

2. A violator of chastity.

TO DISHORN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To strip of horns. *Shakespeare.*

DISHUMOUR. *s.* Peevishness; ill humour. *Spectator.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. *s.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state. *Norris.*

TO DISINCARCERATE. *v. a.* To set at liberty. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINATION. *s.* Want of affection; slight dislike. *Arbutnot.*

TO DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUITY. *s.* [*from disingenuous.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness. *Clarend.*

DISINGENUOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; illiberal. *Stillingfleet.*

DISINGENUOUSLY. *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *s.* Mean subtilty; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHERISON. *s.*

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor.*

TO DISINHERIT. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Davies.*

TO DISINTER. *v. a.* To unbury; to take out of the grave. *Addison.*

DISINTERESSED. *s.* [*dis* and *interest,* Fr.] Without regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*

DISINTERESSEMENT. *s.* [*dis* and *interessement,* French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. *Prior.*

DISINTEREST. *s.* [*dis* and *interest.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED. *a.* [*from disinterest.*]

1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS. *s.* [*from disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest. *Brown.*

TO DISINTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To disintangle.

TO DISINVI'ITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation.

TO DISJOIN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre,* Fr.] To separate; to part from each other; to sunder. *Miln.*

TO DISJOIN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]

1. To put out of joint. *Sandy.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. *Iren.*

3. To break in pieces. *Blackmore.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent. *Sidney.*

TO DISJOINT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shakespeare.*

DISJOINT. *particip.* [*from the verb.*] Separated; divided. *Shakespeare.*

DISJUNCT. *a.* [*disjunctus,* Latin.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION. *s.* [*from disjunctio,* Lat.] Disunion; separation; parting. *South.*

DISJUNCTIVE. *a.* [*disjunctivus,* Latin.]

1. Incapable of union. *Gray.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him, or fear him.* *Watts.*

3. [In logic.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed; as, *It is either day or night.* *Watts.*

DISJUNCTIVELY. *ad.* Distinctly; separately. *Dezay of Play.*

DISK. *s.* [*discus,* Latin.]

1. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye. *Newton.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit. *Gray.*

DISKINDNESS. *s.* [*dis* and *kindness.*]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection.

2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*

DISLIKE. *s.*

1. Disinclination; absence of affection. *Spenser. Hammond.*

2. Discord; dissention; disagreement. *Fairfax.*

TO DISLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To disapprove; to regard without affection. *Temple.*

DISLIKEFUL. *a.* [*dislike* and *full.*] Disaffected; malign. *Spenser.*

TO DISLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To make unlike. *Shakespeare.*

DISLIKELESS. *s.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Dislike; unlikeness. *Lact.*

DISLIKE. *s.* A disapprover; one that is not pleased. *Swift.*

TO DISLIMB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb.

TO DISLIMN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shakespeare.*

DIS

To **DYSLOCATE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]

1. To put out of the proper place. *Woodward.*
2. To put out of joint. *Shakespeare.*

DISLOCATION. *f.* [from *dislocate*.]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.
2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*
3. A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*

To **DISLODGE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place. *Woodward.*
2. To remove from an habitation. *Dryden.*
3. To drive an enemy from a station. *Dryden.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Shakespeare.*

To **DISLODGE**. *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*

DISLOYAL. *a.* [*desloyal*, French.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign. *Milton.*
2. Dishonest; perfidious. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shakespeare.*
4. False in love; not constant.

DISLOYALLY. *ad.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; disobediently.

DISLOYALTY. *f.* [from *disloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *King Charles.*
2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shakespeare.*

DYSMAL. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy. *Decay of Piety.*

DYSMALLY. *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.

DYSMALNESS. *f.* [from *dysmal*.] Horror; sorrow.

To **DISMANTLE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To throw off a dress; to strip. *Sousb.*
2. To loose; to unfold; to throw open. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strip a town of its outworks. *Hakewill.*
4. To break down any thing external. *Dryden.*

To **DISMASK**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask. *Wotton.*

To **DISMAY**. *v. a.* [*desmayar*, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright.

Raleigh. Deuteronomy.

DISMAY. *f.* [*desmayo*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind.

Milton.

DISMAYEDNESS. *f.* [from *dismay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness. *Sidney.*

DISME. *f.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe. *Shakespeare.*

To **DISMEMBER**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*

To **DISMISS**. *v. a.* [*dismissus*, Latin.]

1. To send away. *Acts.*
2. To give leave of departure. *Dryden.*
3. To giscard.

DIS

DISMISSION. *f.* [from *demissio*, Latin.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away. *Dryden.*
2. An honourable discharge from any office. *Milton.*
3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place. *Shakespeare.*

To **DISMORTGAGE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*

To **DISMOUNT**. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off an horse. *Shakespeare.*
2. To throw from any elevation.
3. To throw cannon from its carriage. *Kneller.*

To **DISMOUNT**. *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horse. *Addison.*
2. To descend from any elevation.

To **DISNATURALISE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalise*.] To alienate; to make alien.

DISNATURED. *a.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness. *Shakespeare.*

DISOBEDIENCE. *f.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*

DISOBEDIENT. *a.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not observant of lawful authority. *Kings.*

To **DISOBEY**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands or transgress prohibitions. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGATION. *f.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*

To **DISOBLIGE**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. *Clarendon. Clarissa.*

DISOBLIGING. *participial a.* [from *disoblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBLIGINGLY. *ad.* [from *disobliging*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS. *f.* [from *disobliging*.] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISORBED. *a.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakespeare.*

DISORDER. *f.* [*desordre*, French.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. *Spectator.*
2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle. *Waller.*
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*
4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution. *Wisdom.*
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which causes health; sickness; distemper. *Locke.*
6. Discomposure of mind.

To **DISORDER**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order*.]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*
2. To make sick.
3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

DIS-

DIS

DIS

DISORDERED. *a.* [from *disorder*.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; debauched. *Shakespeare.*

DISORDEREDNESS. *f.* Irregularity; want of order; confusion. *Knolles.*

DISORDERLY. *a.* [from *disorder*.]

1. Confused; immethodical. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous. *Addison.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. *Bacon.*

DISORDERLY. *ad.* [from *disorder*.]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly. *Raleigh.*

2. Without law; inordinately. *Thessalonians.*

DISORDINATE. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate*.] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*

DISORDINATELY. *ad.* Inordinately; viciously.

DISORIENTATED. *a.* [*dis* and *orient*.] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*

TO DISOWN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own*.]

1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*

2. To abrogate; to renounce. *Swift.*

TO DISPAND. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Latin.] To disperse; to spread abroad.

DISPANSION. *f.* [from *dispansus*, Latin.] The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.

TO DISPARAGE. *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Lat.]

1. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.

2. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. *Milton.*

4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

5. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

DISPARAGEMENT. *f.* [from *disparage*.]

1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. *L'Estrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Sidney.*

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity. *Wotton.*

DISPARAGER. *f.* One that disgraces;

DISPARATES. *f.* [*disparata*, Lat.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY. *f.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence. *Rogers.*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

TO DISPARK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park*.]

1. To throw open a park. *Shakespeare.*

2. To set at large without inclosure. *Waller.*

TO DISPART. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *dispartior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to separate; to break. *Dier.*

DISPASSION. *f.* [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*

DISPASSIONATE. *a.* [from *dis* and *passionate*.] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Clarendon.*

TO DISPEL. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate. *Locke.*

DISPENCE. *f.* [*dispense*, Fr.] Expence; cost; charge. *Spenser.*

TO DISPEND. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Latin.] To spend; to consume. *Spenser.*

DISPENSARY. *f.* [from *dispense*.] The place where medicines are dispensed. *Garth.*

DISPENSATION. *f.* [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing. *Woodward.*

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence. *Taylor.*

3. An exemption from some law. *Ward.*

DISPENSATOR. *f.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor. *Bacon.*

DISPENSATORY. *f.* [from *dispense*.] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; a pharmacopeia. *Hammond.*

TO DISPENSE. *v. a.* [*dispenser*, French.]

1. To deal out; to distribute. *Decoy of Pity.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. To *DISPENSE with*. To excuse; to grant dispensation for. *Raleigh.*

DISPENSE. *f.* [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption. *Milton.*

DISPENSER. *f.* [from *dispense*.] One that dispenses; a distributor. *Spratt.*

TO DISPEOPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of people. *Pope.*

DISPEOPLER. *f.* [from *dispeople*.] A depopulator. *Gay.*

TO DISPERGE. *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Lat.] To sprinkle. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISPERSE. *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Latin.]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts. *Ezekiel.*

2. To dissipate. *Milton.*

DISPERSEDLY. *ad.* [from *dispersed*.] In a dispersed manner. *Hooker.*

DISPERSEDNESS. *f.* [from *disperse*.] The state of being dispersed.

DISPERSENESS. *f.* [from *disperse*.] Thinness; scatteredness. *Brerewood.*

DISPERSER. *f.* [from *disperse*.] A scatterer; a spreader. *Spenser.*

DISPERSION. *f.* [from *disperso*, Latin.]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered. *Raleigh.*

To

DIS

To DISPIRIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit*.]
1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp. *Clarendon.*
2. To oppress the constitution of the body. *Collier.*

DISPIRITEDNESS. *f.* [*from dispirit*.]
Want of vigour.

To DISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place*.]
1. To put out of place.
2. To put out of any state, condition, or dignity. *Bacon.*
3. To disorder. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLA'CENCY. *f.* [*displacencia*, Latin.]
1. Incivility; disobedience.
2. Disgust; any thing displeasing. *Decay of Piety.*

To DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant*.]
1. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTA'TION. *f.*
1. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*disposer*, French.]
1. To spread wide.
2. To exhibit to the sight or mind. *Locke.*
3. To carve; to cut up. *Spectator.*
4. To talk without restraints. *Shakespeare.*
5. To set out ostentatiously to view. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLA'Y. *f.* [*from the verb*.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Spectator.*

DISPLE'ASANCE. *f.* [*from displease*.] Anger; discontent. *Spenser.*

DISPLEA'SANT. *a.* Unpleasing; offensive. *Glanville.*

To DISPLE'ASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *please*.]
1. To offend; to make angry. *Chron. Temple.*
2. To disgust; to raise aversion. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASINONNESS. *f.* [*from displeasing*.] Offensiveness; quality of offending. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASURE. *f.* [*from displeasure*.]
1. Uneasiness; pain received. *Locke.*
2. Offence; pain given. *Judges.*
3. Anger; indignation. *Kneller.*
4. State of disgrace. *Peacocks.*

To DISPLE'ASURE. *v. a.* To displease; not to gain favour. *Bacon.*

To DISPLODE. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Latin.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION. *f.* [*from displasus*, Latin.] The act of dislodging; a sudden burst with noise.

DISPO'RT. *f.* [*dis* and *port*.] Play; sport; pastime. *Hayward.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To divert. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *f.* [*from dispo*.]

DIS

1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; distribution. *Milton.*
2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. *Attorney.*
3. Government; conduct. *Locke.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*disposer*, French.]
1. To employ to various purposes; to dispose.
2. To give; to place; to bestow. *Spenser.*
3. To turn to any particular end or consequence. *Dryden.*
4. To adapt; to form for any purpose. *Spenser.*
5. To frame the mind. *Clarendon.*

6. To regulate; to adjust. *Dryden.*

7. To DISPOSE of. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any person. *Swift.*

8. To DISPOSE of. To put into the hands of another. *Taylor.*

9. To DISPOSE of. To give away. *Waller.*

10. To DISPOSE of. To employ to any end. *Bacon.*

11. To DISPOSE of. To place in any condition. *Dryden.*

12. To DISPOSE of. To put away by any means. *Barnes.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakespeare.*

DISPO'SE. *f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Power; management; disposal. *Shakespeare.*

2. Distribution; act of government. *Milton.*

3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

4. Cast of mind; inclination. *Shakespeare.*

DISPO'SER. *f.* [*from dispo*.]
1. Distributor; giver; bestower. *Grange.*

2. Governour; regulator. *Boyle.*

3. One who gives to whom he pleases. *Prior.*

DISPO'SITION. *f.* [*from dispositio*, Latin.]
1. Order; method; distribution. *Dryden.*

2. Natural fitness; quality. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or state. *Bacon.*

4. Temper of mind. *Shakespeare.*

5. Affection of kindness or ill-will. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*

DISPO'SITIVE. *a.* That which implies disposal of any property; decretive. *Swift.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [*from dispositive*.] Distributively. *Brown.*

DISPO'SITOR. *f.* The lord of that sign in which the planet is.

To DISPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess*.]
To put out of possession; to deprive; to dispossess. *Fairfax. Kneller. Tillotson.*

DISPO'SURE. *f.* [*from dispo*.]

DIS

1. Disposal; government; power; management. *Sandys.*
 2. State; posture. *Wotton.*
DISPRA'ISE. *f.* Blame; censure. *Addison.*
TO DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* To blame; to censure. *Shakespeare.*
DISPRA'ISER. *f.* A censurer.
DISPRA'ISIBLE. *a.* [from *dispraise*.] Unworthy of commendation.
DISPRA'ISINGLY. *ad.* With blame. *Shakespeare.*
TO DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [dis and spread.] To spread different ways. *Pope.*
DISPRO'FIT. *f.* Loss; damage.
DISPRO'OF. *f.* [dis and proof.] Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood. *Atterbury.*
TO DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* To dispossess.
DISPROPO'RTION. *f.* Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry. *Denham.*
TO DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* To mismatch; to join things unsuitable. *Suckling.*
DISPROPORTIONABLE. *a.* Unsuitable in quantity. *Suckling. Smalridge.*
DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. *f.* Unsuitableness to something else.
DISPROPORTIONABLY. *ad.* Unsuitably; not symmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONAL. *a.* Disproportionable; unsymmetrical.
DISPROPORTIONALLY. *ad.* Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.
DISPROPORTIONATE. *a.* Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else. *Ray. Locke.*
DISPROPORTIONATELY. *ad.* Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.
DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *f.* Unsuitableness in bulk or value.
TO DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [dis and prove.]
 1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood. *Hooker.*
 2. To convict a practice of error. *Hooker.*
DISPRO'VE. *f.* [from *disprove*.] One that confutes.
DISPU'NISHABLE. *a.* Without penal restraint. *Swift.*
DISPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *dispute*.]
 1. Liable to contest; controvertible. *South.*
 2. Lawful to be contested. *Swift.*
DISPUTANT. *f.* [from *dispute*; *disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner. *Spectator.*
DISPUTANT. *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. *Milton.*
DISPUTA'TION. *f.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]
 1. The skill of controversy; argumentation. *Locke.*
 2. Controversy; argumental contest. *Sidney.*

DIS

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *dispute*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling. *Addison.*
DISPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *dispute*.] Disposed to debate. *Watt.*
TO DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [dispute, Latin.] To contend by argument; to debate; to controvert. *Tillotson.*
TO DISPU'TE. *v. a.*
 1. To contend for. *Hooker. Taylor.*
 2. To oppose; to question. *Dryden.*
 3. To discuss; to think on. *Shakespeare.*
DISPU'TE. *f.* Contest; controversy. *Locke. Bentley.*
DISPU'TELESS. *a.* Undisputed; uncontrovertible.
DISPU'TER. *f.* A controvertist; one given to argument. *Stillingfleet.*
DISQUALIFICA'TION. *f.* That which disqualifies. *Spectator.*
TO DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [dis and qualify.]
 1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment. *Swift.*
 2. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction. *Swift.*
TO DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* To lessen.
DISQUI'ET. *f.* Uneasiness; restlessness; vexation; anxiety. *Tillotson.*
DISQUI'ET. *a.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless. *Shakespeare.*
TO DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* To disturb; to make uneasy; to vex; to fret. *Duppa. Roscommon.*
DISQUI'ETER. *f.* A disturber; a harasser.
DISQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without rest; anxiously. *Shakespeare.*
DISQUI'ETNESS. *f.* Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety. *Hooker.*
DISQUI'ETUDE. *f.* Uneasiness; anxiety. *Addison.*
DISQUIS'I'TION. *f.* [disquisitio, Latin.] Examination; disputative enquiry. *Arbutnot.*
TO DISRA'NK. *v. a.* To degrade from his rank.
DISREGA'RD. *f.* Slight notice; neglect.
TO DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* To slight; to contempt. *Spratt. Smalridge.*
DISREGA'RDFUL. *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.
DISREGA'RDFULLY. *ad.* Contemptuously.
DISRE'LISH. *f.* [dis and relish.]
 1. Bad taste; nauseousness. *Milton.*
 2. Dislike; squeamishness. *Locke.*
TO DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To infect with an unpleasant taste. *Rogers.*
 2. To want a taste of. *Pope.*
DISREPU'TATION. *f.* [dis and reputa'tion.] Disgrace; dishonour. *Bacon. Taylor.*
DISREPU'TE. *f.* [dis and repute.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation. *South.*
DISRE-

DIS

DIS

DISRESPECT. *f.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Inclivity; want of reverence; rudeness. *Clarendon.*

DISRESPECTFUL. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY. *ad.* Irreverently. *Addison.*

TO DISROBE. *v. a.* To undress; to uncover. *Wotton.*

DISRUPTION. *f.* [*disruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking asunder; a breach; rent. *Ray. Blackmore.*

DISSATISFACTION. *f.* [*dis* and *satisfactio*.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFACTORINESS. *f.* [from *dissatisfactory*.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY. *a.* [from *dissatisfy*.] Unable to give content. *Collier.*

TO DISSATISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy*.] To discontent; to displease.

TO DISSECT. *v. a.* [*dissēct*, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. *Roscommon.*
2. To divide and examine minutely. *Asterbury.*

DISSECTION. *f.* [*dissēctio*, Latin.] The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Glanville.*

TO DISSEIZE. *v. a.* [*dissaisir*, French.] To dispossess; to deprive. *Locke.*

DISSEISIN. *f.* [from *dissaisir*, French.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land. *Cowel.*

DISSEIZOR. *f.* [from *dissēize*.] He that dispossesses another.

TO DISSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Latin.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.*
2. To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*

TO DISSEMBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Roué.*

DISSEMBLER. *f.* [from *dissimble*.] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition. *Raleigh.*

DISSEMBLINGLY. *ad.* With dissimulation; hypocritically. *Knolles.*

TO DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*dissimino*, Lat.] To scatter as seed; to spread every way. *Hammond. Asterbury.*

DISSEMINATION. *f.* [*dissēminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering like seed. *Brown.*

DISSEMINATOR. *f.* [*dissēminator*, Lat.] He that scatters; a spreader. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSENSION. *f.* [*dissensio*, Latin.] Disagreement; strife; contention; breach of union. *Knolles.*

DISSENSIOUS. *a.* Disposed to discord; contentious. *Ascham.*

TO DISSENT. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Latin.]

1. To disagree in opinion. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

DISSENT. *f.* [from the verb.] Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion. *Bentley.*

DISSENTANEOUS. *a.* [from *dissent*.] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

DISSENTER. *f.* [from *dissent*.]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion. *Locke.*
2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSERTATION. *f.* [*dissertatio*, Latin.] A discourse. *Pope.*

TO DISSEVER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever*.] To do injury to; to mischief; to harm. *Clarendon. Rogers.*

DISSEVERANCE. *f.* [*dis* and *severance*.] Injury; mischief. *Collier.*

DISSEVERABLE. *a.* Injurious; mischievous.

DISSEVERABLENESS. *f.* Injury; harm; hurt. *Norris.*

TO DISSETTLE. *v. a.* To unsettle.

TO DISSEVER. *v. n.* [*dis* and *sever*.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to separate; to disunite. *Sidney. Raleigh. Shakespeare.*

DISSIDENCE. *f.* [*dissideo*, Latin.] Discord; disagreement.

DISSIANCE. *f.* [*dissilio*, Latin.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT. *a.* [*dissiliens*, Latin.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILATION. *f.* [*dissilio*, Latin.] The act of bursting in two. *Boyle.*

DISSIMILAR. *a.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Boyle. Newton. Bentley.*

DISSIMILARITY. *f.* [from *dissimilar*.] Unlikeness; dissimilitude. *Cbeys.*

DISSIMILITUDE. *f.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance. *Stillingsfleet. Pope.*

DISSIMULATION. *f.* [*dissimulatio*, Latin.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy. *Soub.*

DISSIPABLE. *a.* [from *dissipare*.] Easily scattered. *Bacon.*

TO DISSIPATE. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Latin.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse. *Woodward.*
2. To scatter the attention. *Savage's Life.*
3. To spend a fortune. *London.*

DISSIPATION. *f.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dispersion. *Hale.*
2. The state of being dispersed. *Milton.*
3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

TO DISSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Boyle.*

DISSOLVABLE. *a.* [from *dissolvere*.] Capable of dissolution. *Newton.*

DISSOLUBLE. *a.* [*dissolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of separation of one part from another. *Woodward.*

DISSOLUTION.

DIS

DISSOLUBILITY. *f.* [from *dissoluble*.] Liability to suffer a disunion of parts.

Hale.

To DISSOLVE. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts. Woodward.

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

2 Pet.

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing. Milton.

4. To separate persons united.

Shakespeare.

5. To break up assemblies.

Bacon.

6. To solve; to clear.

Daniel.

7. To break an enchantment.

Milton.

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Dryden.

To DISSOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted.

Addison.

2. To fall to nothing.

Shakespeare.

3. To melt away in pleasure.

DISSOLVENT. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting. Ray.

DISSOLVENT. *f.* The power of disuniting the parts of any thing. Arbuthnot.

DISSOLVER. *f.* That which has the power of dissolving. Arbuthnot.

DISSOLVIBLE. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Liable to perish by dissolution. Hale.

DISSOLUTE. *a.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious; debauched. Hayward. Rogers.

DISSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *dissolute*.] Loosely; in debauchery. Wisdom.

DISSOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *dissolute*.] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery. Locke.

DISSOLUTION. *f.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away. Shakespeare.

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. South.

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body. Bacon.

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements. Raleigh.

7. Destruction. Hooker.

8. Breach of any thing compacted. South.

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

10. Looseness of manners. Atterbury.

DISSONANCE. *f.* [*dissonance*, French.] A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds. Milton.

DISSONANT. *a.* [*dissonans*, Latin.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious. Thomson.

2. Incongruous; disagreeing. Hakewill.

To DISSUADE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing. Shakespeare.

2. To represent any thing as unfit. Milton.

DISSUA'DER. *f.* [from *dissuade*.] He that dissuades.

DISSUA'SION. *f.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation. Boyle.

DISSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to deter. Dehar.

DISSUA'SIVE. *f.* Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any purpose. Government of the Tongue.

DISSYLLABLE. *f.* [*dis* and *syllaba*.] A word of two syllables. Dryden.

DI'STAFF. *f.* [*dyrtap*, Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. Fairfax.

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. Herod.

DISTAFF-THISTLE. *f.* A thistle.

To DISTAIN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge. Pope.

2. To blot; to sully with infamy. Spenser.

DISTANCE. *f.* [*distance*, French; *distans*, Latin.]

1. Distance is space considered between any two beings. Locke.

2. Remoteness in place. Prior.

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing. Shakespeare.

4. Contrariety; opposition. Shakespeare.

5. A space marked on the course where horses run. L'Estrange.

6. Space of time. Prior.

7. Remoteness in time. Smalridge.

8. Ideal disjunction. Locke.

9. Respect; distant behaviour. Dryden.

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve. Milton.

To DISTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. Dryden.

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance. Gay.

DISTANT. *a.* [*distans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near. Pope.

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten miles distant.

4. Reserved; shy. Addison.

5. Not primary; not obvious.

DISTA'STE. *f.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; disgust. Bacon.

2. Dislike; uneasiness. Bacon.

3. Anger; alienation of affection. Bacon.

To DISTASTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness. Shakespeare.

2. To dislike; to loath. Shakespeare.

3. To offend; to disgust. Davitt.

4. To vex; to exasperate. Pope.

DISTA'STEFUL. *a.* [*distaste* and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting. Glanville.

2. Offensive; unpleasing. Davitt.

3. Malicious.

DIS

DIS

3. Malignant; malevolent. *Brown.*
DISTEMPER. *f.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
 1. A disproportionate mixture of parts.
 2. A disease; a malady. *Suckling.*
 3. Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.*
 4. Bad constitution of the mind. *Shakespeare.*

5. Want of due balance between contraries. *Bacon.*
 6. Depravity of inclination. *King Charles.*
 7. Tumultuous disorder. *Waller.*
 8. Uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
 1. To disease. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To disorder. *Boyle.*
 3. To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*
 4. To destroy temper or moderation. *Addison.*

5. To make disaffected. *Shakespeare.*
DISTEMPERATE. *a.* [*dis* and *temperate.*]
 Immoderate. *Raleigh.*

DISTEMPERATURE. *f.* [*from distemperate.*]
 1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold. *Abbot.*
 2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.
 3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Confusion; commixture of extremes. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISTEND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth. *Thomson.*

DISTENT. *f.* [*from distend.*] The space through which any thing is spread. *Wotton.*

DISTENTION. *f.* [*distentio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of stretching in breadth. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Breadth; space occupied.
 3. The act of separating one part from another. *Wotton.*

TO DISTHRONE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*]
 To dethrone. *Spenser.*

DISTICH. *f.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses. *Camden.*

TO DISTILL. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]
 1. To drop; to fall by drops. *Pope.*
 2. To flow gently and silently. *Raleigh.*
 3. To use a still. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISTILL. *v. a.*
 1. To let fall in drops. *Job. Drayton.*
 2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To draw by distillation. *Boyle.*

DISTILLATION. *f.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
 2. The act of pouring out in drops.
 3. That which falls in drops.
 4. The act of distilling by fire. *Newton.*
 5. The substance drawn by the still. *Shakespeare.*

DISTILLATORY. *a.* [*from distil.*] Belonging to distillation. *Boyle.*

DISTILLER. *f.* [*from distil.*]
 1. One who practises the trade of distilling. *Boyle.*
 2. One who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT. *f.* [*from distil.*] That which is drawn by distillation. *Shakespeare.*

DISTINCT. *a.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]
 1. Different; not the same. *Stillington.*
 2. Apart; not conjunct. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*

3. Clear; unconfused. *Milton.*
 4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton.*
 5. Marked out; specified. *Milton.*

DISTINCTION. *f.* [*distinctio*, Latin.]
 1. Note of difference.

2. Honourable note of superiority.
 3. That by which one differs from another. *Locke.*
 4. Preference or neglect in comparison with something else. *Dryden.*
 5. Separation of complex notions. *Shakespeare.*

6. Division into different parts. *Dryden.*
 7. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same. *Norris.*
 8. Discernment; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE. *a.* [*from distinct.*]
 1. That which makes distinction or difference. *Pope.*
 2. Having the power to distinguish; judicious. *Brown.*

DISTINCTIVELY. *ad.* In right order; not confusedly. *Shakespeare.*

DISTINCTLY. *ad.* [*from distinct.*]
 1. Not confusedly. *Newton.*
 2. Plainly; clearly. *Dryden.*

DISTINCTNESS. *f.* [*from distinct.*]
 1. Nice observation of the difference between things. *Ray.*
 2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.

TO DISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*distingo*, Lat.]
 1. To note the diversity of things. *Hooker.*
 2. To separate from others by some mark of honour. *Prior.*
 3. To divide by proper notes of diversity. *Burnet.*

4. To know one from another by any mark. *Watts.*
 5. To discern critically; to judge. *Shakespeare.*

6. To constitute difference; to specify. *Locke.*
 7. To make known or eminent.

TO DISTINGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference. *Child.*

DISTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*from distinguish.*]

1. Capable of being distinguished. *Boyle, Hale.*
 2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*
- DISTINGUISHED.** *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*
- DISTINGUISHER.** *f.* [from *distinguishe*.]
 1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.
 2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity. *Brown.*
- DISTINGUISHINGLY.** *ad.* With distinction. *Pope.*
- DISTINGUISHMENT.** *f.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Graunt.*
- TO DISTORT.** *v. a.* [*distortus*, Latin.]
 1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions. *Smith.*
 2. To put out of the true direction or posture. *Tillotson.*
 3. To wrest from the true meaning. *Peacham.*
- DISTORTION.** *f.* [*distortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered. *Prior.*
- TO DISTRACT.** *v. a. part. pass. distracted;* anciently *disfract.* [*disfractus*, Latin.]
 1. To pull different ways at once.
 2. To separate; to divide. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To turn from a single direction toward various points. *South.*
 4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex. *Psalms. Milton. Locke.*
 5. To make mad. *Locke.*
- DISTRACTEDLY.** *ad.* [from *disfract*.] Madly; frantically. *Shakespeare.*
- DISTRACTEDNESS.** *f.* [from *disfract*.] The state of being distracted; madness.
- DISTRACTION.** *f.* [*disfractio*, Lat.]
 1. Tendency to different parts; separation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.*
 3. Perturbation of mind. *Tatler.*
 4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits. *Atterbury.*
 5. Disturbance; tumult; difference of sentiments. *Clarendon.*
- TO DISTRAIN.** *v. a.* [from *disfringo*, Lat.] To seize. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DISTRAIN.** *v. n.* To make seizure. *Marvel.*
- DISTRAINER.** *f.* [from *disfrain*.] He that seizes.
- DISTRAINT.** *f.* [from *disfrain*.] Seizure.
- DISTRAUGHT.** *part. a.* [from *disfract*.] Distracted. *Camden.*
- DISTRESS.** *f.* [*distress*, French.]
 1. The act of making a legal seizure.
 2. A compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt. *Corvel.*
3. The thing seized by law.
 4. Calamity; misery; misfortune. *Shak.*
- TO DISTRESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.
 2. To harass; to make miserable. *Deuteronomy.*
- DISTRESSFUL.** *a.* [*distress* and *full*.] Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery. *Pope.*
- TO DISTRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out. *Spenser. Woodward.*
- DISTRIBUTION.** *f.* [*distributio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others. *Swift.*
 2. Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury.*
- DISTRIBUTIVE.** *a.* [from *distributio*.] That which is employed in assigning to others their portions; as, distributive justice. *Dryden.*
- DISTRIBUTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *distributive*.]
 1. By distribution.
 2. Singly; particularly. *Hesher.*
- DISTRICT.** *f.* [*districtus*, Latin.]
 1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance.
 2. Circuit of authority; province. *Addison.*
 3. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore.*
- TO DISTRUST.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust*] To regard with diffidence; not to trust. *Widd.*
- DISTRUST.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Loss of credit; loss of confidence. *Milton.*
 2. Suspicion. *Dryden.*
- DISTRUSTFUL.** *a.* [*distrust* and *full*.]
 1. Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Boyle.*
 2. Not confident; diffident. *Government of the Tongue.*
 3. Diffident of himself; timorous. *Pope.*
- DISTRUSTFULLY.** *ad.* In a distrustful manner.
- DISTRUSTFULNESS.** *f.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.
- TO DISTURB.** *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Lat.]
 1. To perplex; to disquiet. *Collins.*
 2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.
 3. To interrupt; to hinder.
 4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*
- DISTURBANCE.** *f.* [from *disturb*.]
 1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity. *Locke.*
 2. Confusion; disorder. *Watt.*
 3. Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton.*
- DISTURBER.** *f.* [from *disturb*.]
 1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults. *Clarendon.*
 2. He that causes perturbation of mind. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DISTURN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn off. *David.*
- DISVA**

DIV

DISVALUATION. *f.* [*dis* and *valuation*.] Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

Bacon.

TO DISVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue.

Government of the Tongue.

TO DISVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To uncover.

DISUNION. *f.* [*dis* and *union*.]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Glanville.

2. Breach of concord.

TO DISUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite*.]

1. To separate; to divide.

Pope.

2. To part friends.

TO DISUNI'TE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite*.] To fall asunder; to become separate.

South.

DISU'NITY. *f.* [*dis* and *unity*.] A state of actual separation.

More.

DISU'SAGE. *f.* [*dis* and *usage*.] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

Hooker.

DISU'SE. *f.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. Cessation of use; want of practice.

Addison.

2. Cessation of custom.

Arbutnot.

TO DISU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. To cease to make use of.

Dryden.

2. To disaccustom.

Dryden.

TO DISVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To destroy the credit of; to contradict.

Shakespeare.

DISWIT'TED. *a.* [*dis* and *wit*.] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted.

Drayton.

DIT. *f.* [*dicbt*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem.

Spenser.

DITCH. *f.* [*die*, Saxon.]

1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields.

Arbutnot.

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water.

Bacon.

3. The moat with which a town is surrounded.

Knolles.

4. *Ditch* is used, in composition, of any thing worthless.

Shakespeare.

TO DITCH. *v. a.* To make a ditch.

Swift.

DITCH-DELIVERED. *a.* Brought forth in a ditch.

Shakespeare.

DITCHER. *f.* [*from ditch*.] One who digs ditches.

Swift.

DITHYRAMBICK. *f.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.]

1. A song in honour of Bacchus.

2. Any poem written with wildness.

Corwley.

DITTA'NDER. *f.* Pepperwort.

DITTANY. *f.* [*dielamnus*, Lat.] An herb.

More.

DIT'TIED. *a.* [*from ditty*.] Sung; adapted to music.

Milton.

DIT'TY. *f.* [*dicbt*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song.

Hooker.

DIVA'N. *f.* [An Arabick word.]

1. The council of the oriental princes.

DIV

2. Any council assembled.

Pope.

TO DIVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two.

Woodward.

TO DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.

Green.

DIVARICATION. *f.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]

1. Partition into two.

Ray.

2. Division of opinions.

Brown.

TO DIVE. *v. n.* [*diſpan*, Saxon.]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.

Dryden.

2. To go under water in search of any thing.

Raleigh.

3. To go deep into any question, or science.

Davis. Blackmore.

4. To immerge into any business or condition.

Shakespeare.

TO DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

Denham.

DIVER. *f.* [*from dive*.]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.

Pope.

2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.

Woodward.

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

Whitson.

TO DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*diverge*, Latin.] To

tend various ways from one point.

Newton.

DIVERGENT. *a.* [*from divergent*, Latin.]

Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS. *a.* [*diversus*, Latin.] Several;

fundry; more than one.

Whitson.

DIVERSE. *a.* [*diversus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Daniel.

2. Different from itself; multifarious.

Ben. Johnson.

3. In different directions.

Pope.

DIVERSIFICATION. *f.* [*from diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

Boyle.

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration.

Hale.

TO DIVERSEIFY. *v. a.* [*diversify*, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish.

Addison.

2. To make different from itself; to variegate.

Sidney.

DIVERSION. *f.* [*from divers*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Bacon.

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Denham.

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind.

Waller.

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY. *f.* [*diversitas*, Fr. from *diversus*, Latin.]

8. Dis

DIV

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Hooker.*
 2. Variety. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Distinction of being; not identity. *Rogers.*
 4. Variegation. *Pope.*
- DIV'ERSLY.** *ad.* [from *diverse*.]
1. In different ways; differently; variously. *Wotton.*
 2. In different directions.
- To DIVE'RT.** *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn off from any direction or course. *Locke.*
 2. To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.*
 3. To withdraw the mind. *Philips.*
 4. To please; to exhilarate. *Swift.*
 5. To subvert; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*
- DIVE'RTER.** *f.* [from the verb.] Anything that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*
- To DIVER'TISE.** *v. a.* [*divertiser*, French.]
- To please; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*
- DIVE'RTISEMENT.** *f.* [*divertissement*, Fr.]
- Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Government of the Tongue.*
- DIVE'RTIVE.** *a.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive. *Rogers.*
- To DIVE'ST.** *v. a.* [*devestir*, Fr.] To strip; to make naked. *Denham.*
- DIVE'STURE.** *f.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off. *Boyle.*
- DIV'IDABLE.** *a.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. *Shakespeare.*
- DIV'IDANT.** *a.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. *Shakespeare.*
- To DIV'IDE.** *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]
1. To part one whole into different pieces. *1 Kings. Locke.*
 2. To separate; to keep apart; to stand as a partition between. *Dryden.*
 3. To disunite by discord. *Luke.*
 4. To deal out; to give in shares. *Locke.*
- To DIV'IDE.** *v. n.* To part; to sunder; to break friendship. *Shakespeare.*
- DIV'IDEND.** *f.* [from *divide*.]
1. A share; the part allotted in division. *Decay of Pie'y.*
 2. Dividend is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*
- DIV'IDER.** *f.* [from *divide*.]
1. That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.*
 2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share. *Luke.*
 3. A disuniter. *Swift.*
 4. A particular kind of compasses.
- DIV'IDUAL.** *a.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others. *Milton.*
- DIVINA'TION.** *f.* [*divinatio*, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling of future things. *Hooker.*

DIV

- DIV'INE.** *a.* [*divinus*, Latin.]
1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.*
 2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker.*
 3. Excellent in a supreme degree. *Davies.*
 4. Presageful; divining; prescient. *Milton.*
- DIV'INE.** *f.*
1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Bacon.*
 2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. *Denham.*
- To DIV'INE.** *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow. *Shakespeare.*
- To DIV'INE.** *v. n.*
1. To utter prognostication. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To feel presages. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To conjecture; to guess. *Dryden.*
- DIV'INELY.** *ad.* [from *divine*.]
1. By the agency or influence of God. *Bentley.*
 2. Excellently; in the supreme degree. *Hooker. Milton.*
 3. In a manner noting a deity.
- DIV'INENESS.** *f.* [from *divine*.]
1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.*
 2. Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shakespeare.*
- DIV'INER.** *f.* [from *To divine*.]
1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means. *Brown.*
 2. Conjecturer; guesser. *Locke.*
- DIV'INERESS.** *f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess. *Dryden.*
- DIV'INITY.** *f.* [*divinité*, French; *divinitas*, Latin.]
1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. The Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes. *Prior.*
 3. False god. *Cheyne.*
 4. Celestial being. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The science of divine things; theology. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Something supernatural. *Shakespeare.*
- DIV'ISIBLE.** *a.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; separable. *Bentley.*
- DIVISIB'ILITY.** *f.* [*divisibilité*, French.]
- The quality of admitting division. *Glanville.*
- DIV'ISIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *divisible*.] Divisibility. *Boyle.*
- DIV'ISION.** *f.* [*diviso*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing any thing into parts. *2 Esdras.*
 2. The state of being divided.
 3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing. *Addison.*

5. Disunion; discord; difference. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed. *Looke.*

7. Space between the notes of musick; just time. *Shakespeare.*

8. Distinction. *Excelsus.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdivision; distinction of the genus into species. *Shakespeare.*

DIVISOR. *f.* [*divisor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE. *f.* [*divorce*, French.]

1. The legal separation of husband and wife. *Dryden.*

2. Separation; disunion. *King Charles.*

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved. *Boyle. Rowe.*

4. The cause of any penal separation. *Shakespeare.*

TO DIVO'RCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the other. *Hooker.*

2. To force asunder; to separate by violence. *Hooker.*

3. To separate from another. *Hooker.*

4. To take away. *Shakespeare.*

DIVO'RCEMENT. *f.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage. *Deuteron.*

DIVO'RCER. *f.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation. *Drummond.*

DIURE'TICK. *a.* [*diureticus*.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'URNAL. *a.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day. *Brown.*

2. Constituting the day. *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milton.*

DI'URNAL. *f.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day book. *Tatler.*

DI'URNALLY. *ad.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day. *Tatler.*

DIUTU'RNITY. *f.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration. *Brown.*

TO DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]

1. To publish; to make publick. *Hooker.*

2. To proclaim. *Milton.*

DIVU'LGER. *f.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher. *King Charles.*

DIVU'LSION. *f.* [*divulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking away. *Brown.*

TO DI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *digbt*.] To dress; to deck. *Swift.*

DIZZARD. *f.* [from *dizzy*.] A block-head; a fool.

DIZZINESS. *f.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness. *Glanville.*

DIZZY. *a.* [dispy, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous. *Milton.*

2. Causing giddiness. *Shakespeare.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless. *Milton.*

TO DIZZY. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakespeare.*

TO DO. *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. *done* [don, Saxon; *daen*, Dutch.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad. *Psalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve. *Collier.*

3. To execute; to discharge. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cause. *Speiser.*

5. To transact. *Ash.*

6. To produce any effect to another. *Shakespeare.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort. *Jerimiah.*

8. To perform for the benefit of another. *Samuel.*

9. To exert; to put forth. *Tim.*

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing. *Boyle. Rowe.*

11. To gain a point; to effect by influence. *Shakespeare.*

12. To make any thing what it is not. *Shakespeare.*

13. To finish; to end. *Duppa.*

14. To conclude; to settle. *Tillotson.*

15. This phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of. *Tillotson.*

TO DO. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude. *Speiser.*

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about. *Brilliant fleet.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health. *Shakespeare.*

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose. *Collier.*

6. *To Do* is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, *I shall come, but if I do not, go away*; that is, *if I come not*. *Arbuthnot.*

7. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, *help me, do; make haste, do*. *Taylor.*

8. *To Do* is put before verbs sometimes expectively; as, *I do love, or, I love; I did love, or, I loved*. *Bacon.*

9. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him*. *Shakespeare.*

10. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, *I did love him, but scorn him now*. *Shakespeare.*

DO'CIBLE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; easy to be taught. *Milton.*

2. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

DO'CIBLENESS. *f.* [from *docible*.]

1. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

DO'CILE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; easy to be taught. *Milton.*

2. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

DO'CILENESS. *f.* [from *docile*.]

1. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

2. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

3. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

4. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

5. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

6. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

7. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

8. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

9. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

10. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

11. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

12. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

13. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

14. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

15. Teachableness; docility. *Walton.*

D O D

D O G

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable. *Ellis.*
 2. With to.
DOCILITY. *f.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilis*, Latin.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn. *Grew.*
DOCK. *f.* [*doeca*, Saxon.] An herb. *Swift.*
DOCK. *f.* The stump of the tail, which remains after docking. *Grew.*
DOCK. *f.* [As some imagine, of *dogsw.*] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up. *Addison.*
To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]
 1. To cut off a tail.
 2. To cut any thing short. *Swift.*
 3. To cut off a reckoning.
 4. To lay the ship in a dock.
DOCKET. *f.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.
DOCTOR. *f.* [*doctor*, Latin.]
 1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A man skilled in any profession. *Denham.*
 3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Any able or learned man. *Digby.*
To DOCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure.
DOCTORAL. *a.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.
DOCTORALLY. *ad.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*
DOCTORSHIP. *f.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*
DOCTRINAL. *a.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
 1. Containing doctrine. *South.*
 2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*
DOCTRINALLY. *ad.* [from *doctrine*.] In the form of doctrine; positively. *Ray.*
DOCTRINE. *f.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
 1. The principles or positions of any sect or master. *Atterbury.*
 2. The act of teaching. *Mark.*
DOCUMENT. *f.* [*documentum*, Latin.]
 1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Watts.*
 2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept magisterially dogmatical. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
DODDER. *f.* [*souteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*] Dodder is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed, it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant,

entangling itself about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves. *Ellis.*
DO'DDERED. *a.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden.*
DODECAGON. *f.* [*dōdeka* and *γωνία*.] A figure of twelve sides.
DODECATEMORION. *f.* [*dōdeka* and *μῦρον*.] The twelfth part. *Craeb.*
To DODGE. *v. n.* [from *dog*.]
 1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation. *Hall.*
 2. To shift place as another approaches. *Milton.*
 3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them. *Swift.*
DO'DKIN. *f.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doukin or little doit; a low coin. *Lily.*
DOD'MAN. *f.* The name of a fish. *Bacon.*
DOE. *f.* [*da*, Saxon.] A she-deer; the female of a buck. *Bacon.*
DOE. *f.* [from *To do*.] A feat; what one has to do. *Hudibras.*
DO'ER. *f.* [from *To do*.]
 1. One that does any thing good or bad. *South.*
 2. Actor; agent. *Hooker.*
 3. An active, or busy, or valiant person. *Kneller.*
 4. One that habitually performs or practises. *Hooker.*
DOES. The third person from *do*, for *deh*. *Locke.*
To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off*.]
 1. To put off dress. *Milton. Dryden. Rowe.*
 2. To strip. *Craeborn.*
 3. To put away; to get rid of. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To delay; to refer to another time. *Shakspeare.*
DOG. *f.* [*dogghe*, Dutch.]
 1. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species. *Locke.*
 2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog days. *Brown.*
 3. A reproachful name for a man. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To give or send to the Dogs; to throw away. To go to the Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured. *Pope.*
 5. It is used as the male of several species; as, the dog fox, the dog otter.
To DOG. *v. a.* To hunt as a dog, industriously and indefatigably. *Herbert.*
DOG-TEETH. *f.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth. *Arbuthnot.*
DOG-TRICK. *f.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*
DO'GBANE. *f.* [*dog* and *bane*.] An herb.
DO'GBERRY-TREE. *f.* Cornelian cherry.
DO'GBRIAR. *f.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip. *DOG.*

DOG

DOL

DO'GCHEAP. *a.* [*dog* and *cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden.*

DO'GDAYS. *s.* [*dog* and *days.*] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. *Clarendon.*

DOGE. *s.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addison.*

DO'GFISH. *s.* [*from dog* and *fish.*] A shark. *Woodward.*

DO'GPLY. *s.* A voracious biting fly. *Chapman.*

DO'GGED. *a.* [*from dog.*] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*

DO'GGEDLY. *ad.* [*from dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily.

DO'GGEDNESS. *s.* [*from dogged.*] Gloom of mind; sullenness.

DO'GGER. *s.* A small ship with one mast.

DO'GGEREL. *a.* Vile; despicable; mean. *Dryden.*

DO'GGEREL. *s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH. *a.* [*from dog.*] Curriish; brutal.

DOGHE'ARTED. *a.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shakespeare.*

DOGHOLE. *s.* [*dog* and *hole*] A vile hole. *Pope.*

DOGKENNEL. *s.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or house for dogs. *Tatler.*

DO'GLOUSE. *s.* [*dog* and *louse.*] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA. *s.* [*Latin.*] Established principle; settled notion. *Dryden.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*from dogma.*] Au-
thoritative; magisterial; positive. *Boyle.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [*from dogmatical.*] Magisterially; positively. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *s.* [*from dogmatical.*] Magisterialness; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST. *s.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts.*

TO DOGMATIZE. *v. n.* [*from dogma.*] To assert positively; to teach magisterially. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATIZER. *s.* [*from dogmatize.*] An asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*

DO'GROUSE. *s.* [*dog* and *rose.*] The flower of the hip. *Denham.*

DO'GSLEEP. *s.* [*dog* and *sleep.*] Pretended sleep. *Addison.*

DO'GSMEAT. *s.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuse; vile stuff. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *s.* [*dog* and *star.*] The star which gives name to the dogdays. *Addison.*

DO'GSTOOTH. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT. *s.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

DOGWEA'RY. *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakespeare.*

DO'GWOOD. See **CORNELIAN CHERRY.**

DO'INGS. *s.* [*from To do.*]

1. Things done; events; transactions. *Shakespeare.*

2. Feats; actions, good or bad. *Sidney.*

3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*

4. Stir; bustle; tumult. *Hooker.*

5. Festivity; merriment.

DOIT. *s.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A small piece of money. *Shakespeare.*

DOLE. *s.* [*from deal*; *dælan*, Saxon.]

1. The act of distribution or dealing. *Cleveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or distributed. *Hudibras.*

3. Provisions or money distributed in charity. *Dryden.*

4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*

5. [*from dolor*, Lat.] Grief; sorrow; misery. *Shakespeare.*

To DOLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To deal; to distribute. *Dis.*

DO'LEFUL. *a.* [*dole* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief. *South. Dryden.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief. *Sidney.*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow. *Hooker.*

DO'LEFULLY. *ad.* [*from doleful.*] In a doleful manner.

DO'LEFULNESS. *s.* [*from doleful.*]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.

2. Querulousness.

3. Dismalness.

DO'LESOME. *a.* [*from dale.*] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. *Pope.*

DO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [*from dolesome.*] In a dolesome manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *s.* [*from dolesome.*] Gloom; melancholy.

DOLL. *s.* A little girl's puppet or baby.

DO'LLAR. *s.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

DO'LLY. *s.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker. *Congreve.*

DOLORIFICK. *a.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] That which causes grief or pain. *Ray.*

DO'LOROUS. *a.* [*from dolor*, Lat.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Milton.*

2. Painful. *Merr.*

DO'LOUR. *s.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lamentation; complaint. *Bacon.*

3. Pain; pang. *Peckham.*

DO'LPHIN. *s.* [*delphin*, Lat.] The name of a fish. *Shakespeare.*

DOLT. *s.* [*dol*, Teutonic.] A heavy stupid fellow; a thickskull. *Sidney.*

DO'LTISH. *a.* [*from dolt.*] Stupid; mean blackish. *DO.*

DON

DOR

DO'MABLE. *a.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] Tame-
able.

DOMA'IN. *f.* [*domaine*, Fr.]

1. Dominion; empire.
2. Possession; estate.

Milton.
Dryden.

DOME. *f.* [*dome*, French.]

1. A building; a house; a fabrick. Prior.
2. Hemispherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL } *a.* [*domesticus*, Lat.]

DOME'STICK. }
1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick.

Hooker.

2. Private; not open.

Hooker.

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

Addis.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

Shakespeare.

To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *dome-
stick*.] To make domestick; to withdraw
from the publick.

Clarissa.

To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* To tame.

DO'MINANT. *a.* [*dominant*, Fr.] Pre-
dominant; presiding; ascendant.

To DO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.]
To predominate; to prevail over the rest.

Dryden.

DOMINA'TION. *f.* [*dominatio*, Lat.]

1. Power; dominion.
2. Tyranny; insolent authority.
3. One highly exalted in power; used of angelick beings.

Shakespeare.

Arbutnot.

Milton.

DO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *dominate*.] Im-
perious; insolent.

DOMINA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] The presiding
power.

Camden.

To DOMINEER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To
rule with insolence; to swell; to act with-
out control.

Prior.

DOMI'NICAL. *a.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.]
That which notes the Lord's day, or
Sunday.

Holder.

DOMI'NION. *f.* [*dominium*, Lat.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.
2. Right of possession or use, without being accountable.
3. Territory; region; district.
4. Predominance; ascendant.
5. An order of angels.

Tickel.

Locke.

Davies.

Dryden.

Colestians.

DON. *f.* [*dominus*, Lat.] The Spanish
title for a gentleman; as, *Don Quixote*.

To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on*.] To put on.

Fairfax.

DO'NARY. *f.* [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing
given to sacred uses.

DONA'TION. *f.* [*donatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving any thing.
2. The grant by which any thing is given.

South.

Raleigh.

DO'NATIVE. *f.* [*donatif*, Fr.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present.
2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without the ordinary.

Hooker.

Cowel.

DONE. *part. pass.* of the verb *To do*.

DONE. *interject.* The word by which a
wager is concluded; when a wager is of-
fered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Spenser.

Cleveland.

Chester.

DO'NJON. *f.* [now *dungeon*.] The highest
and strongest tower of the castle, in which
prisoners were kept.

Chester.

DO'NOR. *f.* A giver; a bestower.

Atterbury.

DO'ODLE. *f.* A trifle; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [*doom*, Saxon.]

1. To judge.
2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.
3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.
4. To command judicially or authorita-
tively.
5. To destine; to command by uncon-
trollable authority.

Milton.

Smith.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

DOOM. *f.* [*doom*, Saxon.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.
2. The great and final judgment.
3. Condemnation.
4. Determination declared.
5. The state to which one is destined.

Milton.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

Pope.

DO'OMSDAY. *f.* [*doom and day*.]

1. The day of final and universal judg-
ment; the last, the great day.
2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

Brown.

Shakespeare.

DO'OMSDAY BOOK. *f.* [*doomsday and
book*.] A book made by order of William
the Conqueror, in which the estates of the
kingdom were registered.

Camden.

DOOR. *f.* [*door*, Saxon.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens
to yield entrance.
2. In familiar language, a house.
3. Entrance; portal.
4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

Dryden.

Arbutnot.

Dryden.

Hammond.

5. *Out of Doors.* No more to be found;
fairly set away.
6. *At the Door of any one.* Imputable;
chargeable upon him.

Locke.

Dryden.

7. *Next Door to.* Approaching to; near
to.

L'Estrange.

DO'ORCASE. *f.* [*door and case*.] The
frame in which the door is inclosed.

Mason.

DO'ORKEEPER. *f.* [*door and keeper*.]
Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a
house.

Taylor.

DO'QUET. *f.* A paper containing a warrant.

Bacon.

DO'RMANT. *a.* [*dormant*, Fr.]

1. Sleeping.

Congress.

2. In

D O T

D O U

1. In a sleeping posture. *Grew.*
2. Private; not publick. *Bacon.*
3. Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.*
4. Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleveland.*

DORMITORY. *f.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.]
 1. A place to sleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.*
 2. A burial place. *Ayliffe.*

DORMOUSE. *f.* [*dormio* and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep. *Ben. Johnson.*

DORN. *f.* [*from dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish. *Carew.*

DORNIC. *f.* [*of Deornick*, in Flanders.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

TO DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonic.] To deafen or stupify with noise. *Skinner.*

DORR. *f.* A kind of flying insect; the hedge-chaser. *Grew.*

DORSEL. *f.* [*from dorsum*, the back.]

DORSER. *f.* A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side of a beast of burthen.

DORSIFEROUS. *f.* [*dorsum* and *fero*,

DORSIPAROUS. *f.* [*or pario*, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DORTURE. *f.* [*from dormiture*; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. *Bacon.*

DOSE. *f.* [*dosis*.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras.*
3. The utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.

TO DOSE. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DOSSIL. *f.* [*from dorsel*.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint. *Wiseman.*

DOST. [*the second person of do*.] *Addison.*

DOT. *f.* [*from dor*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

TO DOT. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To make dots or spots.

DOTAGE. *f.* [*from dote*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecillity of mind. *Davies. Suckling.*
2. Excessive fondness. *Dryden.*

DOTAL. *a.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion. *Garth.*

DOTARD. *f.* [*from dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a twichild. *Spenser.*

DOTA'TION. *f.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry.

TO DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age of passion. *Jeremiab.*
2. To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.*

TO DOTE upon. To regard with excessive fondness. *Burnet.*

DOTER. *f.* [*from dote*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Burton.*
2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. *ad.* [*from doting*.] Fondly. *Dryden.*

DO'TTARD. *f.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL. *f.* The name of a bird. *Bacon.*

DO'UBLE. *a.* [*double*, French.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other. *Ecclef.*
2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Having more than one in the same order or parallel. *Bacon.*
4. Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*
5. Two in number. *Davies.*
6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shakespeare.*

DO'UBLE-DEALER. *f.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. *L'Estrange.*

DO'UBLE-DEALING. *f.* Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*

TO DO'UBLE-DIE. *v. a.* To die twice over. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-BITING. *a.* Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-BUTTONED. *a.* [*double and buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*

DO'UBLE-DEALER. *f.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. *L'Estrange.*

DO'UBLE-DEALING. *f.* Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*

TO DO'UBLE-DIE. *v. a.* To die twice over. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-HEADED. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

TO DO'UBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double and lock*.] To shoot the lock twice. *Tatler.*

DO'UBLE-MINDED. *a.* Deceitful; insidious.

DO'UBLE-SHINING. *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*

DO'UBLE-TONGUED. *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing. *Dryden.*

TO DO'UBLE. *v. a.*

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. *Shakespeare.*
2. To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.*
3. To repeat; to add. *Dryden.*
4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel. *Exodus.*
5. To fold. *Prior.*
6. To

DOU

DOW

6. To pass round a headland. *Knolles.*
TO DOUBBLE. *v. n.*
 1. To increase to twice the quantity. *Burnet.*
 2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. *Dryden.*
 3. To wind in running. *Bacon.*
 4. To play tricks; to use sleights. *Dryden.*
DOUBLE. *f.*
 1. Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.*
 2. Strong beer of twice the common strength. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A trick; a shift; an artifice.
DOUBLENESS. *f.* [from *double*.] The state of being double. *Shakespeare.*
DOUBLER. *f.* [from *double*.] He that doubles any thing.
DOUBLET. *f.* [from *double*.]
 1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Hudibras.*
 2. Two; a pair. *Grew.*
DOUBLO'N. *f.* [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two piscoles.
DOUBLY. *ad.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*
TO DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French.]
 1. To question; to be in uncertainty. *Tillotson.*
 2. To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*
 3. To fear; to be apprehensive. *Orway. Baker.*
 4. To suspect; to have suspicion. *Daniel.*
 5. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Dryden.*
TO DOUBT. *v. a.*
 1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain. *Milton.*
 2. To fear; to suspect. *Bacon.*
 3. To distrust. *Shakespeare.*
DOUBT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense. *South.*
 2. Question; point unsettled. *Pope.*
 3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy.*
 5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill. *Galatians.*
 6. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*
DOUBTER. *f.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples.
DOUBTFUL. *a.* [*doubt* and *full*.]
 1. Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.
 3. That about which there is doubt; questionable; uncertain. *Bacon. South. Dryden.*
 4. Not secure; not without suspicion. *Hooker.*
 5. Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.*
DOUBTFULLY. *ad.* [from *doubtful*.]
 1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.
DOUBTFULNESS. *f.* [from *doubtful*.] *Spenser.*
 1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. *Watts.*
 2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locks.*
DOUBTINGLY. *ad.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously. *Bacon.*
DOUBTLESS. *a.* [from *doubt*.] Without fear; without apprehension of danger. *Shakespeare.*
DOUBTLESS. *ad.* Without doubt; unquestionably.
DOUCE'T. *f.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A custard. *Skinner.*
DOUCKER. *f.* A bird that dips in the water. *Raj.*
DOVE. *♂f.* [*duvo*, old Teutonic; *dau*, German.]
 1. A wild pigeon.
 2. A pigeon.
DOVECOT. *f.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakespeare.*
DOVEHOUSE. *f.* [*dove* and *house*.] A house for pigeons. *Dryden.*
DOVETAIL. *f.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.
DOUGH. *f.* [*boh*, Saxon.]
 1. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *Dryden.*
 2. My cake is Dough. My affair has miscarried. *Shakespeare.*
DOUGHBAKED. *f.* [*dough* and *baked*.] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Donne.*
DOUGHTY. *a.* [*boh*, Saxon.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. *Spenser.*
DOUGHY. *a.* [from *dough*.] Unsound; soft; unhardened. *Shakespeare.*
TO DOUSE. *v. a.* To put over head suddenly in the water.
TO DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*
DO'WAGER. *f.* [*douairiere*, Fr.]
 1. A widow with a jointure. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. *Shakespeare.*
DO'WDY. *f.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shakespeare.*
DO'WER. *f.* [*douaire*, Fr.]
DO'WERY. *f.* [*douaire*, Fr.]
 1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage. *Pope.*
 2. That which the widow possesses. *Bacon.*
 3. The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Gentil.*
 4. Endowment; gift. *Doyle.*
DO'WERED. *a.* Portioned; supplied with a portion. *Shakespeare.*
DOWER.

D O W

D R A

DO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *dower.*] Without fortune. *Shakespeare.*
DO'WLAS. *f.* A coarse kind of linen. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN. *f.* [*down*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers. *Wotton.*
2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies. *Southern.*
3. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*
4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds. *Bacon.*

DOWN. *f.* [*don*, Saxon.] A large open plain or valley. *Sidney. Sandys.*

DOWN. *prep.* [*a'duna*, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower. *Shakespeare.*
2. Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*

DOWN. *ad.*

1. On the ground; from the height to a lower situation. *Milton.*
2. Tending towards the ground.
3. Out of sight; below the horizon. *Shakespeare.*
4. To a total maceration. *Arbutnot.*
5. Into disgrace; into declining reputation. *South.*
6. [Answering to *up.*] Here and there. *Psalms.*

DOWN. *interject.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN. [*To go.*] To be digested; to be received. *Locke.*

To DOWN. *v. a.* [from the participle.] To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*

DO'WNCAST. *a.* [*down* and *cast.*] Bent down; directed to the ground. *Addison.*

DO'WNFAL. *f.* [*down* and *fall.*]

1. Ruin; fall from state. *South.*
2. A body of things falling. *Dryden.*
3. Destruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*

DO'WNFALLEN. *part. a.* Ruined; fallen. *Carew.*

DO'WNGYRED. *a.* [*down* and *gyrad.*] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WNHIL. *f.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; descent. *Dryden.*

DO'WNHIL. *a.* Declivous; descending.

DO'WNLOOKED. *a.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; sullen; melancholy. *Dryden.*

DO'WNLYING. *a.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT. *ad.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Straight or right down. *Hudibras.*
2. In plain terms. *Shakespeare.*
3. Completely; without stopping short. *Arbutnot.*

DO'WNRIGHT. *a.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised. *Rogers.*
2. Directly tending to the point. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Unceremonious; honestly surly. *Addison.*

4. Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*
DO'WNSITTING. *f.* [*down* and *sit.*] Rest; repose. *Psalms.*

DO'WNWARD. } *ad.* [*downward*, Sax.]
DO'WNWARDS. }

1. Toward the center. *Newton.*
2. From a higher situation to a lower. *Milton.*
3. In a course of successive or lineal descent. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WNWARD. *a.*

1. Moving on a declivity. *Dryden.*
2. Declivous; bending. *Dryden.*
3. Depressed; dejected. *Sidney.*

DO'WNY. *a.* [from *down.*]

1. Covered with down or nap. *Shakespeare.*
2. Made of down or soft feathers. *Dryden.*
3. Soft; tender; soothing. *Crasshaw.*

DOWRE. } *f.* [*douaire*, French.]
DO'WRY. }

1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*
2. A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*

DOXO'LOGY. *f.* [*δόξα* and *λόγος.*] A form of giving glory to God. *Stillington.*

DO'XY. *f.* A whore; a loose wench.

To DOZE. *v. n.* [*dozer*, Saxon.] To slumber; to be half asleep. *L'Estrange. Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull. *Clarendon.*

DO'ZEN. *f.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. *Raleigh.*

DO'ZINESS. *f.* [from *doxy.*] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Locke.*

DO'ZY. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish. *Dryden.*

DRAB. *f.* [*drabbe*, Sax. lees.] A whore; a strumpet. *Pope.*

DRACHM. *f.* [*drachma*, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin. *Shakespeare.*
2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACU'NCULUS. *f.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAD. *a.* Terrible; dreaded. *Spenser.*

DRAFF. *f.* [*dror*, Saxon.] Any thing thrown away. *Ben. Johnson.*

DRA'FFY. *a.* [from *drass.*] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. *f.* [corrupted for *draught.*]

To DRAG. *v. a.* [*dragan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force. *Denham.*
2. To draw any thing burthenfome. *Smith.*
3. To draw contemptuously along. *Stillington.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

To

DRA

To DRAG, v. n. To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Moxon.*

DRAG, f. [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Rogers.*

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*

To DRAGGLE, v. a. [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*

To DRAGGLE, v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GNET, f. [*drag* and *net*.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May.*

DRA'GON, f. [*draco*, Latin.]

1. A kind of winged serpent. *Rowe.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON, f. [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONET, f. A little dragon. *Spenser.*

DRA'GONFLY, f. A fierce stinging fly. *Bacon.*

DRA'GONISH, a. [from *dragon*.] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakespeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE, a. Furious; fiery. *Shakespeare.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD, f. [*dragon* and *blood*.] A resin moderately heavy, friable, and dusky red, but of a bright scarlet, when powdered; It has little smell, and is of a refinous and astringent taste. *Hill.*

DRA'GONSHED, f. A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONTREE, f. Palmtree. *Miller.*

DRA'GON, f. [from *dragon*, German.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback. *Tatler.*

To DRAGO'ON, v. a. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior.*

To DRAIN, v. a. [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually. *Bacon.*

2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Roscommon.*

3. To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN, f. [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn. *Mortimer.*

DRAKE, f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck. *Mortimer.*

2. A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

DRAM, f. [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity. *Dryden.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once. *Swift.*

4. Spirits; distilled liquors. *Pope.*

To DRAM, v. n. To drink distilled spirits.

DRA'MA, f. [*ᾠδή*, *a.*] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the

action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

DRAMA'TICAL, } a. [from *drama*.] Represented by action. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICK, } presented by action. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY, ad. [from *dramatick*.] Representatively; by representation. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST, f. [from *drama*.] The author of dramatick compositions. *Burnet.*

DRANK, [the preterite of drink.]

To DRAPE, v. n. [*drap*, Fr.] To make cloth. *Bacon.*

DRA'PER, f. [from *draps*.] One who sells cloth. *Boyle, Howell.*

DRA'PERY, f. [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Arbutnot.*

3. The dress of a picture, or statue. *Prior.*

DRA'PET, f. [from *draps*.] Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser.*

DRA'STICK, a. [*δραστικός*.] Powerful; vigorous.

DRAVE, [the preterite of drive.] *Cowley.*

DRAUGHT, f. [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. *Shakespeare.*

DRAUGHT, f. [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking. *Dryden.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once. *Boyle.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure. *Milton.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. *Temple.*

5. The quality of being drawn. *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch. *South.*

8. A picture drawn. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net. *Hale.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net. *L'Estrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow. *Camden.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design. *Spenser.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain. *Mattibew.*

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water. *Dryden.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRAU'GHTHOUSE, f. [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which fish is deposited. *King.*

To DRAW, v. a. preter. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. [*dragan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry. *Samuel.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atterbury.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag. *Jam.*

4. To raise out of a deep place. *Jeremiah.*

5. To fuck. *Esch.*

6. To

DRA

6. To attract; to call toward itself. *Bacon. Suckling. Addison.*
7. To inhale. *Chronicles.*
8. To take from any thing contained. *Shakespeare.*
9. To take from a cask. *Dryden.*
10. To pull a sword from the sheath. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
11. To let out any liquid. *Wifeman.*
12. To take bread out of the oven. *Mort.*
13. To unclofe or slide back curtains. *Dryden.*
14. To clofe or spread curtains. *Sidney.*
15. To extract. *Cbeyne.*
16. To procure as an agent cause. *Locke.*
17. To produce as an efficient cause. *Tillotfon.*
18. To convey secretly. *Raleigh.*
19. To protract; to lengthen. *Felton.*
20. To utter lingeringly. *Dryden.*
21. To represent by picture. *Waller.*
22. To form a representation. *Dryden.*
23. To derive from some original. *Temple.*
24. To deduce as from postulates. *Temple.*
25. To imply. *Locke.*
26. To allure; to entice. *Pfalms.*
27. To lead as a motive. *Dryden.*
28. To persuade to follow. *Shakespeare.*
29. To induce. *Davies.*
30. To win; to gain. *Shakespeare.*
31. To receive; to take up. *Shakespeare.*
32. To extort; to force. *Addifon.*
33. To wrest; to diftort. *Whitgift.*
34. To compofe; to form in writing. *Pope.*
35. To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shakespeare.*
36. To evifcerate; to embowel. *King.*
37. To DRAW in. To apply to any purpofe by diftortion. *Locke.*
38. To DRAW in. To contract; to pull back. *Gay.*
39. To DRAW in. To inveigle; to intice. *South.*
40. To DRAW off. To extract by diftillation. *Addifon.*
41. To DRAW off. To withdraw; to abftract.
42. To DRAW on. To occafion; to invite. *Hayward.*
43. To DRAW on. To caufe by degrees. *Boyle.*
44. To DRAW over. To raife in a ftill. *Boyle.*
45. To DRAW over. To perfuade to revolt. *Addifon.*
46. To DRAW out. To protract; to lengthen. *Shakespeare.*
47. To DRAW out. To pump out by infuifation. *Sidney.*
48. To DRAW out. To call to action; to detach for fervice. *Dryden.*
49. To range in battle. *Collier.*

DRA

50. To DRAW up. To form in order of battle. *Clarendon.*
 51. To DRAW up. To form in writing. *Swift.*
- To DRAW, *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of a beaft of draught. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. To act as a weight. *Addifon.*
 3. To contract; to fhrink. *Bacon.*
 4. To advance; to move. *Milton.*
 5. To draw a fword. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To praftife the art of delineation. *Locke.*
 7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. *Dryden.*
 8. To make a fore run by attraction.
 9. To retire; to retreat a little. *Clarendon.*
 10. To DRAW off. To retire; to retreat. *Collier.*
 11. To DRAW on. To advance; to approach. *Dryden.*
 12. To DRAW up. To form troops into regular order.
- DRAW, *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
 2. The lot or chance drawn.
- DRA'WBACK, *f.* [draw and back.] Money paid back for ready payment. *Swift.*
- DRA'WBRIDGE, *f.* [draw and bridge.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleafure. *Carew.*
- DRA'WER, *f.* [from draw.]
1. One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. One whose bufinefs is to draw liquors from the cask. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. That which has the power of attraction. *Swift.*
 4. A box in a cafe, out of which it is drawn at pleafure. *Locke.*
 5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's drefs. *Locke.*
- DRA'WING, *f.* [from draw.] Delineation; representation. *Pope.*
- DRA'WING-ROOM, *f.* [draw and room.]
1. The room in which company afsembles at court. *Pope.*
 2. The company afsembled there.
- DRAWN, [participle from draw.]
1. Equal; where each party takes his own ftake. *Addifon.*
 2. With a fword drawn. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Open; put afide, or unclofed. *Dryden.*
 4. Evifcerated. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Induced as from fome motive. *Spenser.*
- DRA'WWELL, *f.* [draw and well.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. *Greiv.*
- To DRAWL, *v. n.* [from draw.] To utter any thing in a flow way. *Pope.*
- DRAY, *f.* [drag, Saxon.] The
- DRA'YCART, *f.* car on which beer is carried. *Gay.*
- DRA'Y-

D R E

DRA'YHORSE. *f.* A horse which draws a dray. *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. *f.* [*dray and man.*] One that attends a dray. *South.*

DRA'ZEL. *f.* [*from droesse, Fr.*] A low, mean, worthless wretch. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *f.* [*ðræð, Saxon.*]

1. Fear; terrour; affright. *Tillotson.*

2. Habitual fear; awe. *Genesis.*

3. The person or thing feared. *Prior.*

DREAD. *a.* [*ðræð, Saxon.*]

1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree. *Milton.*

To DREAD. *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree. *Wake.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*

DRE'ADER. *f.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL. *a.* [*dread and full.*] Terrible; frightful. *Granville.*

DRE'ADFULNESS. *f.* Terribleness; frightfulness. *Hakewill.*

DRE'ADFULLY. *ad.* [*from dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden.*

DRE'ADLESSNESS. *f.* [*from dreadful.*] Fearlessness; intrepidity. *Sidney.*

DRE'ADLESS. *a.* Fearless; unafrighted; intrepid. *Spenser.*

DREAM. *f.* [*droom, Dutch.*]

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man. *Dryden.*

2. An idle fancy. *Shakespeare.*

To DREAM. *v. n.*

1. To have the representation of something in sleep. *Tatler.*

2. To think; to imagine. *Burnet.*

3. To think idly. *Smith.*

4. To be sluggish; to idle. *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream. *Dryden.*

DRE'AMER. *f.* [*from dream.*]

1. One who has dreams. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man. *Shakespeare.*

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination. *Prior.*

4. A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS. *a.* Without dreams. *Camden.*

DRE'AR. *a.* [*ðneopuz, Saxon.*] Mournful; dismal. *Milton.*

DRE'ARIHEAD. *f.* Horreur; dismalness.

DRE'ARIMENT. *f.* [*from dreary.*]

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy. *Spenser.*

2. Horreur; dread; terrour. *Spenser.*

DRE'ARY. *a.* [*ðneopuz, Saxon.*]

1. Sorrowful; distressful. *Spenser.*

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid. *Prior.*

DREDGE. *f.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* To gather with a dredge. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

To DREDGE. *v. n.*

D R E

DRE'DGER. *f.* [*from dredge.*] One who fishes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *f.* [*from dreggy.*] Fulness of dregs or lees; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *a.* [*from dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

DRE'GGY. *a.* [*from dregs.*] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; feculent. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *f.* [*ðneoren, Saxon.*]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds. *Dawies, Sandy.*

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bacon.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse. *Roger.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* To empty. *South.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [*ðnenan, Saxon.*]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep. *Milton.*

2. To saturate with drink or moisture. *Phillips.*

3. To physick by violence. *Mortimer.*

DRENCH. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. A draught; swill. *Milton.*

2. Physick for a brute. *Shakespeare.*

3. Physick that must be given by violence. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *f.* [*from drench.*]

1. One that dips or steeps any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force.

DRENT. *participle.* Drowned. *Spenser.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dresser, French.*]

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. *Taylor.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Clarendon.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wise.*

5. To curry; to rub. *Taylor.*

6. To rectify; to adjust. *Milton.*

7. To prepare for any purpose. *Mortimer.*

8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use. *Mortimer.*

9. To prepare victuals for the table. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Clothes; garment; habit. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Clarissa.*

3. The skill of adjusting dress. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER. *f.* [*from dress.*]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes of another. *Dryden.*

2. One employed in regulating or adjusting any thing. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed. *Swift.*

DRE'SSING. *f.* The application made to a sore. *Wise.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *f.*

DRI

DREST. *part.* [from *dress*.]

To DRIE. *v. a.* To crop; to cut off.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [drypp, Danish.] *Dryden.*

1. To fall in drops. *Woodward.*
2. To fall weakly and slowly. *Shakespeare.*
3. To slaver as a child or idiot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*

DRI'BLET. *f.* [from *dribble*.] A small sum; odd money in a sum. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *f.* [from *drive*.]

1. Force impellent; impulse. *South.*
2. Violence; course. *Spenser.*
3. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.*
4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope.*
5. A storm; a shower. *Shakespeare.*
6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.
7. Tendency, or aim of action. *Daniel.*
8. Scope of a discourse. *Tillotson. Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along. *Ellis.*
2. To throw together on heaps. *Thomson.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [drillen, Dutch.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill. *Momop.*
2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce. *Blackmore.*
3. To make a hole. *Moxon.*
4. To delay; to put off. *Addison.*
5. To draw from step to step. *South.*
6. To drain; to draw slowly. *Thomson.*
7. To range troops. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle.*
2. An ape; a baboon. *Locke.*
3. A small dribbling brook. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n. pret.* drank, or drunk; *part. pass.* drunk, or drunken. [drancan, Sax.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. *Taylor.*
2. To be entertained with liquors. *Shakespeare.*
3. To be an habitual drunkard.
4. **To DRINK to.** To salute in drinking.

To DRINK. *v. a.*

1. To swallow; applied to liquids. *South.*
2. To suck up; to absorb. *Gay.*
3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see. *Pope.*
4. To act upon by drinking. *South.*
5. To make drunk. *Kings.*

DRINK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be swallowed; opposed to meat. *Milton.*
2. Liquor of any particular kind. *Phillips.*

Vol. I,

DRI

DRINKMONEY. *f.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbutnot.*

DRINKABLE. *a.* [from *drink*.] Potable.

DRINKER. *f.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard. *South.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [drippen, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it. *Prior.*

To DRIP. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops. *Swift.*
2. To drop fat in roasting. *Walton.*

DRIP. *f.* That which falls in drops.

DRIPPING. *f.* The fat which housewives gather from roast meat. *Swift.*

DRIPPINGPAN. *f.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite drove, anciently drove; *part. pass.* driven, or drove. [drifpan, Saxon.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous pressure.
3. To expel by force from any place.
4. To force or urge in any direction.
5. To guide and regulate a carriage.
6. To make animals march along under guidance. *Addison.*
7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden.*
8. To force; to compel. *King Charles.*
9. To distress; to straiten. *Spenser.*
10. To urge by violence, not kindness. *Dryden.*
11. To impel by influence of passion. *Clarendon.*
12. To urge; to press to a conclusion.

13. To carry on. *Digby.*

14. To purify by motion. *Bacon.*

15. **To DRIVE out.** To expel. *L'Estrange.*

To DRIVE. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.*
2. To rush with violence. *Dryden.*
3. To pass in a carriage. *Milton.*
4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design. *Locke.*
5. To aim; to strike at with fury. *Dryden.*

To DRI'VEL. *v. n.* [from *drip*.]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops. *Grew.*
2. To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Shakespeare.*

DRI'VEL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. *Sidney.*

DRI'VELLER. *f.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an idiot. *Swift.*

DRI'VEN. Participle of *drive*.

P p

DRI'VER.

DRO

DRIVER. *f.* [from *drive*.]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts.

Sandys.

3. One who drives a carriage.

Dryden.

TO DRIZZLE. *v. a.* [*drizelen*, German.]

To shed in small slow drops.

Shakespeare.

TO DRIZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops.

Addison.

DRIZZLY. *a.* [from *drizzle*.] Shedding small rain.

Dryden.

DROIL. *f.* A drone; a sluggard.

TO DROIL. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly.

Government of the Tongue.

DROLL. *f.* [*draller*, French.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon.

Prior.

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth.

Swift.

TO DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, Fr.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

Glanville.

DROLLERY. *f.* [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

Government of the Tongue.

DROMEDARY. *f.* [*dromedaire*, Italian.]

A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some affirm one hundred and fifty.

Calmet. Kings.

DRONE. *f.* [*brögen*, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey.

Dryden.

2. A sluggard; an idler.

Addison.

3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

TO DRONE. *v. n.* To live in idleness.

Dryden.

DROWNISH. *a.* [from *drone*.] Idle; sluggish.

Dryden.

TO DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languish with sorrow.

Sandys.

2. To faint; to grow weak.

Roscommon. Pope.

DROP. *f.* [*bröppa*, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

Boyle.

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

Pope.

DROP-SERENE. *f.* [*gutta serena*, Latin.]

A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.

Milton.

TO DROP. *v. a.* [*bröppan*, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

Deuteronomy.

2. To let fall.

Dryden.

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

Watts.

4. To utter slightly or casually.

Amos.

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression.

Locke.

6. To intermit; to cease.

Collier.

7. To quit a master.

L'Estrange.

8. To let go a dependant, or companion.

Addison.

DRO

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate.

Milton.

TO DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

Shakespeare.

2. To let drops fall.

Shakespeare.

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Shakespeare.

4. To fall spontaneously.

Shakespeare.

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

Shakespeare.

6. To die.

Shakespeare.

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing.

Addison. Pope.

8. To come unexpectedly.

Shakespeare.

DROPPING. *f.* [from *drop*.]

1. That which falls in drops.

Denn.

2. That which drops when the continual stream ceases.

Pope.

DROPLET. *f.* A little drop.

Shakespeare.

DROPTONE. *f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops.

Woodward.

DROPPWORT. *f.* A plant.

DROPSICAL. *a.* [from *drop*.] Discoloured with a drop.

Arbutnot.

DROPSIED. *a.* [from *drop*.] Discoloured with a drop.

Shakespeare.

DROPSY. *f.* [*hydrōps*, Lat.] A collection of water in the body.

Quincy.

DROSS. *f.* [*bröor*, Saxon.]

1. Thecrement or despumation of metals.

Holzer.

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.

Addison.

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; feculence; corruption.

Tillman.

DROSSINESS. *f.* [from *dross*.] Feculence; feculence; rust.

Boyle.

DROSSY. *a.* [from *dross*.]

1. Full of scorious or recementitious parts.

Denn.

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.

Denn.

DROTCHEL. *f.* An idle wench; a sluggard.

DROVE. *f.* [from *drive*.]

1. A body or number of cattle.

Hayward.

2. A number of sheep driven.

South.

3. Any collection of animals.

Milton.

4. A crowd; a tumult.

Dryden.

DROVEN. *part. a.* [from *drive*.]

Shakespeare.

DROVER. *f.* [from *drove*.] One that puts oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

Dryden.

DROUGHT. *f.* [*bröuge*, Saxon.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

Bacon. Sandys.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

Milton.

DROUGHTINESS. *f.* [from *drought*.]

The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY. *a.* [from *drought*.]

Rep.

1. Wanting rain; sultry.

Rep.

2. Thirsty;

DRU

DRY

1. Thirsty; dry with thirst. *Philips.*
TO DROWN. *v. a.* [Drunonian, Saxon.]
 1. To suffocate in water. *King Charles.*
 2. To overwhelm in water. *Knolles.*
 3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation. *Dryden.*
 4. To immerge. *Davies.*
 5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers. *Watson.*
TO DROWN. *v. n.* To be suffocated in water. *Afham.*
TO DROWSE. *v. a.* [drosen, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep. *Milton.*
TO DROWSE. *v. n.*
 1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep. *Milton.*
 2. To look heavy; not cheerful. *Shakespeare.*
DRO'WSILY. *ad.* [from drowse.]
 1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.*
 2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*
DRO'WSIHED. *f.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Spenser.*
DRO'WSINESS. *f.* [from drowsy.]
 1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep. *Crashaw.*
 2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*
DRO'WSY. *a.* [from drowse.]
 1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick. *Cleveland.*
 2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep. *Addison.*
 3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*
TO DRUB. *v. a.* [druber, to kill, Danish.] To thresh; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*
DRUB. *f.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addison.*
TO DRUDGE. *v. n.* [draghen, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity. *Orway.*
DRUDGE. *f.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakespeare.*
DRU'DGER. *f.* [from drudge.]
 1. A mean labourer.
 2. The box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.
DRU'DGERY. *f.* Mean labour; ignoble toil. *Southern.*
DRU'DGINGBOX. *f.* The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat. *King's Cookery.*
DRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely. *Ray.*
DRUG. *f.* [drogue, French.]
 1. An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple. *Smith.*
 2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found. *Dryden.*
 3. A drudge. *Shakespeare.*
TO DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with medicinal ingredients. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To tincture with something offensive. *Milton.*
DRU'GOET. *f.* A slight kind of woollen stuff. *Swift.*
DRU'GGIST. *f.* [from drug.] One who sells physical drugs. *Boyle.*
DRU'GSTER. *f.* [from drug.] One who sells physical simples. *Atterbury.*
DRU'ID. *f.* [deris, Lat. oaks.] The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.
DRUM. *f.* [tromme, Danish.]
 1. An instrument of military musick. *Philips.*
 2. The tympanum of the ear.
TO DRUM. *v. n.*
 1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
 2. To beat with a pulsatory motion. *Dryden.*
TO DRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
DRU'MFISH. *f.* The name of a fish. *Woodward.*
DRU'MMAJOR. *f.* [drum and major.] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleveland.*
DRU'MMAKER. *f.* He who deals in drums. *Mortimer.*
DRU'MMER. *f.* He whose office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*
DRU'MSTICK. *f.* [drum and stick.] The stick with which a drum is beaten.
DRUNK. *a.* [from drink.]
 1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.*
 2. Drenched or saturated with moisture. *Deuteronomy.*
DRU'NKARD. *f.* [from drunk.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors. *Soub.*
DRU'NKEN. *a.* [from drink.]
 1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bacon.*
 2. Given to habitual ebriety.
 3. Saturated with moisture. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Done in a state of inebriation. *Swift.*
DRU'NKENLY. *ad.* [from drunken.] In a drunken manner. *Shakespeare.*
DRU'NKENNESS. *f.* [from drunken.]
 1. Intoxication with strong liquor. *Taylor.*
 2. Habitual ebriety. *Watts.*
 3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties. *Spenser.*
DRY. *a.* [dryg, Saxon.]
 1. Arid; without wet; without moisture; not wet; not moist. *Bacon.*
 2. Without rain. *Addison.*
 3. Not succulent; not juicy. *Shakep.*
 4. Without tears. *Dryden.*
 5. Thirsty; athirst. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished. *Ben. Johnson.*
 7. Hard

DU C

7. Hard ; severe. *Hudibras.*
To DRY. *v. a.*
 1. To free from moisture ; to aresy ; to exsiccate. *Bacon.*
 2. To exhale moisture. *Woodward.*
 3. To wipe away moisture. *Denham.*
 4. To scorch with thirst. *Isaiab.*
 5. To drain ; to exhaust. *Phillips.*
To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry ; to lose moisture.
DRY'ER. *f.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Temple.*
DRY'EYED. *a.* [dry and eye.] Without tears ; without weeping. *Mikon.*
DRY'LY. *ad.* [from *dry.*]
 1. Without moisture.
 2. Coldly ; frigidly ; without affection. *Dryden.*
 3. Jejunely ; barrenly. *Pope.*
DRY'NESS. *f.* [from *dry.*]
 1. Want of moisture ; fidity. *Bentley.*
 2. Want of succulence. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Want of embellishment ; want of pathos. *Ben. Johnson.*
 4. Want of sensibility in devotion ; aridity. *Taylor.*
DRY'NURSE. *f.* [dry and nurse.]
 1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
 2. One who takes care of another. *Shakespeare.*
To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* To feed without the breast. *Hudibras.*
DRY'SHOD. *a.* Without wet feet ; without treading above the shoes in the water. *Sidney.*
DU'AL. *a.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two. *Clarke.*
To DUB. *v. a.* [dubban, Saxon.]
 1. To make a man a knight. *Camden.*
 2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleveland.*
DUB. *f.* [from the verb.] A blow ; a knock. *Hudibras.*
DUBIO'SITY. *f.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. *Brown.*
DU'BIOUS. *f.* [*dubius*, Latin.]
 1. Deceitful ; not settled in an opinion.
 2. Uncertain ; that of which the truth is not fully known. *Denham.*
 3. Not plain ; not clear. *Milton.*
DU'BIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainty ; without any determination. *Swift.*
DU'BIOUSNESS. *f.* Uncertainty ; doubtfulness.
DU'BITABLE. *a.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful ; uncertain ; what may be doubted.
DUBITA'TION. *f.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting ; doubt. *Grew.*
DU'CAL. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
DU'CAT. *f.* [from *duke.*] A coin struck by dukes ; in silver valued at about four

DUE

- shillings and sixpence ; in gold at nine shillings and sixpence. *Bacon.*
DUCK. *f.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]
 1. A water fowl, both wild and tame. *Dryden.*
 2. A word of endearment, or fondness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A declination of the head. *Milton.*
 4. A stone thrown obliquely on the water. *Arbutnot.*
To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dive under water as a duck. *Spenser.*
 2. To drop down the head, as a duck. *Swift.*
 3. To bow low ; to cringe. *Shakespeare.*
To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.
DU'CKER. *f.* [from *duck.*]
 1. A diver.
 2. A cringer.
DU'CKING-STOOL. *f.* A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water. *Dryden.*
DUCK-LEGGED. *a.* [*duck and leg.*] Short legged. *Dryden.*
DU'CKLING. *f.* A young duck. *Ray.*
DU'CKMEAT. *f.* A common plant growing in standing waters.
DUCK-COY. *f.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring. *Decay of Piety.*
To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [mistaken for *duck.*] To entice to a snare. *Grew.*
DUCKS-FOOT. *f.* Black snake-root, or may-apple. *Müller.*
DU'CKWEED. *f.* Duckmeat. *Bacon.*
DUCT. *f.* [*ductus*, Latin.]
 1. Guidance ; direction. *Hammond.*
 2. A passage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbutnot.*
DU'CTILE. *a.* [*ductilis*, Lat.]
 1. Flexible ; pliable. *Dryden.*
 2. Easy to be drawn out into a length. *Dryden.*
 3. Tractable ; obsequious ; complying. *Philips.*
DU'CTILENESS. *f.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility ; ductility. *Denn.*
DUCT'ILITY. *f.* [from *ductile.*]
 1. Quality of suffering extension ; flexibility. *Warr.*
 2. Obsequiousness ; compliance.
DU'DGEON. *f.* [*dolch*, German.]
 1. A small dagger. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Malice ; sullenness ; ill-will. *Hudibras. L'Estrange.*
DUE. *a.* Participle passive of *owe*. [in French.]
 1. Owed ; that which any one has a right to demand. *Smalridge.*
 2. Proper ; fit ; appropriate. *Asterbury.*
 3. Exact ; without deviation. *Milton.*
DUE. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly ; directly ; duly. *Shakespeare.*
DUE.

DUL

DUL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one ; that which may be justly claimed. *Swift.*
2. Right ; just title. *Milton.*
3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done. *Dryden.*
4. Custom ; tribute. *Addison.*

To DUE. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shaksp.*

DU'EL. *f.* [duellum, Latin.] A combat between two ; a single fight. *Waller.*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat. *Locke.*

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly. *Milton.*

DU'ELLER. *f.* [from duel.] A single combatant. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. *f.* [from duel.]

1. A single combatant. *Suckling.*
2. One who professes to live by rules of honour. *L'Estrange.*

DUE'LO. *f.* [Italian.] The duel ; the rule of duelling. *Shakespeare.*

DUE'NNA. *f.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbutnot. Pope.*

DUG. *f.* [deggia, to give suck, Islandick.] A pap ; a nipple ; a teat. *Creech.*

DUG. *preterite and part. pass.* of dig. *Addison.*

DUKE. *f.* [duc, French ; dux, Latin.] One of the highest order of nobility in England. *Daniel.*

DU'KEDOM. *f.* [from duke.]

1. The seigniority or possessions of a duke. *Shakespeare.*
2. The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED. *a.* [dull and brain.] Stupid ; doltish ; foolish. *Shakespeare.*

DU'LCET. *a.* [dulcis, Lat.]

1. Sweet to the taste ; luscious. *Milton.*
2. Sweet to the ear ; harmonious. *Shakespeare.*

DULCIFICA'TION. *f.* [from dulcify.] The act of sweetening ; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony. *Boyle.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [dulcifier, French.] To sweeten ; to set free from acidity. *Wiseman.*

DU'LCIMER. *f.* [dolcimello, Ital.] Skinner. A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from dulcis, Latin.] To sweeten ; to make less acrimonious. *Bacon.*

DULCORA'TION. *f.* The act of sweetening. *Bacon.*

DU'LHEAD. *f.* [dull and head.] A blockhead ; a wretch foolish and stupid. *Ascham.*

DU'LIA. *f.* [δουλεία.] An inferior kind of adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL. *a.* [dwl, Welsh.]

1. Stupid ; doltish ; blockish ; unapprehensive. *Bacon.*
2. Blunt ; obtuse. *Herbert.*

DUN

3. Unready ; awkward. *Shaksp.*

4. Hebetated ; not quick. *Maunder.*

5. Sad ; melancholy.

6. Sluggish ; heavy ; slow of motion. *Spenser.*

7. Gross ; cloggy ; vile. *Shaksp.*

8. Not exhilarating ; not delightful.

9. Not bright. *Shaksp.*

10. Drowsy ; sleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To stupify ; to insatuate. *Ascham.*

2. To blunt ; to obtund. *Bacon.*

3. To sadden ; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate ; to weaken. *Spenser.*

5. To damp ; to clog. *Hooker.*

6. To make weary or slow of motion.

7. To sully brightness. *Bacon.*

DU'LLARD. *f.* [from dull.] A blockhead ; a dolt ; a stupid fellow. *Shaksp.*

DU'LLY. *ad.* [from dull.]

1. Stupidly ; doltishly. *Dryden.*

2. Slowly ; sluggishly. *Bacon.*

3. Not vigorously ; not gaily ; not brightly ; not keenly.

DU'LNES. *f.* [from dull.]

1. Stupidity ; weakness of intellect ; indolence. *South.*

2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon.*

3. Drowsiness ; inclination to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

4. Sluggishness of motion.

5. Dimness ; want of lustre.

DU'LY. *ad.* [from due.]

1. Properly ; fitly. *Spenser. Rogers.*

2. Regularly ; exactly. *Pope.*

DUMB. *a.* [𐌆𐌚, dume, Saxon.]

1. Mute ; incapable of speech. *Hooker.*

2. Deprived of speech. *Dryden.*

3. Mute ; not using words. *Roscommon.*

4. Silent ; refusing to speak. *Dryden.*

DU'MBLY. *ad.* [from dumb.] Mutely ; silently.

DU'MBNESS. *f.* [from dumb.]

1. Incapacity to speak.

2. Omission of speech ; muteness. *Shaksp.*

3. Refusal to speak ; silence. *Dryden.*

To DU'MBFOUND. *v. a.* [from dumb.] To confuse ; to strike dumb. *Spectator.*

DUMP. *f.* [from dom, stupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow ; melancholy ; sadness. *Hudibras.*

2. Absence of mind ; reverie. *Locke.*

DU'MPISH. *a.* [from dump.] Sad ; melancholy ; sorrowful. *Herbert.*

DU'MPLING. *f.* [from dump, heaviness.] A sort of pudding. *Dryden.*

DUN. *a.* [dun, Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.*

2. Dark ; gloomy. *Milton.*

To DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.]

To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*

DUN.

DUR.

DUS

DUN. *f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Phillips.

DUNCE. *f.* A dullard; a dolt; a thickskul.

Stillingfleet.

DUNG. *f.* [Dineg, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

Donne.

To DUNG. *v. a.* To fatten with dung.

Dryden.

DUNGEON. *f.* [from *donjon*.] A close prison: generally spoke of a prison subterranean.

Addison.

DUNGFORK. *f.* [dung and fork.] A fork to toss out dung from stables.

Mortimer.

DUNGHIL. *f.* [dung and hill.]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.

South.

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Dryden.

3. Any situation of meanness.

Sandys.

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Shakespeare.

DUNGHIL. *a.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low.

Spenser.

DUNGY. *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; base.

Shakespeare.

DUNGYARD. *f.* [dung and yard.] The place of the dunghil.

Mortimer.

DUNNER. *f.* One employed in soliciting petty debts.

Spectator.

DUODECUPLE. *a.* [duo and decuplus, Lat.] Consisting of twelve.

Arbutnot.

DUPE. *f.* [dupe, French.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked.

Dunciad.

To DUPE. *v. a.* To trick; to cheat.

Pope.

DU'PLE. [duplus, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DUPLICATE. *v. a.* [duplico, Lat.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity.

Glanville.

2. To fold together.

DUPLICATE. *f.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Woodward.

DUPLICATION. *f.* [from duplicate.]

1. The act of doubling.

Hale.

2. The act of folding together.

Wiseman.

3. A fold; a doubling.

DUPPLICATION. *f.* [from duplicate.] A fold; any thing doubled.

DUPPLICITY. *f.* [duplicitas, Latin.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

Watts.

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart.

DURABILITY. *f.* [durabilis, Latin.] The power of lasting; endurance.

Hooker. Raleigh.

DURABLE. [durabilis, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

Raleigh. Milton.

2. Having successive existence.

Milton.

DURABLENESS. *f.* Power of lasting.

Woodward.

DURABLY. *ad.* [from durable.] In a lasting manner.

Sidney.

DURANCE. *f.* [from *dure*, law French.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailor.

Congreve.

2. Endurance; continuance; duration.

Dryden.

DURATION. *f.* [duratio, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get from the fleeting perpetually perishing parts of succession.

Locke.

2. Power of continuance.

Rogers.

3. Length of continuance.

Addison.

To DURE. *v. n.* [duro, Latin.] To last; to continue.

Raleigh.

DU'REFUL. *a.* [from endure and full.] Lasting; of long continuance.

Spenser.

DU'RELESS. *a.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading.

Raleigh.

DU'RESSE. *f.* [French.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint.

2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint.

DU'RING. *prep.* For the time of the continuance.

Locke.

DU'RITY. *f.* [dureté, French.] Hardness; firmness.

Wotton.

DURST. The preterite of dare.

Stillingfleet.

DUSK. *a.* [duyster, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

Milton.

DUSK. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

Spectator.

2. Darkness of colour.

Dryden.

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make dusky.

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light.

DU'SKILY. *ad.* [from dusky.] With a tendency to darkness.

DU'SKISH. *a.* [from dusk.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

Spenser.

2. Tending to blackness.

Wotton.

DU'SKISHLY. *ad.* Cloudily; darkly.

Bacon.

DU'SKY. *a.* [from dusk.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure.

Prior.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

Newton.

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

Bentley.

DUST. *f.* [dyrt, Saxon.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

Bacon.

2. The

DWA

DYS

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

Milton.

3. Mean and dejected state.

1 Sam.

To DUST. *v. a.* To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust.

DU'STMAN. *f.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

Gay.

DU'STY. *a.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

Dryden.

2. Covered or scattered with dust.

Thomson.

DU'TCHESS. *f.* [*duchesse*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

Swift.

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'TCHY. *f.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke.

Addison.

DU'TCHYCOURT. *f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the duchy of Lancaster are decided.

Cowel.

DU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious.

Prior.

2. Obedient to good or bad purposes.

Shakespeare.

3. Enjoined by duty.

Shakespeare.

DU'TIFUL. *a.* [*duty* and *full*.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours.

Swift.

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; reverential.

Sidney.

DU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully.

Sidney.

DU'TIFULNESS. *f.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obedience, submission to just authority.

Dryden.

2. Reverence; respect.

Taylor.

DU'TY. *f.* [from *due*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

Luke.

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality.

Taylor.

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours.

Decay of Piety.

4. Act of reverence or respect.

Spenser.

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

Clarendon.

6. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

Arbutnot.

DWARF. *f.* [*weorð*, Saxon.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Brown. Milton.

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

L'Estrange.

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

Spenser.

4. It is used often in composition; as,

dwarf elder, *dwarf* honeysuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

Addison.

DWA'RFISH. *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; small; little.

Bentley.

DWA'RFISHLY. *ad.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *f.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

Glanville.

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*dwella*, Islandick.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.

Leviticus. Peacham.

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Hebrews.

3. To be in any state or condition.

Shakespeare.

4. To be suspended with attention.

Smith.

5. To fix the mind upon.

Pope.

6. To continue long speaking.

Swift.

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit.

Milton.

DWE'LLER. *f.* [from *dwelt*.] An inhabitant.

Bacon.

DWE'LLING. *f.* [from *dwelt*.]

1. Habitation; abode.

Dryden.

2. State of life; mode of living.

Daniel.

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *f.* The house at which one lives.

Ayliffe.

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [*dwinnan*, Saxon.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Addison.

2. To degenerate; to sink.

Norris. Bentley. Swift.

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Gay.

4. To fall away; to moulder off.

Clarendon.

DY'ING. The participle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *f.* [*dynastia*.] Government; sovereignty.

Hab.

DY'SCRASY. *f.* [*dysscrasia*.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature.

Floyer.

DY'SENTERY. *f.* [*dyssentria*.] A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

Arbutnot.

DYSPE'PSY. *f.* [*dysspepsia*.] A difficulty of digestion.

DY'SPHONY. *f.* [*dyssphonia*.] A difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNO'EA. *f.* [*dysspnœa*.] A difficulty of breathing.

DY'SURY. *f.* [*dyssuria*.] A difficulty in making urine.

Harvey.

E.

E A R

E A R

E, Has two sounds: long, as *scene*: and short, as *mén*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *cán, càne*.

Ea has the sound of *e* long.

EACH. *pron.* [*ele*, Saxon.]

1. Either of two.

Dryden.

2. Every one of any number.

Milton.

To **EACH** the correspondent word is *other*.

EAD, and *eading*, denotes happiness; *Eadgar*, happy power.

Camden.

EA'GER. *a.* [*eagor*, Saxon.]

1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing.

Dryden.

2. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent.

Hooker. Spratt.

3. Quick; busy.

Addison.

4. Sharp; four; acid.

Shakespeare.

5. Keen; severe; biting.

Bacon.

6. Brittle; inflexible.

Locke.

EA'GERLY. *ad.* [*from eager*.]

1. With ardour of desire.

Stepney.

2. Ardently; hotly.

Shakespeare.

3. Keenly; sharply.

Knolles.

EA'GERNESS. *f.* [*from eager*.]

1. Ardour of inclination.

Rogers.

2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence.

Dryden.

EA'GLE. *f.* [*aigle*, French.]

1. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted.

Shakespeare.

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.

Pope.

EA'GLE-EYED. *a.* [*from eagle and eye*.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

Howel.

EA'GLESPEED. *f.* [*eagle and speed*.] Swift-ness like that of an eagle.

Pope.

EA'GLESTONE. *f.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests. The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name.

Calmet. Hill.

EA'GLET. *f.* [*from eagle*.] A young eagle.

Davies.

EA'GRE. *f.* [*ager*, in Runick, is the ocean.] A tide swelling above another tide.

Dryden.

EA'LDERMAN. *f.* [*ealderman*, Saxon.] Alderman.

EAME. *f.* [*eam*, Saxon.] Uncle.

Fairfax.

EAR. *f.* [*eare*, Saxon.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

Derham.

2. That part of the ear that stands prominent.

Shakespeare.

3. Power of judging of harmony.

4. The head; or the person.

Kaolin.

5. The highest part of a man; the top.

L'Estrange.

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Ben. Johnson.

7. Any prominences from a large body, raised for the sake of holding it.

Taylor. Congreve.

8. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds.

Bacon. Mortimer.

9. To fall together by the **EARS**. To fight; to scuffle.

Mere.

10. To set by the **EARS**. To make strife; to make to quarrel.

Addison.

EA'RLESS. *a.* [*from ear*.] Without any ear.

Pope.

EA'RRING. *f.* [*ear and ring*.] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears.

Sandy.

EA'RSHOT. *f.* Reach of the ear.

Dryden.

EA'RWAX. *f.* The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

Roy.

EA'RWIG. *f.* [*eape and wigga*, Saxon.]

1. A sheathwinged insect.

Drayton.

2. A whisperer.

EA'RWITNESS. *f.* [*ear and witness*.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

Hooker.

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow; to till.

Shakespeare. Gough.

To EAR. *v. n.* [*from ear*.] To shoot into ears.

EA'RED. *a.* [*from ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

Pope.

EARL. *f.* [*eopl*, Saxon.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

Shakespeare.

EARL-MARSHAL. *f.* [*earl and marshal*.] He that has chief care of military solemnities.

Dryden.

EA'RLDOM. *f.* [*from earl*.] The seignory of an earl.

Spenser.

EA'RLINESS. *f.* [*from early*.] Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

Sidney.

EA'RLY. *a.* [*æp*, Saxon, before.] Soon with respect to something else.

Smith.

EA'RLY. *ad.* [*from the adjective*.] Soon; betimes.

Waller.

To

E A R

TO EARN. *v. a.* [*earnian*, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward of wages of labour. *Swift.*

2. To gain; to obtain. *Shakespeare.*

EA'RNEST. *a.* [*eorneſt*, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous. *Hooker.*

2. Intent; fixed; eager. *Duppa.*

EA'RNEST. *f.* [*from the adjective.*]

1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*ernitz penge*, Danish.] Pledge; hand-
sel; first fruits. *Smalridge.*

3. The money which is given in token that
a bargain is ratified. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY. *ad.* [*from earnest.*]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously;
importunately. *Smalridge.*

2. Eagerly; desirously. *Shakespeare.*

EA'RNESTNESS. *f.* [*from earnest.*]

1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence. *Addison.*

2. Solemnity; zeal. *Atterbury.*

3. Solitude; care; intenseness. *Dryden.*

EARS. *f.* [*from ear, to plow.*] A plowed

field. *May's Virgil.*

EARTH. *f.* [*eorð*, Saxon.]

1. The element distinct from air, fire, or
water. *Thomson.*

2. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*

3. Different modification of terrene matter.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles.

2. Clays. 3. Mails. 4. Ochres. 5.

Tripelas.

4. This world opposed to other scenes of

existence. *Shakespeare.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Genesis.*

6. Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tuff.*

TO EARTH. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To hide in earth. *Dryden.*

2. To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*

TO EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Tickel.

EARTHBOARD. *f.* [*earth and board.*]

The board of the plough that shakes off the
earth. *Mortimer.*

EARTHBOBN. *a.* [*earth and born.*]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*

2. Meanly born. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND. *a.* [*earth and bound.*]

Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shakespeare.*

EA'RTHEN. *a.* [*from earth.*] Made of

earth; made of clay. *Wilkins.*

EA'RTHFLAX. *f.* [*earth and flax.*] A kind

of fibrous fossil. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS. *f.* The quality of contain-

ing earth; grossness.

EA'RTHLING. *f.* [*from earth.*] An in-

habitant of the earth; a poor frail crea-

ture. *Drummond.*

Vol. I,

E A S

EA'RTHLY. *a.* [*from earth.*]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.

Milton.

2. Belonging only to our present state; not
spiritual. *Hooker.*

3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*

EARTHNU. *f.* [*earth and nut.*] A pig-

nut; a root in shape and size like a nut. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *f.* [*earth and quake.*]

Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

Addison.

EA'RTHSHAKING. *a.* [*earth and shake.*]

Having power to shake the earth, or to raise
earthquakes. *Milton.*

EARTHWORM. *f.* [*earth and worm.*]

1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.*

2. A mean sordid wretch. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *a.* [*from earth.*]

1. Consisting of earth. *Wilkins.*

2. Composed or partaking of earth; ter-
rene. *Milton.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

Dryden.

4. Relating to earth. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.

Shakespeare.

EASE. *f.* [*aïse*, French.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity.

Davies.

2. Freedom from pain. *Temple.*

3. Rest after labour; intermission of la-
bour. *Swift.*

4. Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.*

5. Unconstrained; freedom from harshness,
forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*

TO EASE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To free from pain. *Locke.*

2. To relieve; to assuage; to mitigate.

Dryden.

3. To relieve from labour. *Dryden.*

4. To set free from any thing that offends.

Locke.

EA'SEFUL. *a.* [*ease and full.*] Quiet;

peaceable. *Shakespeare.*

EA'SEMENT. *f.* [*from ease.*] Assistance;

support. *Swift.*

EA'SILY. *ad.* [*from easy.*]

1. Without difficulty. *Prior.*

2. Without pain; without disturbance.

Temple.

3. Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*

EA'SINESS. *f.* [*from easy.*]

1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotson.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness.

Hooker; Locke.

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort.

Ray.

4. Rest; tranquillity.

EAST. *f.* [*eort*, Saxon.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises. *Abbott.*

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the
world. *Shakespeare.*

EA'STER.

EBB

EA'STER. *f.* [eastre, Saxon.] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

Decay of Piety.

EA'STERLY. *a.* [from *Eaſt*.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the East. *Raleigh.*
2. Lying toward the East. *Graunt.*
3. Looking toward the East. *Arbutnot.*

EA'STERN. *a.* [from *Eaſt*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the East; oriental. *Thomson.*
2. Lying or being toward the East. *Addis.*
3. Going toward the East. *Addison.*
4. Looking toward the East.

EA'STWARD. *ad.* [*Eaſt* and *toward*.] Toward the East. *Brown.*

EA'SY. *a.* [from *eaſe*.]

1. Not difficult. *Hooker.*
2. Quiet; at rest; not harassed. *Smalridge.*
3. Complying; unresisting; credulous. *Dryden.*
4. Free from pain. *Milton.*
5. Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.*
6. Without want of more. *Swift.*
7. Without constraint; without formality. *Pope.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [etan, Saxon.]

1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
2. To consume; to corrode. *Tillotson.*
3. To swallow back; to retract. *Hakew.*

To EAT. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Matthew.*
2. To take food. *Locke.*
3. To be maintained in food. *Proverbs, Shakespeare.*

4. To make way by corrosion. *South.*

EA'TABLE. *f.* [from *eat*.] Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*

EA'TER. *f.* [from *eat*.]

1. One that eats any thing. *Abbot.*
2. A corrosive.

EATH. *a.* [eað, Saxon.] Easy; not difficult. *Fairfax.*

EATH. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Easily. *Spenser.*

EA'TINGHOUSE. *f.* [*eat* and *house*.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. *L'Estrange.*

EAVES. *f.* [eafe, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. *Woodward.*

To EA'VESDROP. *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] To catch what comes from the eaves; to listen under windows. *Shakespeare.*

EA'VESDROPPER. *f.* A listener under windows. *Shakespeare.*

EBB. *f.* [ebba, Saxon.]

1. The reflux of the tide toward the sea. *Addison.*

ECH

2. Decline; decay; waste. *Rescomm.*
To EBB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back toward the sea. *Shaksf.*
2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

E'BEN. } *f.* [*ebenum*, Latin.] *Halifax.*
E'BON. } heavy, black, valuable wood. *Mass.*

EBRI'ETY. *f.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors. *Brown.*

EBRIO'SITY. *f.* [*ebriositas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*

EBULLI'TION. *f.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any intestine motion.
3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*eccentricus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the center.
2. Not having the same center with another circle. *Newton.*
3. Not terminating in the same point. *Bacon.*

4. Irregular; anomalous. *K Charles.*
ECCENTRI'CITY. *f.* [from *eccentric*.]

1. Deviation from a center.
2. The state of having a different center from another circle. *Holder.*
3. Excursion from the proper orb. *Wotton.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *f.* [*ἐκχύμασις*.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin. *Wise.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *a.* [*ecclesiasticus*, Latin.] Relating to the church; not civil. *Hooker, Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK. } *f.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. *Barnet.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *f.* [*ἐκ* and *ὥπερ*.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey.*

E'CHINATE. } *a.* [from *echinus*, Latin.]

E'CHINATED. } Bristled like an hedgehog; set with prickles. *Woodward.*

ECHINUS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A shellfish set with prickles.
3. [With botanists.] The prickly head of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving. *Harris.*

E'CHO. *f.* [*ἠχώ*.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound. *Sidney.*

2. The return or repercussion of any sound. *Bacon.*

3. The sound returned. *Shakespeare.*

To

To E'CHO. *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be sounded back. *Blackmore.*

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To send back a voice.

Decay of Pity.

ECCLAIRCISSEMENT. *f.* [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLA'T. *f.* [French.] Splendour; show; lustre. *Pope.*

ECL'E'CTICK. *a.* [ἐκλεκτικός.] Selecting; chusing at will. *Watts.*

ECL'E'GMA. *f.* [ἐκ and λείπειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ECL'IPSE. *f.* [ἐκλείψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Waller.*

2. Darkness; obscuration. *Raleigh.*

To ECL'IPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary. *Creech.*

2. To extinguish; to put out. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cloud; to obscure. *Cady.*

4. To disgrace. *Clarendon.*

ECL'IPTICK. *f.* [ἐκλειπτική.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. *Harris.*

E'CLOGUE. *f.* [ἐκλογή.] A pastoral poem so called, because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues. *Pope.*

ECONOMY. *f.* [οἰκονομία.]

1. The management of a family. *Taylor.*

2. Frugality; discretion of expence.

3. Disposition of things; regulation. *Hammond.*

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. Sytem of motions; distribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore.*

ECONOMICK. } *a.* [from economy.]

ECONOMICAL. }

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household. *Davies.*

2. Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *f.* [ἐκ and φράσσω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin. *Harvey.*

E'CSTASY. *f.* [ἐκστασις.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture. *Prior.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. *Shakespeare.*

5. Madness; distraction.

E'CSTASIED. *a.* [from ecstasy.] Ravished. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐκστατικός.]

ECSTA'FICK. }

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated to ecstasy. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In the highest degree of joy. *Pope.*

E'CTYPE. *f.* [ἐκτύπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. *f.* [French.] A place for the housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS. *a.* [edacitas, Latin.] Eating; voracious; ravenous; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *f.* [edacitas, Latin.] Voracity; ravenousness. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mart.*

E'DDER. *f.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tusser.*

E'DDY. *f.* [ed, backward, again, and ea, water, Saxon.]

1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*

E'DDY. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden.*

EDEMATO'SE. *a.* [οἰδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbuthnot.*

EDE'NTATED. *a.* [edentatus, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dill.*

EDGE. *f.* [ecge, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Shakespeare.*

2. A narrow part rising from a broader. *Mortimer.*

3. Keeness; acrimony. *Shakespeare.*

4. To set teeth on EDGE. To cause a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe. *Pope.*

4. To exasperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*

5. To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* To move against any power. *Dryden.*

E'DGED. *part. a.* [from edge.] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

E'DGING. *f.* [from edge.]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.*

2. A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS. *a.* [from edge.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut. *L'Estrange.*

E'DGETOOL. *f.* [edge and tool.] A tool made sharp to cut. *Dorset.*

E'DGEWISE. *ad.* [edge and wise.] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*

E'DIBLE. *a.* [from edo, Latin.] Fit to be eaten. *Mart.*

E'DICT. *f.* [edictum, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addison.*

EDIFICA'TION. *f.* [edificatio, Latin.]

1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness. *Taylor.*

2. Improve-

2. Improvement; instruction. *Addison.*
E'DIFICE. *f.* [*edificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building. *Benley.*
E'DIFIER. *f.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or instructs another.
To E'DIFY. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Latin.]
 1. To build. *Chapman.*
 2. To instruct; to improve. *Hooker.*
 3. To teach; to persuade. *Bacon.*
E'DILE. *f.* [*edilis*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome. *Shakespeare.*
EDITION. *f.* [*editio*, Latin.]
 1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*
 2. Republication, with revival. *Baker.*
E'DITOR. *f.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication. *Addison.*
To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educare*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*
EDUCA'TION. *f.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*
To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educare*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*
EDUCATION. *f.* [from *educare*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.
To EDU'LCORATE. *v. n.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten.
EDULCORA'TION. *f.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.
To EEK. *v. a.* [Escan, Saxon.] See *EKE*.
 1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
 2. To supply any deficiency. *Spenser.*
EEL. *f.* [*æl*, Saxon.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud. *Shakespeare.*
E'EN. *ad.* Contracted from *even*. *L'Estrange.*
E'FFABLE. *a.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Expressive; utterable.
To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]
 1. To destroy any form painted, or carved.
 2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out. *Locke.*
 3. To destroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*
EFFE'CT. *f.* [*effectus*, Latin.]
 1. That which is produced by an operating cause. *Addison.*
 2. Consequence; event. *Addison.*
 3. Purpose; intention; general intent. *Chronicles.*
 4. Consequence intended; success; advantage. *Clarendon.*
 5. Completion; perfection. *Prior.*
 6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
 7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables. *Shakespeare.*
To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]
 1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To produce as a cause. *Boyle.*
EFFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *effici*.] Performable; practicable. *Bacon.*
EFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *effect*.]
 1. Having the power to produce effects. *Taylor.*
 2. Operative; active. *Brown.*
 3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor.*
 4. Having the power of operation; useful. *Taylor.*
EFFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *effici*.] Powerfully; with real operation. *Without.*
EFFE'CTLESS. *a.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless. *Shakespeare.*
EFFE'CTOR. *f.* [*effector*, Latin.]
 1. He that produces any effect.
 2. Maker; creator. *Denham.*
EFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*effectual*, French.]
 1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; efficacious. *Hooker. Pilkington.*
 2. Veracious; expressive of facts. *Shakespeare.*
EFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously. *South.*
To EFFE'CIUATE. *v. a.* [*efficiuer*, Fr.] To bring to pass; to fulfil. *Sidney.*
EFFE'MINACY. *f.* [from *effeminare*.]
 1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. *Milton.*
 2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure. *Taylor.*
EFFE'MINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Latin.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender. *Milton.*
To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womanish; to emasculate; to unman. *Locke.*
To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* To soften; to melt into weakness. *Pope.*
EFFEMINA'TION. *f.* [from *effeminare*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned. *Brown.*
To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Lat.] To generate heat by intestine motion. *Mead.*
EFFERVE'SCENCE. *f.* [from *efferveo*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. *Grew.*
EFFE'TE. *a.* [*effatus*, Latin.]
 1. Barren; disabled from generation. *Benley.*
 2. Worn out with age. *South.*
EFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Philips.*
EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *efficax*.] Effectually. *Digby.*
E'FFICACY. *f.* Productive of the consequence intended. *Tillotson.*
EFFI'CIENCE. *f.* [from *efficio*, Latin.]
EFFI'CIENCY. *f.* The act of producing effects; agency. *South.*
EFFI'CIENT. *f.* [*efficiens*, Latin.]
 1. The cause which makes effects. *Hooker.*
 2. He that makes; the effector. *Hale.*
EFFI'CIENT. *a.* Causing effects. *Collins.*

EFF

EJA

To EFFIGIATE. *v. a.* [*effigie*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.

EFFIGIATION. *f.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging things or persons. *Diſt.*

EFFIGIES. } *f.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Resem-
EFFIGY. } blance; image in painting or sculpture. *Dryden.*

EFFLORESCENCE. } *f.* [*effloresco*, Lat.]
EFFLORESCENCY } Production of flowers. *Bacon.*

2. Excreſcencies in the form of flowers. *Woodward.*

3. [In phyſick.] The breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

EFFLORESCENT. *a.* [*effloresco*, Latin.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*

EFFLUENCE. *f.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which iſſues from ſome other principle. *Prior.*

EFFLUVIA. } *f.* [from *effluo*, Latin.]
EFFLUVIUM. } Thoſe ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Blackmore.*

EFFLUX. *f.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey.*

2. Effuſion. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from ſomething elſe; emanation. *Thomſon.*

To EFFLUX. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out. *Boyle.*

EFFLUXION. *f.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvia; emanation. *Bacon.*

To EFFORCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence. *Spencer.*

2. To force; to raviſh. *Spencer.*

To EFFORM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To ſhape; to faſhion. *Taylor.*

EFFORMATION. *f.* [from *efformo*.] The act of faſhioning or giving form to. *Ray.*

EFFORT. *f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addiſon.*

EFFOSSION. *f.* [*effoſum*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterra-
tion. *Arbutnot.*

EFFRAIABLE. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dread-
ful; frightful. *Harvey.*

EFFRONTERY. *f.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Im-
pudence; ſhameleſſneſs. *King Charles.*

EFFULGENCE. *f.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] Luſtre;
brightneſs; clarity; ſplendor. *Milton.*

EFFULGENT. *a.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining;
bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*

EFFUMABILITY. *f.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The
quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*

To EFFUSE. *v. a.* [*effuſus*, Latin.] To
pour out; to ſpill. *Milton.*

EFFUSE. *f.* [from the verb.] Waſte;
effuſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

EFFUSION. *f.* [*effuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out. *Taylor.*

2. Waſte; the act of ſpilling or ſhedding. *Hooker.*

3. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker.*

4. Bounteous donation. *Hammond.*

5. The thing poured out. *King Charles.*

EFFUSIVE. *a.* [from *effuſe*.] Pouring out;
diſperſing. *Thomſon.*

EFT. *f.* [*efet*, Saxon.] A newt; an eel.
Mortimer. Nichols.

EFT. *ad.* [*eft*, Saxon.] Soon; quickly;
ſpeedily. *Fairfax.*

EFTSOONS. *ad.* [*eft* and *foon*, Saxon.]
Soon afterward. *Knolles.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the ſake of an
inſtance or example.

E'GER. *f.* An impetuous and irregular flood
or tide. *Brown. See EAGRE.*

To EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To
throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*

EGE'STION. *f.* [*egreſtus*, Latin.] The act
of throwing out the digeſted food. *Hale.*

EGG. *f.* [*æg*, Saxon.]

1. That which is laid by feathered animals,
from which their young is produced. *Bacon.*

2. The ſpawn or ſperm of creatures. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an
egg. *Boyle.*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, Iſlandick.] To in-
cite; to inſtigate. *Derham.*

E'GLANTINE. *f.* [*eglantine*, French.] A
ſpecies of roſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'GOTISM. *f.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The
fault committed in writing by the frequent
repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too fre-
quent mention of a man's ſelf. *Speſiator.*

E'GOTIST. *f.* [from *ego*, Lat.] One that is
always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker
of himſelf. *Speſiator.*

To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*, Lat.] To
talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE'GIOUS. *a.* [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *Mora.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Hooker.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *egregius*.]
Eminently; ſhamefully. *Arbutnot.*

E'GRESS. *f.* [*egreſſus*, Latin.] The act of
going out of any place; departure. *Woodward.*

EGRE'SSION. *f.* [*egreſſio*, Lat.] The act
of going out. *Pope.*

E'GRET. *f.* A fowl of the heron kind.

E'GRIOT. *f.* [*aigret*, French.] A ſpecies
of cherry. *Bacon.*

To EJA'ULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculator*, Latin.]
To throw; to ſhoot out. *Grew.*

EJA'ULATION. *f.* [from *ejaculator*.]

1. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally.
Taylor.

2. The

EKE

2. The act of darting or throwing out.
Bacon.
EJA'CLATORY. *a.* [from *ejaculate*.]
 Suddenly darted out; sudden; hasty.
Duppa.
To EJECT. *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectum*, Latin.]
 1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.
Sandys.
 2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession.
Dryden.
 3. To expel; to drive away.
Shakesp.
 4. To cast away; to reject.
Hooker.
EJEC'TION. *f.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of casting out; expulsion.
Broome.
 2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by an emunctory.
Quincy.
EJECTMENT. *f.* [from *eject*.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.
EIGH. *interject.* An expression of sudden delight.
EIGHT. *a.* [*eahtra*, Saxon.] Twice four.
 A word of number.
Sandys.
EIGHTH. *a.* [from *eight*.] Next in order to the seventh.
Pope.
EIGHTEEN. *a.* [*eight and ten*.] Twice nine.
Taylor.
EIGHTEENTH. *a.* [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the seventeenth.
Kings.
EIGHTFOLD. *a.* [*eight and fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.
EIGHTHLY. *ad.* [from *eight*.] In the eighth place.
Bacon.
EIGHTIETH. *a.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; eighth tenth.
Wilkins.
EIGHTSCORE. *a.* [*eight and score*.] Eight times twenty.
Shakespeare.
EIGHTY. *a.* [*eight and ten*.] Eight times ten.
Brown.
EL'ONE. *a.* [*aïsne*, French.] The eldest or first born.
Bacon.
ENSEL. *a.* [*eoril*, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice.
ERTHER. *pron.* [*æððen*, Saxon.]
 1. Whithersoever of the two; whether one or the other.
Drayton.
 2. Each; both.
Hale.
ERTHER. *ad.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one or.
Daniel.
EJULA'TION. *f.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.
Government of the Tongue.
EKE. *ad.* [*eac*, Saxon.] Also; likewise; beside.
Spenser. Prior. See EEX.
To EKE. *v. a.* [*eacan*, Saxon.]
 1. To increase.
Spenser.
 2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.
Pope.
 3. To protract; to lengthen.
Shakesp.
 4. To spin out by useless additions.
Pope.

ELD

- To ELA'BORATE.** *v. a.* [*elabora*, Latin.]
 1. To produce with labour.
Young.
 2. To heighten and improve by successive operations.
Arbutnot.
ELA'BORATE. *a.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.]
 Finished with great diligence.
Waller.
ELA'BORATELY. *ad.* [from *elaborate*.]
 Labouriously; diligently; with great study.
Newton.
ELABORA'TION. *f.* [from *elaborate*.] Improvement by successive operations.
Ray.
To ELA'NCE. *v. a.* [*elancer*, Fr.] To throw out; to dart.
Prior.
To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*elapsus*, Latin.] To pass away; to glide away.
Clarissa.
ELA'STICAL. *a.* [from *ελασ.*] Having
ELA'STICK. *a.* the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted; springy.
Newton.
ELASTI'CITY. *f.* [from *elastick*.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.
Pope.
ELA'TE. *a.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Flushed with success; lofty; haughty.
Pope.
To ELA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To puff up with prosperity.
Thomson.
 2. To exalt; to heighten.
ELATE'RUM. *f.* [Latin.] An inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber: a very violent and rough purge.
Hill.
ELA'TION. *f.* [from *elate*.] Haughtiness; proceeding from success.
Atterbury.
EL'BOW. *f.* [*elboga*, Saxon.]
 1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.
Pope.
 2. Any flexure, or angle.
Bacon.
 3. To be at the ELBOW. To be near.
Shakespeare.
ELBOWCHA'IR. *f.* [*elbow and chair*.] A chair with arms.
Gay.
ELBOWROOM. *f.* [*elbow and room*.] Room to stretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement.
South.
To EL'BOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To push with the elbow.
Dryden.
 2. To push; to drive to distance.
Dryden.
To EL'BOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.
ELD. *f.* [*eald*, Saxon.]
 1. Old age; decrepitude.
Spenser.
 2. Old people; persons worn out with years.
Milton.
EL'DER. *a.* [The comparative of *old*.] Surpassing another in years.
Temple.
EL'DERS. *f.* [from *elder*.]
 1. Persons whose age gives them reverence.
Raleigh.
 2. Ancestors.
Pope.
 3. Those who are older than others.
Hooker.
 4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
 5. In

ELE

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.

6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity. *Cleveland.*

E'LDER. *f.* [ellara, Saxon.] The name of a tree. *Shakespeare.*

E'LDERLY. *a.* [from *elder.*] No longer young. *Swift.*

E'LDERSHIP. *f.* [from *elder.*]

1. Seniority; primogeniture. *Rowe.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate. *Hooker.*

E'LDEST. *a.* [The superlative of *eld.*]

1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shakespeare.*

2. That has lived most years. *Locke.*

ELECAMP'NE. *f.* A plant named also starwort. *Miller.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [electus, Latin.]

1. To choose for any office or use. *Daniel.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*

ELE'CT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others. *Shakespeare.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession. *Ayliffe.*

3. Chosen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond.*

ELE'CTION. *f.* [electio, Latin.]

1. The act of chusing one or more from a greater number. *Whitgift.*

2. The power of choice. *Darwin.*

3. Voluntary preference. *Rogers.*

4. The determination of God by which any were selected for eternal life. *Atterbury.*

5. The ceremony of a publick choice. *Addison.*

ELE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *elect.*] Exerting the power of choice. *Grew.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Grew.*

ELE'CTOR. *f.* [from *elect.*]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL. *a.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *f.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector. *Addison.*

ELE'CTRE. *f.* [electrum, Latin.]

1. Amber, which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity.*

2. A mixed metal. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. } *a.* [from *electrum*, Lat.]

ELE'CTRICK. } 1. Attractive without magnetism; by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electric body. *Brown.*

ELE

ELECTRICITY. *f.* [from *electric.*] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, emit flame, may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELE'CTUARY. *f.* [electarium, Latin.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Quincy.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *a.* [eleemosynary.]

1. Living upon alms, depending upon charity. *Glanville.*

2. Given in charity.

E'LEGANCE. } *f.* [elegantia, Latin.]

E'LEGANCY. } Beauty of art; beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*

E'LEGANT. *a.* [elegans, Latin.]

1. Pleasing with minuter beauties. *Pope.*

2. Nice; not coarse; not gross. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY. *ad.* [from *elegant.*] In such a manner as to please without elevation. *Pope.*

ELEGI'ACK. *a.* [elegiacus, Latin.]

1. Used in elegies.

2. Mournful; sorrowful. *Gay.*

E'LEGY. *f.* [elegia, Latin.]

1. A mournful song. *Shakespeare.*

2. A funeral song. *Dryden.*

3. A short poem, without points or turns.

E'LEMENT. *f.* [elementum, Latin.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.*

2. The four elements, usually so called, i.e. earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. *Bacon.*

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing. *Bacon.*

4. An ingredient; a constituent part. *Shakespeare.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or sciences. *Hooker.*

To E'LEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL. *a.* [from *element.*]

1. Produced by some of the four elements. *Dryden.*

2. Arising from first principles. *Brown.*

ELEMENTA'RITY. *f.* [from *elementary.*]

Simplicity of nature; absence of composition. *Brown.*

ELEME'NTARY. *a.* [from *element.*] Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbuthnot.*

ELE'MI. This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from *Aethiopia*. The American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, proceeds from a tall tree. *Hill.*

ELE'NCH.

ELI

ELO

ELE'NCH. *f.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a sophism. *Brown.*

ELE'OTS. *f.* Apples in request in the cyder countries. *Mortimer.*

E'LEPHANT. *f.* [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprizing relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse. He is naturally very gentle. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory so well known in Europe. *Cabmet.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden.*

ELEPHANTIASIS. *f.* [*elephantiasis*, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *a.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raise up aloft. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raise the mind with great conceptions. *Milton. Savage.*

4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.

5. To lessen by detraction. *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE. *part. a.* Exalted; raised aloft. *Milton.*

ELEVA'TION. *f.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.*

4. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.*

5. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon. *Brown.*

ELEVA'TOR. *f.* [from *elevate*.] A raiser or lifter up.

ELE'VEN. *a.* [*andelefen*, Saxon.] Ten and one. *Shakespeare.*

ELE'VENTH. *a.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh.*

ELF. *f.* plural *elves*. [*elf*, Welsh.] *Baxter.*

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places. *Dryden.*

2. A devil.

To ELF. *v. a.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakespeare.*

E'LFLOCK. *f.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twisted by elves. *Shakespeare.*

To ELI'CITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*

ELI'CIT. *a.* [*elicitus*, Lat.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*

ELICITA'TION. *f.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] Is a deducing of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall.*

To ELI'DE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces. *Hooker.*

ELIGIB'LITY. *f.* [from *eligible*.] Wor-

thiness to be chosen.

E'LGIBLE. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; preferable. *Fiddis.*

E'LGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness. *Wor.*

ELIMINA'TION. *f.* [*elimino*, Lat.] The act of banishing; rejection.

ELI'SION. *f.* [*eliso*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off. *Swift.*

2. Division; separation of parts. *Bacon.*

ELIXA'TION. *f.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling. *Brown.*

ELI'XIR. *f.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum. *Quincy.*

2. The liquor with which chymists transmute metals. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing. *South.*

4. Any cordial. *Milton.*

ELK. *f.* [*ælc*, Saxon.] The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. *Hill.*

ELL. *f.* [*eln*, Saxon.] A measure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS. *f.* [*ἑλλειψις*.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which something is left out.

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

ELLI'PTICAL. *a.* [from *ellipsis*.] Having the form of an ellipse. *Cheyne.*

ELM. *f.* [*ulmus*, Latin; *elm*, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

ELOCU'TION. *f.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent speech. *Wotton.*

2. Eloquence; flow of language. *Milton.*

3. The power of expression or diction. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *f.* [*elog*, French.] Praise; panegyrick. *Wotton.*

To ELO'IGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a distance. *Donne.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION. *f.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself. *Arbutnot.*

2. The state of being stretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy. Wilkes.*

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another. *Glanville.*

5. Departure; removal. *Brown.*

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape. *Addison.*

ELO'PE.

E M A

E M B

ELOPEMENT. *f.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint. *Ayliffe.*

ELOPS. *f.* [ἐλlops.] A fish; reckoned by Milton among the serpents. *Milton.*

E'LOQUENCE. *f.* [eloquentia, Latin.]
1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance. *Shakespeare.*
2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *a.* [eloquens, Latin.] Having the power of an orator. *Isaiah. Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [elles, Saxon.] Other; one besides. *Denham.*

ELSE. *ad.*
1. Otherwise. *Tillotson.*
2. Beside; except. *Dryden.*

ELSEWHERE. *ad.* [else and where.]
1. In any other place. *Abbot.*
2. In other places; in some other place. *Tillotson.*

TO ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [elucido, Latin.] To explain; to clear. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *f.* [from elucidate.] Explanation; exposition. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *f.* [from elucidate.] Explainer; expositor; commentator. *Abbot.*

TO ELU'DE. *v. a.* [eludo, Latin.]
1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers.*
2. To mock by an unexpected escape. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *a.* [from elude.] Possible to be defeated. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. *Pope.*

ELVELO'CK. *f.* Knots in the hair. *Brown.*

E'LVISH. *a.* [from *elves*.] Relating to elves, or wandering spirits. *Dryden.*

ELU'MBATED. *a.* [elumbis, Lat.] Weakened in the loins.

ELU'SION. *f.* [elusio, Latin.] An escape from enquiry or examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. *a.* [from elude.] Practising elusion; using arts to escape. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. *a.* [from elude.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown.*

TO ELU'TE. *v. a.* [eluo, Latin.] To wash off. *Arbutnot.*

TO ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [elutrio, Latin.] To decant; or strain out. *Arbutnot.*

ELY'SIAN. *a.* [elysius, Latin.] Deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. *f.* [Latin.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant. *Shakespeare.*

EM. A contraction of them. *Hudibras.*

TO EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [emacio, Latin.] To waste; to deprive of flesh. *Graunt.*

TO EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine. *Brown.*

EMACIATION. *f.* [emaciatum, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *f.* [emaculo, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

E'MANENT. *a.* [emanans, Latin.] Issuing from something else. *Halt.*

EMANA'TION. *f.* [emanatio, Latin.]
1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance. *South.*
2. That which issues from another substance. *Taylor.*

EMA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Issuing from another.

TO EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [emancipo, Lat.] To set free from servitude. *Arbutnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *f.* [from emancipate.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery. *Glanville.*

TO EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [margo, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

TO EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [emasculo, Lat.]
1. To castrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness. *Collier.*

EMASCU'LA'TION. *f.* [from emasculate.]
1. Castration.

2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities.

TO EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [emballer, French.]
1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to inclose. *Spenser.*

TO EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [embaumer, French.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction. *Donne.*

EMBA'LMER. *f.* [from embalm.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies. *Bacon.*

TO EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]
1. To shut; to enclose. *Fairfax.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon. Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION. *f.* [from embark.]
1. The act of putting on shipboard. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBA'RG. *f.* [embargar, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade. *Wotton.*

TO EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [embarquer, French.]
1. To put on shipboard. *Clarendon.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

TO EMBA'RK. *v. n.*
1. To go on shipboard. *Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

TO EMBA'RRAS. *v. a.* [embarrasser, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle. *Speator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *f.* [from embarrass.] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

EMB

To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *basse*.]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to impair.

Wotton.

2. To degrade; to vilify.

Spenser.

EMBA'SSADOR. *f.* One sent on a publick message.

Denham.

EMBA'SSADDRESS. *f.* A woman sent on a publick message.

Garib.

E'MBASSAGE. *f.*

E'MBASSY. *f.*

1. A publick message.

Dryden.

2. Any solemn message.

Taylor.

3. An errand in an ironical sense.

Sidney.

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle.

Prior.

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash.

Spenser.

2. [From *bay*.] To inclose in a bay; to land lock.

Shakespeare.

To EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [embellir, French.]

To adorn; to beautify.

Locke.

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *f.* [from *embellish*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration.

Addison.

EMBERING. *f.* The ember days.

Tusser.

E'MBERS. *f.* without a singular. [æmyrus, Saxon.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Bacon.

E'MBER-WEEK. *f.* A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13.

Common Prayer.

To EMBE'ZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To appropriate by breach of trust.

Hayward.

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

Dryden.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *f.* [from *embezzole*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [blasoner, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

Pope.

2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial.

Milton.

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [blasonner, French.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.

2. To deck in glaring colours.

Hakewill.

E'MBLEM. *f.* [ἑμβλημα.]

1. Inlay; enamel.

2. An occult representation; an allusive picture.

Peacbam. Addison.

To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

Glasgow.

EMBLEMA'TICAL. *f.*

EMBLEMA'TICK. *f.*

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

Prior.

EMB

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively.

Prior.

EMBLE'MATIST. *f.* [from *emblem*.] Writer or inventor of emblems.

Swift.

E'MBOLISM. *f.* [ἐμβολισμός.]

Wright.

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

Hobbes.

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *f.* [ἐμβολός.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Hobbes.

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *bosse*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances.

Milton.

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

Dryden.

3. To inclose; to include; to cover.

Spenser.

4. To inclose in a thicket.

Milton.

5. To hunt hard.

Shakespeare.

EMBO'SSMENT. *f.* [from *emboissi*.]

1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence.

Bacon.

2. Relief; rising work.

Addison.

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [bouteille, French.]

To include in bottles; to bottle.

Philips.

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel*.] To

eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.

Milton.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [embrasser, French.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.

Dryden.

2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome.

Davies. Tillotson.

3. To comprehend; to take in; to encircle.

Davies.

4. To comprise; to inclose; to contain.

Deban.

5. To admit; to receive.

Shakespeare.

6. To find; to take.

Shakespeare.

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* To join in an embrace.

Shakespeare.

EMBRA'CE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Deban.

2. An hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *f.* [from *embracer*.]

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.

Sidney.

2. Comprehension.

Down.

3. State of being contained; inclosure.

Bacon.

4. Conjugal endearment.

Shakespeare.

EMBRA'CER. *f.* [from *embracer*.] The person embracing.

Hood.

EMBRA'SURE. *f.* [embrasure, French.] An

aperture in the wall; battlement.

74

EME

EMI

To **EMBRA'VE**. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate; to embellish; to deck. *Spenser.*
To **EMBRO'CATÉ**. *v. a.* [*ἐμβροχέω*.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. *Wiseman.*

EMBOCA'TION. *f.* [from *embrocate*.]
1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors.
2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed. *Wiseman.*

To **EMBRO'IDER**. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work. *Waller.*

EMBRO'IDERER. *f.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns clothes with needlework. *Ecclus.*

EMBRO'IDERY. *f.* [from *embroider*.]
1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Bacon.*
2. Variegation; diversity of colours. *Spektor.*

To **EMBRO'IL**. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract. *King Charles.*

To **EMBRO'THEL**. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel*.] To inclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

EMBRYO. } *f.* [*ἔμβρυον*.]
EMBRYON. }

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb. *Brown, Burnet.*
2. The state of any thing not yet fit for production; yet unfinished. *Swift.*
EME. *f.* [same, Saxon.] Unkle. *Spenser.*
EMENDABLE. *a.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *f.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better. *Grew.*
2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDA'TOR. *f.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver.

EMERALD. *f.* [*emeraude*, Fr. *smaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious stone. The emerald is, in its most perfect state, perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. It is of all the various shades of green, from the deepest to the palest. *Woodward.*

To **EME'RGE**. *v. n.* [*emerge*, Latin.]
1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle.*
2. To issue; to proceed. *Newton.*
3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity. *Pope.*

EMERGENCE. } *f.* [from *emerge*.]
EMERGENCY. }

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered. *Brown.*
2. The act of rising into view. *Newton.*
3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty. *Glanville.*
4. Pressing necessity. A sense not proper. *Addison.*

EME'ROENT. *a.* [from *emerge*.]
1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Rising into view, or notice. *Milton.*
3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing. *South.*
4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual. *Clarendon.*

EMERODS. } *f.* [from *hemorrhoids*.]
EMERODS. } Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. *Samuel.*

EME'RSION. *f.* [from *emerge*.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again. *Brown.*

EMERY. *f.* [*esmeril*, French.] Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

EMETICAL. } *a.* [*emetica*.]
EMETICK. } Having the quality of provoking vomits. *Hale.*

EMETICALLY. *ad.* [from *emetical*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION. *f.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *f.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine. *Harvey.*

To **E'MIGRATE**. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *f.* [from *emigrare*.] Change of habitation. *Hale.*

E'MINENCE. } *f.* [*eminencia*, Latin.]
E'MINENCY. }

1. Loftiness; height. *Ray.*
2. Summit; highest part. *Dryden.*
3. A part rising above the rest. *Addison.*
4. A place where one is exposed to general notice. *Stillingfleet.*
5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity. *Milton.*
6. Supreme degree. *Shakespeare.*
7. Notice; distinction.
8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *a.* [*eminens*, Latin.]
1. High; lofty. *Ezekiel.*
2. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden.*
3. Conspicuous; remarkable. *Milton.*

E'MINENTLY. *ad.* [from *eminent*.]
1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation. *Milton.*
2. In a high degree. *Swift.*

E'MISSARY. *f.* [*emissarius*, Latin.]
1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. *Swift.*
2. One that emits or sends out. *Arbutnot.*

EMI'SSION. *f.* [*emissio*, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent. *Evelyn.*

To **EMI'T**. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]
1. To send forth; to let go. *Woodward.*
2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior.*
3. To issue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*

EMP

EMME/NAGOGUES. *f.* [ἐμμενία and ἄγω.]
Medicines that promote the courses.

E'MMET. *f.* [amette, Saxon.] An ant;
a pismire. Quincy.

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from mew.] To mew
or coop up. Sidney.

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [emmouvoir, French.]
To excite; to rouse. Shakespeare.

EMO'LLIENT. *a.* [emolliens, Lat.] Soften-
ing; suppling. Spenser.

EMO'LLIENTS. *f.* Such things as sheath
and soften the asperities of the humours,
and relax and supple the solids. Arbuthnot.

EMOLLITION. *f.* [emollitio, Latin.] The
act of softening. Quincy.

EMO'LUMENT. *f.* [emolumentum, Latin.]
Profit; advantage. Bacon.

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [so written by Spenser.]
Among. Spenser.

EMOTION. *f.* [emotion, Fr.] Disturbance
of mind; vehemence of passion. Dryden.

To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [empaler, French.]
1. To fence with a pale. Donne.

2. To fortify. Raleigh.

3. To inclose; to shut in. Cleaveland.

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake
fixed upright. Southern.

EMPA'NNEL. *f.* [from panne, Fr.] The
writing or entering the names of a jury into
a schedule, by the sheriff, which he has
summoned to appear. Corvel.

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To summon to serve on a jury.
Government of the Tongue.

EMPA'RLANCE. *f.* [from parler, Fr.] It
signifieth a desire or petition in court of a
day to pause what is best to do. Corvel.

EMPA'SM. *f.* [ἐμπασσω.] A powder to
correct the bad scent of the body. Milton.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from passion.] To
move with passion; to affect strongly. Spenser.

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from people.] To
form into a people or community. Spenser.

EMPERESS. *f.* [from emperour.]
1. A woman invested with imperial power. Davies.

2. The queen of an emperour. Shakespeare.

EMPEROUR. *f.* [empereur, Fr.] A mo-
narch of title and dignity superiour to a
king. Shakespeare.

EMPERY. *f.* [empire, Fr.] Empire; so-
vereign command. A word out of use. Shakespeare.

EMPHASIS. *f.* [ἐμφασις.] A remarkable
stress laid upon a word or sentence. Holder.

EMPHA'GICAL. *f.* [ἐμφαγικω.]

EMPHA'TICK. *f.* *a.* [ἐμφατικω.]

1. Forceful; strong; striking. Garth.

2. Striking the sight. Boyle.

3. Appearing; seeming not real.

EMP

EMPHA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from emphatical.]
1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking man-
ner. South.

2. According to appearance. Brown.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *a.* [from ἐμφυσημα.] Bloated; puffed up; swollen.

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from pierce.] To
pierce into; to enter into by violent ap-
pulse. Sharp.

EMPI'GHT. *part.* Set; pitched; put in a
posture. Spenser.

EMPIRE. *f.* [empire, French.]
1. Imperial power; supreme dominion. Spenser.

2. The region over which dominion is ex-
tended. Rome.

3. Command over any thing. Temple.

EMPIRICK. *f.* [ἐμπειρικος.] A trier or ex-
perimenter; such persons as have no true
knowledge of physical practice, but venture
upon observation only. Hooker.

EMPI'RICAL. *f.* *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Versed in experiments. Milton.

2. Known only by experience; practised
only by rote. Shakespeare.

EMPI'RICALLY. *ad.* [from empiric.]
1. Experimentally; according to experience. Brown.

2. Without rational grounds; charlatani-
cally.

EMPI'RICISM. *f.* [from empirick.] Depend-
ence on experience without knowledge or
art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *f.* [ἐμπλαστρον.] An ap-
plication to a sore of an oleaginous or vil-
cous substance, spread upon cloth. Wiseman.

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* To cover with a
plaster. Mortimer.

EMPLA'STICK. *a.* [ἐμπλαστικος.] Viscous;
glutinous. Wiseman.

To EMPLA'AD. *v. a.* To indict; to prefer
a charge against. Hayward.

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [employer, French.]
1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. Temple.

2. To use as an instrument. Goy.

3. To use as means. Dryden.

4. To use as materials. Locke.

5. To commission; to intrust with the ma-
nagement of any affairs. Warr.

6. To fill up with business. Dryden.

7. To pass or spend in business. Prior.

EMPLO'Y. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; object or industry. Pope.

2. Publick office. Addison.

EMPLO'YABLE. *a.* [from employ.] Capable
to be used; proper for use. Boyle.

EMPLO'YER. *f.* [from employ.] One that
uses or causes to be used. Child.

EMPLOY.

EMP

EMPLOYMENT. *f.* [from *employ*.] *Dryden.*

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

2. Business; the state of being employed.

3. Office; post of business. *Atterbury.*

4. Business intrusted. *Shakespeare.*

TO EMPOISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney.*

2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

EMPOISONER. *f.* [*empoisonneur*, Fr.] One who destroys another by poison. *Bacon.*

EMPOISONMENT. *f.* [*empoisonnement*, Fr.] The practice of destroying by poison. *Bacon.*

EMPORE/TICK. *a.* [*emporion*, Gr.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPORIUM. *f.* [*emporion*, Gr.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryden.*

TO EMPOVERISH. *v. a.* [*paupere*, Fr.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. *South.*

2. To lessen fertility.

EMPOVERISHER. *f.* [from *empoverish*.]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer.*

EMPOVERISHMENT. *f.* [from *empoverish*.] Diminution; cause of poverty; waste. *Swift.*

TO EMPOWER. *v. a.* [from *power*.]

1. To authorize; to commission. *Dryden.*

2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker.*

EMPRESS. *f.* [from *imperatrix*.]

1. The queen of an emperor. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign. *Milton.*

EMPRISE. *f.* [*emprise*, Fr.] An attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Raisin. Pope.*

EMPTIER. *f.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void. *Nabum.*

EMPTINESS. *f.* [from *empty*.]

1. Absence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips.*

2. The state of being empty. *Shakespeare.*

3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum. *Dryden. Bentley.*

4. Want of substance or solidity. *Dryden.*

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires. *Atterbury.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*

EMPTION. *f.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchasing. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPTY. *a.* [*æmtig*, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Burnet.*

2. Devoid; unsatisfied. *Newton.*

3. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.

EMU

4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened. *Dryden.*

5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskillful.

6. Without substance; without solidity; vain. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TO EMPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To evacuate; to exhaust. *Shakespeare. Arbuthnot.*

TO EMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple*.] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*

TO EMPURZLE. *v. a.* [from *purzle*.] To perplex; to put to a stand. *Brown.*

EMPYEMA. *f.* [*empyema*, Gr.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPYREAL. *a.* [*empyreus*, Gr.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*

EMPYREAN. *f.* [*empyreus*, Gr.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. *Milton.*

EMPYREUM. *f.* [*empyreus*, Gr.] The

EMPYREUMA. *f.* burning of of any matter in boiling or distillation. *Harvey. Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMATICAL. *a.* [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle.*

EMPYROSIS. *f.* [*empyrosis*, Gr.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*

TO EMULATE. *v. a.* [*emulare*, Latin.]

1. To rival; to propose; to endeavor to equalled or excelled.

2. To imitate with hope of equality, of superior excellence. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.

4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

EMULATION. *f.* [*emulatio*, Latin.]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority. *Shakespeare. Sprunt.*

2. Rivalry; desire of depressing another; contest; contention. *Shakespeare.*

EMULATIVE. *a.* [from *emulate*.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition. *Atterbury.*

EMULATOR. *f.* [from *emulate*.] A rival; a competitor. *Bacon.*

TO EMULGE. *v. a.* [*emulge*, Latin.] To milk out.

EMULGENT. *a.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.

2. Emulgent vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava. *Brown.*

EMULOUS. *a.* [*emulus*, Latin.]

1. Rivalling; engaging in competition. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. Desirous.

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Prior.*
3. Factious; contentious. *Shakespeare.*
- EMULOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *emulous*.] With desire of excelling or outgiving another. *Granville.*
- EMULSION.** *f.* [*emulso*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels. *Quincy.*
- EMUNCTORIES.** *f.* [*emuntorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. *More.*
- TO ENA'BLE.** *v. a.* [from *able*.] To make able; to confer power. *Spenser, Rogers.*
- TO ENA'CT.** *v. a.* [from *act*.]
1. To act; to perform; to effect. *Spenser.*
 2. To establish; to decree. *Temple.*
 3. To represent by action. *Shakespeare.*
- ENA'CT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination. *Granville.*
- ENA'CTOR.** *f.* [from *enact*.]
1. One that forms degrees, or establishes laws. *Aiterbury.*
 2. One who practises or performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- ENALLAGE.** *f.* [from the Greek *εναλλαγή*.] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.
- TO ENA'MBUSH.** *v. a.* [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*
- TO ENA'MEL.** *v. a.* [from *amel*.]
1. To inlay; to variegate with colours. *Donne.*
 2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*
- TO ENA'MEL.** *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*
- ENAM'EL.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax.*
 2. The substance inlaid in other things.
- ENAM'ELLER.** *f.* [from *enamel*.] One that practises the art of enamelling.
- TO ENA'MOUR.** *v. a.* [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*
- ENARRA'TION.** *f.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation.
- ENARTHRO'SIS.** *f.* [*ἐν and ἄρθρον*.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*
- ENATA'TION.** *f.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out.
- ENA'UNTER.** *ad.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean lest that.
- TO ENCA'GE.** *v. a.* [from *cage*.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine. *Donne.*
- TO ENCA'MP.** *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*
- TO ENCA'MP.** *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.
- ENCA'MPMENT.** *f.* [from *encamp*.]
1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
 2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew.*
- TO ENCA'VE.** *v. a.* [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave. *Shakespeare.*
- ENCE'INTE.** *f.* [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification.
- TO ENCHA'FE.** *v. a.* [*eschaffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakespeare.*
- TO ENCHA'IN.** *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind. *Dryden.*
- TO ENCHA'NT.** *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.]
1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Granville.*
 2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.*
 3. To delight in a high degree. *Pope.*
- ENCHA'NTER.** *f.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a forcerer. *Decay of Piety.*
- ENCHA'NTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *enchant*.] With the force of enchantment. *Shakespeare.*
- ENCHA'NTMENT.** *f.* [*enchantement*, Fr.]
1. Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knolls.*
 2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope.*
- ENCHA'NTRESS.** *f.* [*enchanteress*, French.]
1. A forceress; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler.*
 2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Thomson.*
- TO ENCHA'SE.** *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French.]
1. To infix; to inclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Felton.*
 2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Dryden.*
- ENCHE'ASON.** *f.* [*encheson*, old law, Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser.*
- TO ENCI'RCLE.** *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle. *Pope.*
- ENCI'RCL'ET.** *f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*
- ENCLY'TICKS.** *f.* [*ἐνκλιτῖκα*.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
- TO ENCLO'SE.** *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]
1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward.*
 2. To environ; to encircle; to surround. *Pope.*
- ENCLO'SER.** *f.* [from *enclose*.]
1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties. *Herbert.*
 2. A.

1. Any thing in which another is enclosed.
ENCLOSURE. *f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing. *Wilkins.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common. *Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place. *Burnet.*

5. The space enclosed. *Addison.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated. *Schub.*

ENCOMIAST. *f.* [*ἐγκωμιαστής*.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser. *Locke.*

ENCOMIASTICAL. } *a.* [*ἐγκωμιαστικός*.]

ENCOMIASTICK. } Panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM. *f.* [*ἐγκώμιον*.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO ENCOMPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass*.]

1. To enclose; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ. *Shakespeare.*

3. To go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT. *f.* [from *encompass*.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk. *Shakespeare.*

ENCORE. *ad.* [French.] Again; once more. *Pope.*

ENCOUNTER. *f.* [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict. *Dryden.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other. *Milton.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. *Shakespeare.*

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting. *Pope.*

5. Accosting. *Shakespeare.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. *Pope.*

TO ENCOUNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face. *Shakespeare.*

2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict. *Knolles.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shakespeare.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotson.*

5. To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident. *Shakespeare.*

TO ENCOUNTER. *v. n.*

1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. *Shakespeare.*

2. To engage; to fight. *Knolles.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER. *f.* [from *encounter*.]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *More.*

2. One that loves to accost others. *Shakespeare.*

TO ENCOURAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Pf.*

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. *King Charles.*

3. To raise confidence; to make confident. *Locke.*

ENCOURAGEMENT. *f.* [from *encourage*.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Phillips.*

2. Favour; countenance; support. *Ormsby.*

ENCOURAGER. *f.* [from *encourage*.] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*

TO ENCROACH. *v. n.* [*encroacher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away. *Spenser.*

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*

ENCROACHER. *f.* [from *encroach*.]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. *Swift.*

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clarissa.*

ENCROACHMENT. *f.* [from *encroach*.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowel. Milton.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addison.*

TO ENCOMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.

3. To load with debts.

ENCOMBRANCE. *f.* [from *encombrer*.]

1. Clog; load; impediment. *Temple.*

2. Excrescence; useless addition. *Thomson.*

3. Burthen upon an estate. *Aylmer.*

ENCYCLICAL. *a.* [*ἐγκύκλιος*.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Stillingfleet.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA. } *f.* [*ἐγκυκλοπαιδία*.]

ENCYCLOPE'DY. } The circle of sciences; the round of learning. *Arbutnot.*

ENCYSTED. *a.* [*ἐνστικτός*.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag. *Sharp.*

END. *f.* [*end*, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*

2. The last particle of any assignable duration. *Dante.*

3. The conclusion or cessation of any action. *Genesis.*

4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the end of a chapter.

5. Ultimate state; final doom.

6. The point beyond which no progression can be made. *Psalms.*

7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. *Shakespeare.*

8. Death; fate; decease. *Wotton. Roscius.*

9. Abolition; total loss. *Locke.*

10. Cause of death; destroyer. *Shakespeare.*

11. Consequence; event. *Shakespeare.*

12. Frag-

END

END

12. Fragment; broken piece. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Purpose; intention. *Clarendon.*
 14. Thing intended; final design. *Suckling.*

15. *An END.* *Erect:* as, his hair stands
 an end.

16. *Most an END.* Commonly. *Shakesp.*
To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish. *Knolles, Smalridge.*
 2. To destroy; to put to death. *Shakespeare.*

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finished. *Fairfax.*
 2. To terminate; to conclude; to cease;
 to fail. *Taylor.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*]
 To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Tillotson.*
 2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Racon.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make
 dear; to make beloved. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *f.* [from *endea'*]
 1. The cause of love; means by which any
 thing is endeared. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state
 of being loved. *South.*

ENDE'AVOUR. *f.* [*dewoir, endevour, Fr.*]
 Labour directed to some certain end.

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. n.* To labour to a
 certain purpose. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to
 try. *Milton.*

ENDEA'VOURER. *f.* [from *endeavour.*]
 One who labours to a certain end. *Rymer.*

ENDE'CAGON. *f.* [*ἐνδεκάγων*] A plain
 figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [*ἐνδημιος*] Peculiar to
ENDE'MICAL. } a country; used of any

ENDE'MICK. } disease that affects several
 people together in the same country, pro-
 ceeding from some cause peculiar to the
 country where it reigns. *Quincy.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To
 make free; to enfranchise. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT. } *v. a.* [*enditer, French.*]
To ENDI'TE. }

1. To charge any man by a written accusa-
 tion before a court of justice; as, *he was*
indited for felony.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *f.* [from *endite.*] A bill
ENDI'TEMENT. } or declaration made in

form of law, for the benefit of the common-
 wealth. *Hooker.*

ENDIVE. *f.* [*endive, Fr. iniybum, Latin.*]
 An herb; succory. *Martius.*

ENDLESS. *a.* [from *end.*]

1. Without end; without conclusion or
 termination. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker.*

4. Incessant; continual. *Pope.*

ENDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *endless.*]
 1. Incessantly; perpetually. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.
ENDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *endless.*]

1. Perpetuity; endless duration.

2. The quality of being round without an
 end. *Dante.*

ENDLONG. *ad.* [*end and long.*] In a
 straight line. *Dryden.*

ENDMOST. *a.* [*end and most.*] Remotest;
 furthest; at the further end.

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endorser, French.*]
 1. To register on the back of a writing; to
 superscribe. *Herivel.*

2. To cover on the back. *Milton.*

ENDO'RSEMENT. *f.* [from *endorse.*]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification. *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare, Latin.*]

1. To enrich with a portion. *Exodus.*

2. To supply with any external goods. *Addison.*

3. To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one. *Shakespeare.*

ENDO'WMENT. *f.* [from *endow.*]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower;
 the setting forth or severing a sufficient
 portion for perpetual maintenance. *Dryden.*

3. Gifts of nature. *Addison.*

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo, Latin.*] To sup-
 ply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.*

ENDU'RANCE. *f.* [from *endure.*]

1. Continuance; lastingness. *Temple.*

2. Delay; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer, French.*] To
 bear; to undergo; to sustain; to support. *Temple.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*

1. To last; to remain; to continue. *Lack.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit. *Davies.*

ENDU'RER. *f.* [from *endure.*]

1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer;
 sufferer. *Spenser.*

2. Continuer; laster.

ENDWISE. *ad.* [*end and wise.*] Erectly;
 uprightly; on end. *Ray.*

ENF

- To **ENECATE**. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to destroy. *Harvey.*
- ENEMY**. *f.* [*ennemi*, French.]
1. A public foe. *Davies.*
 2. A private opponent; an antagonist.
 3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shakespeare.*
 4. One that dislikes. *Prior.*
 5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*
- ENERGETICK**. *a.* [*ἐνεργητικός*.]
1. forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious.
 2. Operative; active; working; not at rest. *Grew.*
- ENERGY**. *f.* [*ἐνέργεια*.]
1. Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*
 2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence. *Smalridge.*
 3. Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*
 4. Strength of expression; force of signification. *Roscommon.*
- To **ENERVATE**. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*
- ENERVATION**. *f.* [from *enervare*.]
1. The act of weakening; emasculation.
 2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.
- To **ENERVE**. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush. *Digby.*
- To **ENFAMISH**. *v. a.* [from *famish*.] To starve; to famish.
- To **ENFEEBLE**. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*
- To **ENFEOFF**. *v. a.* [*seoffamentum*, low Latin.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term. *Hale.*
- ENFEOFFMENT**. *f.* [from *enfeoff*.]
1. The act of enfeoffing.
 2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.
- To **ENFETTER**. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to chain. *Shakespeare.*
- ENFILADE**. *f.* [Fr.] A strait passage.
- To **ENFILADE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.
- To **ENFIRE**. *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. *Spenser.*
- To **ENFORCE**. *v. a.* [*enforcer*, French.]
1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.
 2. To make our gain by force. *Spenser.*
 3. To put in act by violence. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on. *Spenser.*
 5. To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*
 6. To compel; to constrain. *Davies.*
 7. To press with a charge. Little used. *Shakespeare.*
- To **ENFORCE**. *v. n.* To prove; to evince. *Hooker.*

ENG

- ENFORCE**. *f.* [from *force*.] Power; strength. *Milton.*
- ENFORCEDLY**. *ad.* [from *enforce*.] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously. *Shakespeare.*
- ENFORCEMENT**. *f.* [from *enforce*.]
1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered. *Raleigh.*
 2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.*
 3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*
 4. Pressing exigence. *Shakespeare.*
- ENFORCER**. *f.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*
- ENFOULDRED**. *a.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenser.*
- To **ENFRANCHISE**. *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]
1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. *Davies.*
 2. To set free from slavery. *Temple.*
 3. To free or release from custody. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To denizen; to endenizen. *Wau.*
- ENFRANCHISEMENT**. *f.* [from *enfranchise*.]
1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen. *Cowell.*
 2. Release from prison or from slavery.
- ENFROZEN**. *part.* [from *frozen*.] Congealed with cold. *Spenser.*
- To **ENGAGE**. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]
1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To impawn; to stake. *Hudibras.*
 3. To enlist; to bring into a party. *Tillotson.*
 4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking. *Digby.*
 5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addison.*
 6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain. *Waller.*
 7. To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
 8. To seize by the attention.
 9. To employ; to hold in business. *Dryden.*
 10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*
- To **ENGAGE**. *v. n.*
1. To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*
 2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party. *Dryden.*
- ENGAGEMENT**. *f.* [from *engagement*, Fr.]
1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt.
 2. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*
 3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift.*
 4. Employment of the attention. *Rogers.*
 5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.*
 6. Obligation. *8 f.*

ENG

6. Obligation ; motive. *Hammond.*
TO ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol*.] To im-
 prison ; to confine. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* To protect by a
 garrison. *Hotwel.*
TO ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]
 1. To beget between different sexes. *Sidney.*
 2. To produce ; to form. *Shakesp. Davies.*
 3. To excite ; to cause ; to produce. *Addison.*
 4. To bring forth. *Prior.*
TO ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be caused ; to
 be produced. *Dryden.*
ENGINE. *f.* [*engin*, French.]
 1. Any mechanical complication, in which
 various movements and parts concur to one
 effect.
 2. A military machine. *Fairfax.*
 3. Any instrument. *Raleigh.*
 4. Any instrument to throw water upon
 burning houses. *Dryden.*
 5. Any means used to bring to pass. *Dup.*
 6. An agent for another. *Daniel.*
ENGINE'ER. *f.* [*ingenieur*, French.] One
 who manages engines ; one who directs the
 artillery of an army. *Shakespeare.*
ENGINE'RY. *f.* [from *engine*.]
 1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton.*
 2. Engines of war ; artillery. *Milton.*
TO ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To en-
 circle ; to surround. *Shakespeare.*
EN'GLE. *f.* A gull ; a put ; a bubble.
Hammer. Shakespeare.
ENGLISH. *a.* [*engler*, Saxon.] Belonging
 to England. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENGLISH. *v. a.* To translate into En-
 glish. *Brown.*
TO ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]
 1. To swallow up. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To glut ; to pamper. *Ascham.*
TO ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gor*.] To pierce ;
 to prick. *Spenser.*
TO ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr.]
 To swallow ; to devour ; to gorge. *Spenser.*
TO ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To devour ; to feed
 with eagerness and voracity. *Milton.*
TO ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French.]
 To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*
TO ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain*.] To
 die deep ; to die in grain. *Spenser.*
TO ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple*.]
 To close with ; to contend with hold on
 each other. *Daniel.*
TO ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *grasp*.] To
 seize ; to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser.*
TO ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved* ; part.
 past. *engraved* or *engraven*. [*engraver*, Fr.]
 1. To picture by incisions in any matter. *Pope.*
 2. To mark wood or stone. *Exodus.*
 3. To impress deeply ; to imprint. *Locke.*

ENJ

4. [From *grave*.] To bury ; to inter.
ENGRA'VE. *f.* [from *engrave*.] A cut-
 in stone or other matter. *Spenser.*
TO ENGRIVE. *v. a.* To pain ; to vex. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*grossir*, French.]
 1. To thicken ; to make thick. *Spenser.*
 2. To encrease in bulk. *Warton.*
 3. To fatten ; to plump up. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To seize in the gross. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To purchase the whole of any com-
 modity for the sake of selling it at a high price.
 6. To copy in a large hand. *Pope.*
ENGRO'SSER. *f.* [from *engross*.] He that
 purchases large quantities of any com-
 modity, in order to sell it at a high price. *Locke.*
ENGRO'SSMENT. *f.* [from *engross*.] Ap-
 propriation of things in the gross ; exor-
 tant acquisition. *Swift.*
TO ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard*.] To
 protect ; to defend. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*enhausser*, French.]
 1. To lift up ; to raise on high. *Spenser.*
 2. To raise ; to advance in price. *Locke.*
 3. To raise in esteem. *Atterbury.*
 4. To aggravate. *Hammond.*
ENHA'NCEMENT. *f.* [from *enhance*.]
 1. Augmentation of value. *Bacon.*
 2. Aggravation of ill.
Government of the Tongue.
ENI'GMA. *f.* [*enigma*, Latin.] A riddle ;
 an obscure question ; a position expressed in
 remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope.*
ENIGMA'TICAL. *a.* [*enigma*.]
 1. Obscure ; ambiguously or darkly ex-
 pressed. *Brown.*
 2. Cloudy ; obscurely conceited or apper-
 headed. *Hammond.*
ENIGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *enigma*.]
 In a sense different from that which the
 words in their familiar acceptation imply. *Brown.*
ENI'GMATIST. *f.* [from *enigma*.] One
 who deals in obscure and ambiguous mat-
 ters. *Addison.*
TO ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.]
 To direct ; to order ; to prescribe. *Tilley.*
ENJO'INER. *f.* One who gives injunctions.
ENJO'INMENT. *f.* [from *enjoins*.] Direc-
 tion ; command. *Brown.*
TO ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjoir*, French.]
 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure. *Addison.*
 2. To obtain possession or fruition of. *Milton.*
 3. To please ; to gladden ; to exhilarate. *Milton.*
TO ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happiness. *Milton.*
ENJOYER.

ENM

ENJOYER. *s.* One that has fruition.
ENJOYMENT. *s.* Happiness; fruition.
Tillotson.

To ENKINDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.]
 1. To set on fire; to inflame.
Shakespeare.

2. To rouse passions.
Shakespeare.
 3. To incite to any act or hope.
Shakespeare.

To ENLARGE. *v. a.* [enlargir, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.
Pope.
 2. To increase any thing in magnitude.
Locke.

3. To increase by representation.
 4. To dilate; to expand.
2 Cor.
 5. To set free from limitation.
Shakespeare.

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.
Hooker.

7. To amplify; to aggrandise.
Locke.
 8. To release from confinement.
Shakespeare.

9. To diffuse in eloquence.
Clarendon.

To ENLARGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to speak in many words.
Clarendon.

ENLARGEMENT. *s.* [from *enlarge*.]

1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension.
Hayward.
 2. Release from confinement or servitude.
Shakespeare.

3. Magnifying representation.
Pope.
 4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.
Clarendon.

ENLARGER. *s.* [from *enlarge*.] Amplifier.
Brown.

To ENLIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*.] To illuminate; to supply with light.
Pope.

To ENLIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.
Hooker.
 2. To instruct; to furnish with encrease of knowledge.
Rogers.

3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
 4. To supply with light.
Dryden.

ENLIGHTENER. *s.* [from *enlighten*.]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.
Milton.
 2. Instructor.

To ENLINK. *v. a.* [from *link*.] To chain to; to bind.
Shakespeare.

To ENLIVEN. *v. a.* [from *live*, *live*.]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.
 2. To make vigorous or active.
Swift.
 3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.
ENLIVENER. *s.* That which animates; that which invigorates.
Dryden.

To ENLUMINE. *v. a.* [enluminer, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate.
Spenser.

ENMITY. *s.* [from *enemy*.]

ENO

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.
Locke.

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations.
Milton.

3. State of opposition.
James.

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.
Atterb.

To ENMARBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble.
Spenser.

To ENMESH. *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to intangle.
Shakespeare.

ENNEAGON. *s.* [from *ennea* and *gonia*.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEATICAL. *a.* [from *ennea*.] Enneatical days, are every ninth day of a sickness; and enneatical years, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNOBLE. *v. a.* [ennobler, French.]

1. To raise from commonalty to nobility.
Shakespeare.
 2. To dignify; to aggrandise; to exalt; to raise.
South.

3. To elevate; to magnify.
Waller.
 4. To make famous or illustrious.
Bacon.

ENNOBLEMENT. *s.* [from *ennoble*.]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.
Bacon.
 2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.
Glanville.

ENODATION. *s.* [enodatio, Latin.]

1. The act of untying a knot.
 2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY. *s.* [from *enormous*.]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
 2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.
Hooker.
 3. Atrocious crimes; flagitious villainies.
Swift.

ENORMOUS. *a.* [enormus, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule.
Newton.
 2. Disordered; confused.
Shakespeare.
 3. Wicked beyond the common measure.
Pope.

ENORMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *enormous*.] Beyond measure.
Woodward.

ENORMOUSNESS. *s.* Immeasurable wickedness.
Decay of Piety.

ENOUGH. *a.* [zenoh, Saxon.] Being in a sufficient measure; such as may satisfy.
Locke.

ENOUGH. *s.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.
Temple.
 2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.
Bacon.

ENOUGH. *ad.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.
 2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree; as, *I am ready enough to quarrel*; that is, *I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.*
Addison.

ENS

3. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety. *Shakespeare.*
ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. A sufficient number. *Hooker.*
EN PASSANT. *ad.* [French.] By the way.
TO ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious. *Walsh.*
TO ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To place regularly; to put into order. *Spenser.*
TO ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*.] To throw into an extasy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure.
TO ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish*.] To throw into extasy. *Spenser.*
ENRA'VISHMENT. *f.* [from *enravish*.] Extasy of delight. *Glanville.*
TO ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]
 1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. *Sam.*
 2. To fertilise; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*
 3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable. *Raleigh.*
ENRI'CHMENT. *f.* [from *enrich*.]
 1. Augmentation of wealth.
 2. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*
TO ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature. *Donne.*
TO ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dress; to clothe. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRO'L. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]
 1. To insert in a roll or register. *Spratt.*
 2. To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*
 3. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenser.*
ENRO'LLER. *f.* He that enrolls; he that registers.
ENRO'LEMENT. *f.* [from *enrol*.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Davies.*
TO ENRO'OT. *v. a.* To fix by the root. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to surround; to inclose. *Shakespeare.*
ENS. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. Any being or existence.
 2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little room.

ENS

ENSA'MPLE. *f.* [*esempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. *Sanderson.*
TO ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. *Spenser.*
TO ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood. *Milton.*
TO ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* To insert in a schedule or writing. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* To cover as with a fort. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *seam*.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam. *C Camden.*
TO ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *sear*.] To cauterise; to stanch or stop with fire. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *shield*.] To cover. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* To inclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred. *Tate.*
E'NSIFORM. *a.* [*ensiformis*, Lat.] Having the shape of a sword.
E'NSIGN. *f.* [*enseigne*, French.]
 1. The flag or standard of a regiment. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any signal to assemble. *Isaiah.*
 3. Badge; or mark of distinction. *Waller.*
 4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.
E'NSIGNBEARER. *f.* He that carries the flag. *Sidney.*
TO ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *slave*.]
 1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton.*
 2. To make over to another as his slave. *Locke.*
ENSLA'VEMENT. *f.* [from *enslave*.] The state of servitude; slavery. *South.*
ENSLA'VER. *f.* [from *enslave*.] He that reduces others to a state of servitude. *Swift.*
TO ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*ensuire*, Fr.] To follow; to pursue. *Common Prayer. Davies.*
TO ENSU'E. *v. n.*
 1. To follow as a consequence of premises. *Hooker.*
 2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time. *Shakespeare.*
ENSU'RANCER. *f.* [from *ensure*.]
 1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.
 2. The sum paid for security.
ENSU'RANCER. *f.* [from *insurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*
TO ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *sure*.]
 1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure. *Swift.*
 2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

ENT

3. To promise reimbursement of any mis-
carriage for a certain reward stipulated.

L'Esrange.

ENSURER. *f.* [from *ensure.*] One who
makes contracts of insurance.

ENTABLATURE. } *f.* [from *table.*] [In
ENTABLEMENT. } architecture.] The
architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTA'IL. *f.* [from the *Fr. entaille*, cut.]

1. The state entailed or settled, with regard
to the rule of its descent.

2. The rule of descent settled for any
estate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. *Spenser.*

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut, *Fr.*]

1. To settle the descent of any estate so
that it cannot be, by any subsequent pos-
sessor, bequeathed at pleasure. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or
thing. *Tillotson.*

3. To cut. *Spenser.*

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame;
to subjugate. *Shakespeare.*

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*

1. To inwrap or ensnare with something
not easily extricable.

2. To lose in multiplied involutions.

3. To twist, or confuse.

4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex.

Clarendon.

5. To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward.*

6. To ensnare by captious questions or art-
ful talk. *Matthew.*

7. To distract with variety of cares.

2 Tim.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties
of a work. *Shakespeare.*

ENTANGLEMENT. *f.* [from *entangle.*]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or ad-
hesive. *Glanville.*

2. Perplexity; puzzle. *More.*

ENTANGLER. *f.* [from *entangle.*] One
that entangles.

To ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

Atterbury.

2. To initiate in a business, method, or so-
ciety. *Locke.*

3. To introduce or admit into any counsel.

Shakespeare.

4. To set down in a writing. *Graunt.*

To ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Judges.

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intel-
lectual entrance. *Addison.*

3. To engage in.

Tatler.

4. To be initiated in.

Addison.

ENTERDE'AL. *f.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reci-
procal transactions. *Hubbard's Tale.*

ENTERING. *f.* Entrance; passage into a
place. *Isaiab.*

To ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, *Fr.*]
To intermix. *Sidney.*

ENT

ENTERO'CELE. *f.* [*enterocela*, Latin.] A
rupture from the bowels pressing through
the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the
groin. *Sharp.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *f.* [*εντερον* and *λογία.*]
The anatomical account of the bowels and
internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *f.* [*ήληρον* and *ομφα-
λος.*] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *f.* [*entre* and *parler*,
French.] Parley; mutual talk; confer-
ence. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. *f.* [*entre* and *plead.*]
The discussing of a point incidentally falling
out, before the principal cause can take end.

Cowell.

ENTERPRISE. *f.* [*entreprise*, French.] An
undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Dryden.

To ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

Temple.

2. To receive; to entertain.

Spenser.

ENTERPRISER. *f.* [from *entreprise.*] A
man of enterprise; one who undertakes
great things. *Hayward.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, *Fr.*]

1. To converse with; to talk with.

Locke.

2. To treat at the table.

Addison.

3. To receive hospitably.

Hebrews. Shakespeare.

4. To keep in one's service. *Shakespeare.*

5. To reserve in the mind. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

Addison.

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Locke.

ENTERTA'INER. *f.* [from *entertain.*]

1. He that keeps others in his service.

Bacon.

2. He that treats others at his table.

Swalbridge.

3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *f.* [from *entertain.*]

1. Conversation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial pro-
vision. *Waller.*

3. Hospitable reception.

4. Reception; admission.

Tillotson.

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or
servants. *Shakespeare.*

6. Payment of soldiers or servants.

Davies.

7. Amusement; diversion.

Temple.

8. Dramatic performance; the lower co-
medy. *Gay.*

ENTERTISSUED. *a.* [*entre* and *tissue.*]

Enterwoven or intermixed with various co-
lours or substances. *Shakespeare.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *thron.*]

1. To place on a regal seat. *Shakespeare.*

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

Ascham.

ENTHU'

ENT

ENTHU'SIASM. *f.* [*ἐνθουσιασμός*.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke.*
2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion.
3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *f.* [*ἐνθουσιαστής*.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. *Locke.*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIASTICAL. *a.* [*ἐνθουσιαστικός*.]

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Calamy.*
2. Vehemently hot in any cause.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burnet.*

ENTHYME'ME. *f.* [*ἐνθύμημα*.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition. *Brown.*

TO ENTICE. *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishment or hopes. *Afham.*

ENTICEMENT. *f.* [from *entice*.]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hooker.*
2. The means by which one is allured to ill; allurements. *Taylor.*

ENTICER. *f.* [from *entice*.] One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY. *ad.* [from *entice*.] Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addison.*

ENTIERTY. *f.* [*emieté*, French.] The whole. *Bacon.*

ENTIRE. *a.* [*entier*, French.]

1. Whole; undivided. *Bacon.*
2. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Addison. Newton.*
3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. *Hooker. Spenser.*
4. Sincere; hearty. *Bacon.*
5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed. *Prior.*
6. Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton.*
7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clarendon.*

ENTIRELY. *ad.* [from *entire*.]

1. In the whole; without division. *Spenser.*
2. Completely; fully. *Raleigh. Milton.*
3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenser.*

ENTIRENESS. *f.* [from *entire*.]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness. *Boyle.*
2. Honesty; integrity.

TO ENTITULE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

ENT

2. To give a title or discriminative appellation. *Hooker.*

3. To superscribe or prefix as a title. *Locke.*

4. To give a claim to any thing. *Rogers.*

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*

ENTITY. *f.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being. *Croshaw.*

2. A particular species of being. *Bacon.*

TO ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil*.] To ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*

TO ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb*.] To put into a tomb. *Denham.*

E'NTRAILS. *f.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, French.]

1. The intestines; the bowels; the guts. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. The internal parts; recesses; caverns. *Locke.*

TO ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave. *Spenser.*

E'NTRANCE. *f.* [*entrans*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place. *Shakespeare.*
2. The act of entering. *Shakespeare.*
3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Wotton.*
4. Initiation; commencement. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge. *Bacon.*
6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity. *Hayward.*
7. The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*

TO ENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *trance*.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions.
2. To put into an ecstasy. *Milton.*

TO ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap*.]

1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenser.*
2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take advantage of. *Edwards.*

TO ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune. *Gough.*
2. To prevail upon by solicitation. *Rogers.*
3. To treat or use well or ill. *Prior.*
4. To entertain; to amuse. *Shakespeare.*
5. To entertain; to receive. *Spenser.*

TO ENTRE'AT. *v. a.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. *Mat.*
2. To treat; to discourse. *Hakewill.*
3. To make a petition. *Shakespeare.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *f.* Petition; treaty; solicitation. *Fairfax.*

ENTRE'ATY. *f.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; prayer; solicitation. *Shakespeare.*

ENTREME'TS. *f.* [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Mortimer.*

E'NTRY.

ENV

ENTRY. *f.* [*entrée*, French.]

1. The passage by which any one enters a house. *Bacon.*
2. The act of entrance; ingress. *Addison.*
3. The act of taking possession of any estate. *Bacon.*
4. The act of registering or setting down in writing. *Bacon.*
5. The act of entering publicly into any city. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubilo*, Lat.]
To clear from clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.]
To solve; to clear.

To ENVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*envelopper*, French.]
1. To inwrap; to cover. *Phillips.*
2. To hide; to surround. *Spenser.*
3. To line; to cover on the inside.

ENVELO'PE. *f.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward case. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom*.]
1. To tinge with poison; to poison. *Milton.*

2. To make odious. *Shakespeare.*
3. To enrage. *Dryden.*

ENVIABLE. *a.* [from *envy*.] Deserving envy. *Carew.*

ENVIER. *f.* [from *envy*.] One that envies another; a maligner. *Clarendon.*

ENVIOUS. *a.* [from *envy*.] Infected with envy. *Proverbs.*

ENVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *envious*.] With envy; with malignity; with ill will. *Duppa.*

To ENVYRON. *v. a.* [*environer*, French.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle. *Knolles.*
2. To involve; to envelop. *Donne.*
3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in. *Shakespeare.*
4. To inclose; to invest. *Cleveland.*

ENVYRONS. *f.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumerare*, Latin.]
To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly. *Wake.*

ENUMERATION. *f.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.]
The act of numbering or counting over. *Spratt.*

To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncia*, Latin.]
To declare; to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION. *f.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick attestation. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*

ENUNCIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate*.] Declarative; expressive. *Ayliffe.*

ENUNCIATIVELY. *ad.* [from *enunciative*.]
Declaratively.

ENVOY. *f.* [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick minister sent from one power

EPH

to another.

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador. *Dent.*

3. A messenger. *Blackmore.*

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French.]

1. To hate another for excellence, or success. *Catler.*
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Swift.*
3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. *Dryden.*

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*

E'NVY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness. *Pope.*
2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*
3. Malice; malignity. *Shakespeare.*
4. Publick odium; ill repute. *Bacon.*

To ENWHE'EL. *v. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encompass; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*

To ENWOME. *v. a.* [from *womb*.]

1. To make pregnant. *Spenser.*
2. To bury; to hide. *Donne.*

EO'LIPILE. *f.* [from *Eolus* and *pila*, Lat.]

A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe. *Burnet.*

EPA'CT. *f.* [*epacta*.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;

Thirty reject: The prime makes epact then.

EPA'ULMENT. *f.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] [In fortification.] A bulwark made either of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESES. *f.* [*epenthesis*.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

EPH'BA. *f.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches. *Richard.*

EPHE'MERA. *f.* [*ephemera*.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. *a.* [*ephemeros*.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day. *Walton.*

EPHE'MERICK. *a.* [*ephemeros*.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.

EPHE'MERIS. *f.* [*ephemeros*.]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.

2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets. *Dryden.*

EPHE'.

EPI

EPHE/MERIST. *f.* [from *epimeris*.] One who consults the planets; one who studies astrology. *Houzel.*

EPHE/MERON-WORM. *f.* A sort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

E/PHOD. *f.* [עֶפְדֹּד] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. *Calmet. Sandys.*

E/PIC. *a.* [*epicus*, Latin; *ἔπος*.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic. *Dryden.*

EPICE/DIUM. *f.* [ἐπικήδειος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

E/PICTURE. *f.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*

EPICURE/AN. *f.* One who holds the philosophical principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*

EPICURE/AN. *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakespeare.*

E/PICURISM. *f.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure. *Calamy.*

EPICY/CLE. *f.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whose center is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper center. *Harris. Milton.*

EPICY/CLOID. *f.* [ἐπικυκλοειδής.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE/MICAL. } *a.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]

EPIDE/MICK. } 1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*

3. General; universal. *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE/RMIS. *f.* [ἐπιδερμῖς.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

E/PIGRAM. *f.* [*epigramma*, Lat.] A short poem terminating in a point. *Peacbam.*

EPIGRAMMA/TICAL. } *a.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]

EPIGRAMMA/TICK. } 1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. *Addison.*

EPIGRA/MMATIST. *f.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*

EPI/GRAPHE. *f.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inscription.

E/PILEPSY. *f.* [ἐπιληψία.] Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. *Floyer.*

EPILE/PTICK. *a.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed. *Arbutnot.*

E/PILOQUE. *f.* [*epilogus*, Lat.] The poem or speech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*

EPINY/CTIS. *f.* [ἐπινυκτίς.] A sore at the corner of the eye. *Wifeman.*

EPI/PHANY. *f.* [ἐπιφάνεια.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star.

EPIPHONE/MA. *f.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*

EPI/PHORA. *f.* [ἐπιφώρα.] An inflammation of any part. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLOSPE/RMOUS. *a.* [from ἐπὶ φύλλον and σπείγμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves, being the same with capillaries.

EPIPHY/SIS. *f.* [ἐπιφύσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion. *Wifeman.*

EPI/PLOCE. *f.* [ἐπιπλοκή.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPI/SCOPACY. *f.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] The government of bishops, established by the apostles. *Clarendon.*

EPI/SCOPAL. *a.* [from *episcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a bishop. *Rogers.*

2. Vested in a bishop. *Hooker.*

EPI/SCOPATE. *f.* [*episcopatus*, Latin.] A bishoprick.

E/PISODE. *f.* [ἐπίσωδη.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject. *Addison.*

EPISO/DICAL. } *a.* [from *episode*.] Con-

EPISO/DICK. } tained in an episode. *Dryden.*

EPISPA/STICK. *f.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.]

1. Drawing. *Arbutnot.*

2. Blistering.

EPI/STLE. *f.* [ἐπιστολή.] A letter. *Dryden.*

EPI/STOLARY. *a.* [from *epistle*.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

2. Transacted by letters. *Addison.*

EPI/STLER. *f.* [from *epistle*] A scribbler of letters.

E/PITAPH. *f.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inscription upon a tomb. *Smith.*

EPITHALA'MIUM. *f.* [ἐπὶ θάλαμος.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*

E/PITHEM. *f.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medication externally applied. *Brown.*

E/PITHET. *f.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*

EPI/TOME. *f.* [ἐπιτομή.] Abridgment; ab-

breviature. *Watson.*

To EPI/TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space. *Donne.*

2. To diminish; to curtail. *Addison.*

EPV.

EQU

EQU

EPITOMISER. } *f.* [from *epitomise*.] An
EPITOMIST. } abridger; an abstracter.
EPOCH. } *f.* [ἐποχή.] The time at
EPOCH. } which a new computation
is begun; the time from which dates are
numbered. *Scutb.*

EPODE. *f.* [ἐπώδος.] The stanza following
the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPEE. *f.* [ἐπὶ ποίη.] An epic or he-
roick poem. *Dryden.*

EPULAT'ION. *f.* [epulatio, Lat.] Banquet;
feast. *Brown.*

EPULOTICK. *f.* [ἐπωλοτικός.] A cic-
trising medicament. *Wiseman.*

EQUABILITY. *f.* [from *equable*.] Equality
to itself; evenness; uniformity. *Ray.*

EQUABLE. *a.* [æquabilis, Lat.] Equal to
itself; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

EQUABLY. *ad.* [from *equable*.] Uniform-
ly; evenly; equally to itself. *Cheyne.*

EQUAL. *a.* [æqualis, Latin.]
1. Like another in bulk, or any quality
that admits comparison. *Hale.*

2. Adequate to any purpose. *Clarendon.*

3. Even; uniform. *Smith.*

4. In just proportion. *Dryden.*

5. Impartial; neutral. *Dryden.*

6. Indifferent. *Cheyne.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both
parties. *Maccabees.*

8. Upon the same terms. *Maccabees.*

EQUAL. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. One not inferior or superior to ano-
ther. *Shakespeare.*

2. One of the same age. *Galatians.*

TO EQUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make one thing or person equal to
another.

2. To rise to the same state with another
person. *Trumbull.*

3. To be equal to. *Shakespeare.*

4. To recompense fully. *Dryden.*

TO EQUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal*.]
1. To make even. *Brooke.*

2. To be equal to. *Digby.*

EQUALITY. *f.* [from *equal*.]
1. Likeness with regard to any quantities
compared. *Shakespeare.*

2. The same degree of dignity. *Milton.*

3. Evenness; uniformity; equability.
Brown.

EQUALLY. *ad.* [from *equal*.]
1. In the same degree with another.
Rogers.

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.*

3. Impartially. *Shakespeare.*

EQUANGULAR. *a.* [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. *f.* [æquanimitas, Latin.]
Evenness of mind, neither elated nor de-
pressed.

EQUANIMOUS. *a.* [æquanimis, Lat.] Even;
not dejected.

EQUINOX. *a.* [æquus and *nox*, Latin.]
1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which
the

EQUATION. *f.* [æquare, Latin.] The in-
vestigation of a mean proportion collected
from the extremities of excess and defect.

EQUATION. [In algebra.] An expres-
sion of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms,
but of equal value. *Holder.*

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The differ-
ence between the time marked by the sun's
apparent motion, and that measured by its
motion. *Holder.*

EQUATOR. *f.* [æquator, Latin.] A great
circle, whose poles are the poles of the
world. It divides the globe into two equal
parts, the northern and southern hemi-
spheres. *Harris.*

EQUATORIAL. *a.* [from *equator*.] Per-
taining to the equator. *Cheyne.*

EQUERRY. *f.* [ecurie, Dutch.] Master of
the horse.

EQUESTRIAN. *a.* [equestris, Latin.]

1. Appearing on horseback. *Spettator.*

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUICRURAL. } *a.* [æquus and *crus*, Lat.]

EQUICRURE. } 1. Having the legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and
longer than the base. *Digby.*

EQUIDISTANT. *a.* [æquus and *distans*,
Latin.] At the same distance. *Ray.*

EQUIDISTANTLY. *ad.* [from *equidistant*.]
At the same distance. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY. *f.* [æquus and *forma*,
Latin.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILATERAL. *a.* [æquus and *latus*, Lat.]
Having all sides equal. *Bacon.*

TO EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equili-
brium*.] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

EQUILIBRATION. *f.* [from *equilibrate*.]
Equipoise. *Derham.*

EQUILIBRIUM. *f.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers.
Scutb.

EQUINECESSARY. *a.* [æquus and *necessa-
rius*, Latin.] Needful in the same degree.
Hudibras.

EQUINOCTIAL. *f.* [æquus and *nox*, Latin.]
The line that encompasses the world at an
equal distance from either pole, to which
circle when the sun comes, he makes equal
days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL. *a.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.*

2. Happening about the time of the equi-
noxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line. *Philips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY. *ad.* [from *equinoctial*.]
In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX. *a.* [æquus and *nox*, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which
the

- the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris. Brown.*
2. Equality; even measure. *Shakespeare.*
3. Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*
- EQUINU'MERANT.** *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the same number. *Arbutnot.*
- To EQUIP.** *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]
1. To furnish for a horseman.
2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out. *Addison.*
- EQUIPAGE.** *f.* [*equipage*, French.]
1. Furniture for a horseman.
2. Carriage of state, vehicle. *Milton.*
3. Attendance; retinue. *Pope.*
4. Accoutrements; furniture. *Spenser.*
- EQUIPAGED.** *a.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended. *Spenser.*
- EQUIPENDENCY.** *f.* [*æquus* and *pēdo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*
- EQUIPMENT.** *f.* [from *equip*.]
1. The act of equipping or accoutering.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.
- EQUIPOISE.** *f.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*
- EQUIPOLLENCE.** *f.* Equality of force or power.
- EQUIPOLLENT.** *a.* [*æquipollens*, Latin.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*
- EQUIPONDERANCE.** } *f.* [*æquus* and
- EQUIPONDERANCY.** } *pondus*, Latin.] Equality of weight.
- EQUIPONDERANT.** *a.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight. *Ray.*
- To EQUIPONDERATE.** *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing. *Wilkins.*
- EQUIPONDIOS.** *a.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. *Glanville.*
- EQUITABLE.** *a.* [*equitable*, French.]
1. Just; due to justice. *Boyle.*
2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.
- EQUITABLY.** *ad.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.
- EQUITY.** *f.* [*equité*, French.]
1. Justice; right; honesty. *Tillotson.*
2. Impartiality. *Hooker.*
3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.
- EQUIVALENCE.** } *f.* [*æquus* and *valéo*,
- EQUIVALENCY.** } Latin.] Equality of power or worth. *Smalridge.*
- To EQUIVALENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*
- EQUIVALENT.** *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]
1. Equal in value.
2. Equal in any excellence. *Milton.*
3. Equal in force or power; *Stiles.*
4. Of the same cogency or weight. *Hooker.*
5. Of the same import or meaning. *South.*
- EQUIVALENT.** *f.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers.*
- EQUIVOCAL.** *a.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]
1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stillington.*
2. Uncertain; doubtful. *Ray.*
- EQUIVOCAL.** *f.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*
- EQUIVOCALLY.** *ad.* [from *equivocal*.]
1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. *South.*
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley.*
- EQUIVOCALNESS.** *f.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*
- To EQUIVOCATE.** *v. n.* [*equivocari*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. *Smith.*
- EQUIVOCATION.** *f.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. *Hooker.*
- EQUIVOCATOR.** *f.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language. *Shakespeare.*
- E'RA.** *f.* [*era*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*
- ERADIA'TION.** *f.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emission of radiance. *King Charles.*
- To ERA'DICATE.** *v. a.* [*eradicō*, Latin.]
1. To pull up by the root. *Brown.*
2. To completely destroy; to end. *Swift.*
- ERADICA'TION.** *f.* [from *eradicatō*.]
1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.
2. The state of being torn up by the roots. *Brown.*
- ERA'DICATIVE.** *a.* [from *eradicatō*.] That which cures radically.
- To ERA'SE.** *v. a.* [*rasē*, Fr.] To destroy; to excise; to rub out. *Beaumont.*
- ERA'SEMENT.** *f.* [from *erase*.]
1. Destruction; devastation.
2. Expunction; abolition.
- ERE.** *ad.* [*ær*, Sax.] Before; sooner than. *Daniel.*
- ERELONG.** *ad.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Spenser.*
- ERENO'W.** *ad.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time. *Dryden.*
- EREWHILE.** } *ad.* [from *ere* and *while*.]
- EREWHILES.** } Some time ago; before a little while. *Shakespeare.*
- To ERE'CT.** *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To raise; to build. *Addison.*
3. To establish anew; to settle. *Raleigh.*
4. To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.*
5. To raise consequences from premises. *Lake.*
6. To

ERR

6. To animate; not to depress; to encourage. *Denham.*

To ERE/CT. *v. n.* To rise upright. *Bacon.*

ERE/CT. *a.* [erectus, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.*

2. Directed upward. *Philips.*

3. Bold; confident; unshaken. *Granville.*

4. Vigorous; not depressed. *Hooker.*

ERE/CTION. *f.* [from erect.]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward. *Brewerwood.*

2. The act of building or raising edifices. *Raleigh.*

3. Establishment; settlement. *South.*

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. *Sidney.*

ERE/CTNESS. *f.* Uprightness of posture. *Brown.*

EREMITE. *f.* [eremita, Latin, *eremita*.]

One who lives in a wilderness; an hermit. *Raleigh.*

EREMITICAL. *a.* [from eremita.] Reli-

giously solitary. *Stillingfleet.*

EREPTATION. *f.* [erepto, Lat.] A creep-

ing forth. *South.*

EREPTION. *f.* [ereptio, Lat.] A snatching

or taking away by force. *South.*

ERGOT. *f.* A sort of stub, like a piece of

soft horn, placed behind and below the pas-

tern joint. *Farrier's Dict.*

ER/NGO. *f.* Sea-holly, a plant. *South.*

ERISTICAL. *a.* [eris.] Controversial; re-

lating to dispute. *South.*

ERKE. *f.* [earg, Sax.] Idle; lazy; Noth-

ful. *Glauber.*

ERMELINE. *f.* [diminutive of ermine.] An

ermine. *Sidney.*

ERMINE. *f.* [ermine, Fr.] An animal

that is found in cold countries, and which

very nearly resembles a weasel in shape;

having a white pile, and the tip of the tail

black, and furnishing a choice and valuable

fur. *Trevoux. Dryden.*

ERMINED. *a.* [from ermine.] Cloathed

with ermine. *Pope.*

ERNE. } *f.* [from the Saxon *ern*.] A cot-

ERON. } tage. *South.*

To ERO/DE. *v. a.* [erodo, Lat.] To canker,

or eat away. *Bacon.*

EROGATION. *f.* [erogatio, Lat.] The act

of giving or bestowing. *South.*

EROSION. *f.* [erosio, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away. *South.*

2. The state of being eaten away. *Arbutnot.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [erro, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.*

2. To miss the right way; to stray. *Common Prayer.*

3. To deviate from any purpose. *Pope.*

4. To commit errors; to mistake. *Taylor.*

ERU

E/RRAND. *f.* [ærnð, Sax.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger. *Hooker.*

E/RRABLE. *a.* [from err.] Liable to err. *Hooker.*

E/RRABLENESS. *f.* [from errable.] Liable-

ness to error. *Decay of Piety.*

ERRA/NT. *a.* [errans, Latin.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *Jabson.*

E/RRANTRY. *f.* [from errant.]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wan-

derer. *Addison.*

2. The employment of a knight-errant.

ERRATA. *f.* [Latin.] The faults of the

printer or author inserted in the beginning

or end of the book. *Bayle.*

ERRA/TICK. *a.* [erraticus, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no cer-

tain order. *Blackmore.*

2. Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*

ERRA/TICALLY. *ad.* [from erraticus or er-

ratich.] Without rule; without method. *Brown.*

E/RRHINE. *a.* [ærriva.] Snuffed up the nose;

occasioning sneezing. *Bacon.*

ERRO/NEOUS. *a.* [from erro, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled. *Newton.*

2. Irregular; wandering from the right

road. *Arbutnot.*

3. Mistaking; misled by error. *South.*

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth. *Newton.*

ERRO/NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from erroneus.] By

mistake; not rightly. *Hooker.*

ERRO/NEOUSNESS. *f.* [from erroneus.]

Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*

E/RROR. *f.* [error, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from

truth. *Shakespeare.*

2. A blunder; a mistake committed. *Dryden.*

3. Roving excursion; irregular course. *Dryden.*

4. [In theology.] Sin. *Hebrews.*

5. [In law.] An error in pleading, or in

the process. *Cowell.*

ERST. *ad.* [erst, German.]

1. First. *Spenser.*

2. At first; in the beginning. *Milton.*

3. Once; when time was. *Prior.*

4. Formerly; long ago. *South.*

5. Before; till then; till now. *Milton. Kneller.*

ERUBE/SCENCE. } *f.* [erubescens, Lat.]

ERUBE/SCENCY. } The act of growing

red; redness. *South.*

ERUBE/SCENT. *a.* [erubescens, Lat.] Red-

dish; somewhat red. *South.*

To ERU/CT. *v. a.* [eructo, Lat.] To belch;

to break wind from the stomach. *South.*

ERUCTA;

T t 2

ERUCTION. *f.* [from *eruct.*] *Woodward.*

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach.

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

ERUDITION. *f.* [eruditio, Latin.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift.*

ERUGINOUS. *a.* [aruginosus, Latin.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

ERUPTION. *f.* [eruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth.

2. Burst; emission.

3. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind.

4. Violent exclamation.

5. Efflorescence; pustules.

ERUPTIVE. *a.* [eruptus, Latin.] Bursting forth.

ERYSIPELAS. *f.* [erysipelas, Gr.] An erysipelas is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, spreading from one place to another.

ESCALADE. *f.* [French.] The act of scaling the walls.

ESCALOP. *f.* A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented.

TO ESCAPE. *v. a.* [eschaper, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid.

2. To pass unobserved.

TO ESCAPE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger.

ESCAPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

2. Excursion; fally.

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint.

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

5. Sally; flight; irregularity.

6. Oversight; mistake.

ESCARGATOIRE. *f.* [French.] A nursery of snails.

ESCHALOT. *f.* [French.] Pronounced *shal*.

ESCHAR. *f.* [ἑσchara, Gr.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

ESCHARO'TICK. *a.* [from *eschar.*] Cauterick; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

ESCHEAT. *f.* [from the French *eschewir.*] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial.

TO ESCHEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR. *f.* [from *eschear.*] An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.

TO ESCHEW. *v. a.* [eschewir, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to shun.

ESCU'TCHEON. *f.* The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial.

ESCO'RT. *f.* [escort, Fr.] Convey; guard from place to place.

TO ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [escorter, French.] To convey; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. *f.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the support of the community.

TO ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

ESCO'UT. *f.* [escouter, Fr.] Listeners or spies.

ESCRITOIR. *f.* [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *f.* [from *escu*, French, a shield.]

Escuage, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain, is called *cattleward*, where the tenant by his land is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is, where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services.

ESCULENT. *a.* [esculentus, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

ESCULENT. *f.* Something fit for food.

ESPA'LIER. *f.* Trees planted and cut to join.

ESPA'RECT. *f.* A kind of saint-foin.

ESPE'CIAL. *a.* [specialis, Latin.] Principal; chief.

ESPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *especial.*] Principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree.

ESPE'RANCE. *f.* [French.] Hope.

ESPI'AL. *f.* [from *espier.*] A spy; a scout.

ESPLANADE. *f.* [French.] The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

ESPO'USALS. *f.* without a singular. [from Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPO'USAL. *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

TO ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [espouser, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another.

5. To marry; to wed. *Miln.*
 3. To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.*
 4. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*
 To *ESPY*. *v. a.* [*espier*, French.]

1. To see a thing at a distance.
 2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.
 3. To see unexpectedly. *Sidney.*
 4. To discover as a spy. *Genes.*
 To *ESPY*. *v. n.* To watch; to look about. *Jeremiah.*

ESQUIRE. *s.* [*esquer*, French.]
 1. The armour-bearer, or attendant on a knight.
 2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; of knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer.

- To *ESSAY*. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]
 1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Blackmore.*
 2. To make experiment of.
 3. To try the value and purity of metals. *Locke.*

ESSAY. *s.* [from the verb.]
 1. Attempt; endeavour.
 2. A loose, fall of the mind; an irregular indigested piece.
 3. A trial; an experiment.
 4. First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*

ESSENCE. *s.* [*essentia*, Latin.]
 1. Essence is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or not.
 2. Formal existence.
 3. Existence; the quality of being.
 4. Being; existent person.
 5. Species of existent being.
 6. Constituent substance.

7. The cause of existence.
 8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.
 To *ESSENCE*. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent.

ESSENTIAL. *a.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]
 1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.
 3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilly elaborated.

ESSENTIAL. *s.*
 1. Existence; being.
 2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The chief points in the constitution of nature.
ESSENTIALLY. *ad.* [*essentialiter*, Latin.]

By the constitution of nature.
ESSOINE. *s.* [of the French *essoin*.]

1. He that, by his presence, forbids or excuses upon any just cause; as sickness.
 2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear.

3. Excuse; exemption.
 To *ESTABLISH*. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.
 2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.
 3. To make firm; to ratify.
 4. To fix or settle in an opinion.
 5. To form or model.
 6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably.
 7. To make a settlement of any inheritance.

ESTABLISHMENT. *s.* [from *etablir*.]
 1. Settlement; fixed state.

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.

3. Settled regulation; form; model.
 4. Foundation; fundamental principle.

5. Allowance; income; salary.

ESTATE. *s.* [*estat*, French.]

1. The general interest; the publick.

2. Condition of life.

3. Circumstances in general.

4. Fortune; possession in land.

5. Rank; quality.

6. A person of high rank.

To *ESTATE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.

To *ESTIMATE*. *v. a.* [*estimer*, French.]

1. To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing.

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

3. To prize; to rate high.

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

ESTEM. *s.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

ESTEMER. *s.* [from *estimer*.] One that highly values; one that sets on high rate upon any thing.

ESTIMABLE. *a.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour.

ESTIMABLENESS. *s.* [from *estimable*.]
 The quality of deserving regard.

To *ESTIMATE*. *v. a.* [*estimer*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of.

of any thing by its proportion to something else. *Locke.*
2. To calculate; to compute.
ESTIMATE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation. *Woodward.*
2. Value. *Shakespeare.*
3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value. *DeFrange.*
ESTIMATION. *f.* [from *estimate*.]
1. The act of adjusting proportional value. *Leviticus.*
2. Calculation; computation.
3. Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.*
4. Esteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*
ESTIMATIVE. *a.* [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. *Hale.*
ESTIMATOR. *f.* [from *estimate*.] A setter of rates. *DeFrange.*
ESTIVAL. *a.* [*estivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the summer.
2. Continuing for the summer.
ESTIVATION. *f.* [*estivatio*, Latin.] The act of passing the summer. *Bacon.*
ESTRADE. *f.* [French.] An even or level space.
To ESTRANGE. *v. a.* [*estranger*, French.]
1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw. *Dryden.*
2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. *Jeremiah.*
3. To alienate from affection. *Milton.*
4. To withdraw or withhold. *Clarville.*
ESTRANGEMENT. *f.* [from *estranger*.] Alienation; distance; removal. *South.*
ESTRAPADE. *f.* [French.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and yelps furiously with his hind legs.
ESTREATE. *f.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowel.*
ENTREPEMENT. *f.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowel.*
ESTRICH. *f.* [commonly written *ostrich*.] The largest of birds. *Sandys.*
ESTUARY. *f.* [*estuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.
To ESTUATE. *v. a.* [*estuo*, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil.
ESTUATION. *f.* [from *estuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall. *Norris.*
ESTURE. *f.* [*estus*, Lat.] Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*
ESURIENT. *a.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious.
ESURINE. *a.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating. *Wise.*
ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cetera*, which signifies *and so on*.

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.] A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which having its backside tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken outlines with a stiff, impels the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterward with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well-tempered aqua fortis, which eats into the figure on the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*
ETERNAL. *a.* [*eternus*, Latin.]
1. Without beginning or end. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Without beginning. *Locke.*
3. Without end; endless. *Shakespeare.*
4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting. *Dryden.*
5. Unchangeable. *Dryden.*
ETERNAL. *f.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*
ETERNALIST. *f.* [*eternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*
To ETERNALISE. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal.
ETERNALLY. *ad.* [from *eternal*.]
1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably. *South.*
3. Perpetually; without intermission. *Addison.*
ETERNE. *a.* [*eternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual. *Shakespeare.*
ETERNITY. *f.* [*eternitas*, Latin.]
1. Duration without beginning or end. *Cowley.*
2. Duration without end.
To ETERNIZE. *v. a.* [*eterno*, Latin.]
1. To make endless; to perpetuate. *Milton.*
2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney; Crab.*
ETHER. *f.* [*ether*, Latin; *aiter*.]
1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed. *Newton.*
2. The matter of the highest regions above. *Dryden.*
ETHEREAL. *a.* [from *ether*.]
1. Formed of ether. *Dryden.*
2. Celestial; heavenly. *Milton.*
ETHEREOUS. *a.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*
ETHICAL. *a.* [*ethikos*.] Moral; treating on morality.
ETHICALLY. *ad.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality. *Government of the Tongue.*
ETHICK.

EVA

EUC

ETHICK. *a.* [ἠθικῆς.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS. *f.* without the singular. [ἠθικά.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality. *Donne. Bentley.*

ETHNICK. *a.* [ἠθνικῆς.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian. *Greiv.*

ETHNICKS. *f.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*

ETHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [ἠθολογία.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY. *f.* [αιτιολογία.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper. *Arbutnot.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*

ETYMOLOGIST. *f.* [from *etymology.*] One who searches out the original of words.

ETYMO'LOGY. *f.* [etymologia, Lat. *ἔτυμος*; and λόγος.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Collier.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON. *f.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word. *Peacham.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [evaco, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [evacuo, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear. *Hooker.*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.

3. To void by any of the excretory passages. *Arbutnot.*

4. To make void; to nullify; to annul. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT. *f.* [evacuans, Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVA'CUA'TION. *f.* [from *evacuate.*]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. *Hale.*

2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick. *Temple.*

4. Discharges of the body by any vent, natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [evado, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Brown.*

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge. *Dryden.*

3. To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable. *South.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away. *Bacon.*

2. To practise sophistry or evasions. *South.*

EVAGA'TION. *f.* [evagor, Lat.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT. *a.* [evanescent, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible. *Wollaston.*

EVANGE'LICAL. *a.* [evangelicus, French.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel. *Atterbury.*

2. Contained in the gospel. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *f.* [from *evangel.*] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST. *f.* [ευαγγελιστής.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. *Addison.*

2. A promulgator of the Christian laws. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVA'NGELISE. *v. a.* [evangelizo, Lat. *ευαγγελίζω*.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *f.* [ευαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] The message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. *Spenser.*

EVA'NID. *a.* [evanidus, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Brown.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. n.* [evanesco, Lat.] To vanish; to escape from notice.

EVA'PORABLE. *a.* [from *evaporate.*] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours. *Greiv.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [evapero, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies. *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION. *f.* [from *evaporate.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Howel.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *f.* [evasum, Latin.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practising evasion; elusive. *Pope.*

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical.

EU'CHARIST. *f.* [ευχαρίστια.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker. Taylor.*

EUCHARISTICAL. *a.* [from *eucharist.*]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Ray.*

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *f.* [ευχολόγιον.] A formula of prayers.

EU'CRASY. *f.* [ευκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

EVE

EVE. } *f.* [*æfen*, Saxon.]

1. The close of the day. *May.*
2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. *Duppa.*

E'VEN. *a.* [*æfen*, Saxon.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton.*
2. Uniform; equal to itself; smooth. *Prior.*
3. Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.*
4. Without inclination any way. *Shakesp.*
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
6. Equal on both sides. *South.*
7. Without any thing owed. *Shakespeare.*
8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression. *Pope.*
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts. *Taylor.*

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make out of debt. *Raleigh.*
3. To level; to make level. *Carew.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to.

E'VEN. *ad.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily. *Spenser.*
2. Notwithstanding. *Dryden.*
3. Not only so, but also. *Asterbury.*
4. So much as. *Swift.*

EVENH'A'NDED. *a.* [*even* and *band.*] Impartial; equitable. *Shakespeare.*

E'VENING. *f.* [*æfen*, Saxon.] The close of the day; the beginning of night. *Raleigh, Watts.*

E'VENLY. *ad.* [from *even.*]

1. Equally; uniformly. *Bentley.*
2. Levelly; without asperities. *Wotton.*
3. Without inclination to either side; horizontally. *Brerewood.*
4. Impartially; without favour or enmity. *Bacon.*

E'VENNESS. *f.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even. *Grew.*
2. Uniformity; regularity. *Hooker.*
3. Equality of surface; levelness.
4. Freedom from inclination to either side.
5. Impartiality; equal respect.
6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation. *Asterbury.*

E'VENSONG. *f.* [*even* and *song.*]

1. The form of worship used in the evening. *Taylor.*
2. The evening; the close of the day. *Dryden.*

EYENTI'DE. *f.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening. *Spenser.*

EVE'NT. *f.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens. *Shakespeare.*

EVE

2. The consequence of an action. *Dryden.*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *a.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents. *Shakespeare.*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.
2. To examine; to discuss.

EVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *event.*] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *ad.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the last result. *Boyle.*

E'VER. *ad.* [*æfne*, Saxon.]

1. At any time. *Tillotson.*
2. At all times; always; without end. *Hooker, Temple.*
3. For ever; eternally. *Philips.*
4. At one time; as, *ever* and anon. *Hall.*
5. In any degree.
6. A word of enforcement. *As soon as ever be had done it.* *Shakespeare.*

7. **E'VER A.** Any. *Shakespeare.*

8. It is often contracted into *e'er.*

9. It is much used in composition in the sense of *always*: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end.

EVERBU'BBLING. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Crashaw.*

EVERBU'RNING. *a.* [*ever* and *burning.*] Unextinguished. *Milton.*

EVERDU'RING. *a.* [*ever* and *during.*] Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh.*

EVERGRE'EN. *a.* [*ever* and *green.*] Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*

E'VERGREEN. *f.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. *Evelyn.*

EVERHO'NOURED. *a.* [*ever* and *honoured.*] Always held in honour. *Pope.*

EVERLA'STING. *a.* [*ever* and *lasting.*] Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal. *Hammond.*

EVERLA'STING. *f.* Eternity. *Psalm.*

EVERLA'STINGLY. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakespeare.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *f.* [from *everlasting.*] Eternity; perpetuity. *Dodd.*

EVERLI'VING. *a.* [*ever* and *living.*] Living without end. *Newton.*

EVERMO'RE. *ad.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally. *Tillotson.*

To EVERSE. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. *Glaville.*

To EVE'RT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To destroy. *Ayliffe.*

E'VERY. *a.* [*æfen ealc*, Saxon.] Each one of all. *Hammond.*

E'VESDROPPER. *f.* [*eyes* and *dropper.*] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night. *Dryden.*

EVI

EVO

To **EVE'STIGATE**. *v. a.* [*evestigat*, Latin.]

To search out.

Diſt.

EUGH. *f.* A tree.

Dryden.

To **EVICT**. *v. a.* [*evincto*, Latin.]

1. To diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe.

Davies.

2. To take away by a ſentence of law.

King James.

3. To prove; to evince.

Cheyne.

EVICTIO. *f.* [from *evict*.]

1. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature.

Bacon.

2. Proof; evidence.

L'Eſtrange.

EVIDENCE. *f.* [French.]

1. The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; notoriety.

2. Teſtimony; proof.

Tillotſon.

3. Witneſs; one that gives evidence.

Bentley.

To **EVIDENCE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

Tillotſon.

2. To ſhew; to make diſcovery of.

Milton.

EVIDENT. *a.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

Brown.

EVIDENTLY. *ad.* Apparently; certainly.

Prior.

E'VIL. *a.* [*ȝȝel*, Saxon.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

Palms.

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Matthew.

3. Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous.

Proverbs.

4. Miſchievous; deſtructive; ravenous.

Genetiſ.

E'VIL. *f.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedneſs; a crime.

Shakeſpeare.

2. Injury; miſchief.

Proverbs.

3. Malignity; corruption.

Eccleſiaſtiſticus.

4. Miſfortune; calamity.

Job.

5. Malady; diſeaſe.

Shakeſpeare.

E'VIL. *ad.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever reſpect.

Shakeſpeare.

2. Not well; not virtuoſly.

John.

3. Not well; not happily.

Deuteronomy.

4. Injuſtly; not kindly.

Deuteronomy.

5. It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *a.* [*evil* and *affected*.]

Not kind; not diſpoſed to kindneſs.

Aſt.

EVILDO'ER. *f.* [*evil* and *doer*.]

Malefactor.

Peter.

EVILFA'VOURED. *a.* [*evil* and *favour*.]

Ill countenanced.

Bacon.

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *f.* [from *evil*.

favour.] Deformity.

Deuteronomy.

E'VILLY. *ad.* [from *evil*.]

Not well.

Shakeſpeare.

EVILM'NDED. *a.* [*evil* and *minded*.]

Miſchievous; miſchievous.

Dryden.

EVILNESS. *f.* [from *evil*.]

Contrariety

Vol. I.

to goodneſs; badneſs of whatever kind.

EVILSPEA'KING. *f.* [*evil* and *ſpeaking*.]

Slander; defamation; calumny.

Hale.

EVILW'ISHING. *a.* [*evil* and *wiſh*.] Wiſhing evil to; having no good will.

Peter.

Sidney.

EVILWO'RKER. *f.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does ill.

Philippians.

To **EVINCE**. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to ſhew.

Atterbury.

EVINCIBLE. *a.* [from *evinco*.] Capable of proof; demonſtrable.

Hale.

EVINCIBLY. *ad.* [from *evincible*.] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To **E'VIRATE**. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Lat.] To deprive of manhood.

Diſt.

To **EVISCERATE**. *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

E'VITABLE. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.

Hooker.

To **E'VITATE**. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to ſhun.

Shakeſpeare.

EVITA'TION. *f.* [from *evitate*.] The act of avoiding.

Diſt.

EVI'TERNAL. *a.* [*æviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *f.* [*æviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *f.* [*eu* and *λόγος*.] Praise; encomium.

Spencer.

EU'NUCH. *f.* [*εὐνοχος*.] One that is caſtrated.

Fenton.

To **EU'NUCHATE**. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

Brown.

EVOCA'TION. *f.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Broome.

EVOLA'TION. *f.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To **EVO'LVE**. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] To unfold; to diſentangle.

Hale.

To **EVO'LVE**. *v. n.* To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf.

Prior.

EVOLU'TION. *f.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded.

More.

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend.

Harris.

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up.

Harris.

EVOMI'TION. *f.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out.

U u

IUPHO'

E X A

EUPHO'NICAL. *a.* [from *euphony*.] Sound-
ing agreeably. *Diſt.*
EUPHONY. *f.* [*εὐφωνία*.] An agreeable
ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.
EUPHO'RBIUM. *f.*
1. A plant.
2. A gum, brought to us always in drops or
grains, of a bright yellow, between a
ſtaw and a gold colour, and a ſmooth
gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but
its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous.
Hill.
EU'PHRASY. *f.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] The
herb eyebright. *Milton.*
EURO'CLYDON. *f.* [*εὐροκλύδων*.] A wind
which blows between the Eaſt and North,
very dangerous in the Mediterranean. *Aſſ.*
EUROPE'AN. *a.* [*europeus*, Lat.] Belong-
ing to Europe. *Philips.*
EU'RUS. *f.* [Latin.] The Eaſt wind.
Pearſam.
E'URYTHMY. *f.* [*εὐρυθμία*.] Harmony;
regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.
EUTHANA'SIA. *f.* [*εὐθανασία*.] An eaſy
EUTHA'NASY. *f.* death. *Arbutnot.*
EVULSION. *f.* [*evulſio*, Latin.] The act
of plucking out. *Brown.*
EVULGA'TION. *f.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The
act of divulging.
EWE. *f.* [*eope*, Saxon.] The ſhe ſheep.
Dryden.
E'WER. *f.* [from *eau*; perhaps antiently *eu*,
water.] A veſſel in which water is brought
for waſhing the hands. *Pope.*
E'WRY. *f.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the
king's houſhold, where they take care of
the linen for the king's table.
EX. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to
compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out*,
as *exhauſt*, to draw out.
To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.]
To imbitter; to exaſperate.
EXACERBA'TION. *f.* [from *exacerbate*.]
1. Encrease of malignity; augmented force
or ſeverity.
2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm. *Bacon.*
EXACERVA'TION. *f.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The
act of heaping up.
EXA'CT. *a.* [*exactus*, Latin.]
1. Nice; without failure. *Pope.*
2. Methodical; not negligently performed.
Arbutnot.
3. Accurate; not negligent. *Speſtator.*
4. Honeſt; ſtrict; punctual. *Ecclus.*
To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]
1. To require authoritatively. *Taylor.*
2. To demand of right. *Smalridge.*
3. To ſummon; to enjoin. *Denham.*
To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To praſtiſe extortion.
Pſalms.
EXA'CTER. *f.* [from *exact*.]
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than
his due. *Bacon.*

E X A

2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon.*
3. One who is ſevere in his injunctions or
his demands. *Tilloſon.*
EXA'CTION. *f.* [from *exact*.]
1. The act of making an authoritative de-
mand, or levying by force. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Extortion; unjuſt demand. *Davia.*
3. A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied. *Addiſ.*
EXA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *exact*.] Accurately;
nicely; thoroughly. *Atterbury.*
EXA'CTNESS. *f.* [from *exact*.]
1. Accuracy; nicety; ſtrict conformity to
rule or ſymmetry. *Woodward.*
2. Regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of man-
ners. *Rogers.*
To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.]
To heighten by representation. *Clarendon.*
EXAGGERA'TION. *f.* [from *exaggerate*.]
1. The act of heaping together; an heap.
Hale.
2. Hyperbolical amplification. *Swift.*
To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]
1. To ſhake; to put in motion. *Arbutnot.*
2. To reproach; to purſue with inveſtives.
Hooker.
EXAGITA'TION. *f.* [from *exagitate*.] The
act of ſhaking.
To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French.]
1. To raiſe on high. *Matthew.*
2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.
Ezekiel.
3. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon.*
4. To praife; to extol; to magnify. *Pſalm.*
5. To raiſe up in oppoſition; a ſcriptural
phaſe. *King.*
6. To intend; to enforce. *Priſt.*
7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by
fire. *Arbutnot.*
8. To elevate in diſtinction or ſentiment.
Rofcommon.
EXALTA'TION. *f.* [from *exalt*.]
1. The act of raiſing on high.
2. Elevation to power or dignity. *Hooker.*
3. Moſt elevated ſtate; ſtate of greatneſs or
dignity. *Tilloſon.*
4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to
a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy.*
5. Dignity of a planet in which its power
are increaſed. *Dryden.*
EXA'MEN. *f.* [Latin.] Examination; diſ-
quiſition. *Brown.*
EXA'MINATE. *f.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] The
perſon examined. *Bacon.*
EXAMINA'TION. *f.* [*examinatio*, Latin.]
The act of examining by queſtions, or ex-
periment. *Lock.*
EXAMINA'TOR. *f.* [Lat.] An examiner;
an enquirer. *Brown.*
To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]
1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by
interrogatories. *Church Cathechiſm.*
2. To

E X A

2. To interrogate a witness. *Act.*
3. To try the truth or falshood of any proposition.
4. To try by experiment; to narrowly sift; to scan.
5. To make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise. *Locke.*
- EXA'MINER. *f.* [from *examine.*]
1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence, *Hale.*
2. One who searches or tries any thing. *Newton.*
- EXA'MPLARY. *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*
- EXA'MPLE. *f.* [*exemple*, French.]
1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled. *Raleigh.*
2. Precedent; former instance of the like. *Shakespeare.*
3. Precedent of good. *Milton.*
4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. *1 Tim.*
5. One punished for the admonition of others. *Jude.*
6. Influence which disposes to imitation. *Wisd. Rogers.*
7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. *Dryden.*
8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an applications *Dryden.*
- To EXA'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give an instance of. *Spenser.*
- EXA'NGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood. *Brown.*
- EXA'NIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]
1. Lifeless; dead.
2. Spiritless; depressed. *Thomson.*
- EXANIMA'TION. *f.* [from *exanimatus.*] Deprivation of life.
- EXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Latin.] Lifeless; dead; killed.
- EXANTHE'MATA. *f.* [*ἑξανθήματα*,] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breakings out; pustules.
- EXANTHE'MATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthemata.*] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.
- To EXANTLA'TE. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]
1. To draw out.
2. To exhaust; to waste away. *Boyle.*
- EXANTLA'TION. *f.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out.
- EXARA'TION. *f.* [*exaro*, Latin.] The manual act of writing.
- EXARTICULA'TION. *f.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The dislocation of a joint.
- To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Lat.]
1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Addison.*
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. *Bacon.*
3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon.*

E X C

- EXASPERA'TER. *f.* [from *exasperare.*] He that exasperates, or provokes.
- EXASPERA'TION. *f.* [from *exasperare.*]
1. Aggravation; malignant representation. *King Charles.*
2. Provocation; irritation. *Woo. ward.*
- To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauktoro*, Latin.]
1. To dismiss from service.
2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
- EXAUCTORA'TION. *f.* [from *exauktoro.*]
1. Dismission from service.
2. Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*
- EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *f.* [*excandescere*, Latin.]
- EXCANDE'SCENCY. } Latin.]
1. Heat; the state of growing hot.
2. Anger; the state of growing angry.
- EXCANTA'TION. *f.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Disenchantment by a counter charm.
- To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carne*, Latin.] To clear from flesh. *Græw.*
- EXCARNIFICA'TION. *f.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the flesh.
- To E'XCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*
- EXCAVA'TION. *f.* [from *excavare.*]
1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*
- To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]
1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.*
2. To excel; to surpass. *1 Kings.*
- To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*
1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness. *Taylor.*
2. To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy.*
3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*
- EXCE'EDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent or duration. *Ra. eig.*
- EXCE'EDING. *ad.* In a very great degree. *Raleigh. Addison.*
- EXCE'EDINGLY. *ad.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree. *Davies. Newton.*
- To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass. *P. r.*
- To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree. *Temple.*
- EXCELLE'NCE. } *f.* [*excellence*, French; *excellencia*, Latin.]
- EXCELLE'NCY. }
1. The state of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in existence. *Dryden.*
3. The state of excelling in any thing. *Locke.*
4. That in which one excels. *Addison.*
5. Parity; goodness. *Shakespeare.*
6. A title of honour. Usually applied to ambassadors and governors. *Shakespeare.*
- E'XCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity. *Taylor.*
 2. Eminent in any good quality. *Job.*
- EXCELLENTLY.** *ad.* [from *excellent.*]
1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown.*
 2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*
- TO EXCEPT.** *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.] To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position. *1 Cor.*
- TO EXCEPT.** *v. n.* To object; to make objections. *Locke.*
- EXCEPT.** *preposit.* [from the verb.]
1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of. *Milton.*
 2. Unless. *Tillotson.*
- EXCEPTING.** *preposit.* Without inclusion of; with exception of. *Dryden.*
- EXCEPTION.** *f.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]
1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position. *South.*
 2. Thing excepted or specified in exception. *Swift.*
 3. Objection; cavil. *Hooker. Bentley.*
 4. Peevish dislike; offence taken. *Bacon.*
- EXCEPTIONABLE.** *a.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection. *Addison.*
- EXCEPTIOUS.** *a.* [from *except.*] Peevish; froward. *South.*
- EXCEPTIVE.** *a.* [from *except.*] Including an exception. *Watts.*
- EXCEPTLESS.** *a.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakespeare.*
- EXCEPTOR.** *f.* [from *except.*] Objecter. *Burnet.*
- TO EXCERN.** *v. a.* [*exerno*, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers. *Bacon.*
- EXCEPTION.** *f.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of gleaning; selecting.
 2. The thing gleaned or selected. *Raleigh.*
- EXCESS.** *f.* [*excessus*, Latin.]
1. More than enough; superfluity. *Hooker.*
 2. Exuberance; act of exceeding. *Newton.*
 3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence. *Duppa.*
 4. Violence of passion.
 5. Transgression of due limits. *Denham.*
- EXCESSIVE.** *a.* [*excessif*, French.]
1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.*
 2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike. *Hayward.*
- EXCESSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *excessive.*] Exceedingly; eminently. *Addison.*
- TO EXCHANGE.** *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.]
1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another. *Locke.*
 2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*

- EXCHANGE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller. South.*
 2. Traffick by permutation. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The form or act of transferring. *Hayward.*
 4. The balance of the money of different nations. *Locke.*
 5. The thing given in return for something received. *Dryden.*
 6. The thing received in return for something given. *Locke.*
 7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. *Locke.*
- EXCHANGER.** *f.* [from *exchange.*] One who practises exchange. *Locke.*
- EXCHEAT.** *f.* See *ESCHEAT.* *Spenser.*
- EXCHEATOR.** *f.* See *ESCHEATOR.*
- EXCHEQUER.** *f.* [*eschecquer*, Norman, Fr.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It is a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris. Denham.*
- EXCISE.** *f.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Lat.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property. *Marvell.*
- TO EXCISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing. *Pope.*
- EXCISEMAN.** *f.* [*excise* and *man.*] An officer who inspects commodities. *Decay of Piety.*
- EXCISION.** *f.* [*excisio*, Lat.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*
- EXCITATION.** *f.* [from *excito*, Latin.]
1. The act of exciting or putting into motion. *Bacon.*
 2. The act of rousing or awakening. *Watts.*
- TO EXCITE.** *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]
1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage. *Spenser.*
 2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.
- EXCITEMENT.** *f.* [from *excite.*] The motive by which one is stirred up. *Shakespeare.*
- EXCITER.** *f.* [from *excite.*]
1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion. *King Charles.*
 2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion. *Decay of Piety.*
- TO EXCLAIM.** *v. a.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakespeare.*
- EXCLAIM.** *f.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. *Shakespeare.*
- EXCLAMATION.** *f.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker.*
 2. An

EXC

2. An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.*
3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus!

EXCLA'MER. *f.* [from *exclaim.*] One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*

EXCLA'MATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim.*]

1. Praefising exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission. *Dryden.*
2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit. *Dryden.*
3. To except in position.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hooker.*

EXCLU'SION. *f.* [from *excludo*.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission. *Bacon.*
2. Rejection; not reception. *Addison.*
3. The act of debarring from any privilege.
4. Exception. *Bacon.*
5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *excludo*.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission. *Milton.*
2. Debarring from participation. *Locke.*
3. Not taking into any account or number. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *exclusivus*.]

1. Without admission of another to participation. *Boyle.*
2. Without comprehension in any account or number. *Ayliffe.*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up. *Bacon.*

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to strike out by thinking. *More.*

To EXCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Lat.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure. *Hammond.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *f.* [from *excommunicate*.] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin. *Wiseman.*

EXCORIA'TION. *f.* [from *excoriate*.]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying. *Arbutnot.*
2. Plunder; spoil. *Howel.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *f.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

To EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Lat.] To eject at the mouth by hawking.

EXCREMENT. *f.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as useless, from the natural passages of the body. *Raleigh.*

EXC

EXCREME'NTAL. *a.* [from *excrement*.] That which is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *excrement*.] Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *f.* [*excreasco*, Latin.]

EXCRE'SCENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *a.* [*excreascens*, Lat.] That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION. *f.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Separation of animal substance. *Quincy.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

EXCRETORY. *a.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE. *a.* [from *excruciate*.] Liable to torment. *Diſt.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

EXCUBA'TION. *f.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night.

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clarissa.*

EXCU'RSION. *f.* [*excursion*, French.]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path. *Pope.*
2. An expedition into some distant part. *Locke.*
3. Progression beyond fixed limits. *Arbutnot.*
4. Digression; ramble from a subject. *Boyle.*

EXCU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomson.*

EXCU'SABLE. *a.* [from *excuse*.] Pardonable. *Raleigh. Tillotson.*

EXCU'SABLENESS. *f.* [from *excusable*.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. *f.* [from *excuse*.] Excuse; plea; apology. *Bacon.*

EXCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *excuse*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To disengage from an obligation. *Glarendon.*
3. To remit; not to exact.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing. *South.*
5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addison.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. *2 Cor.*

EXCU'SE.

EXE

EXCU'SE. *f.* [from *excuse*, Latin.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sidney.*
2. The act of excusing or apologising. *Shakespeare.*
3. Cause for which one is excused. *Roscommon.*

EXCU'SELESS. *a.* [from *excuse*, Latin.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. *f.* [from *excuse*, Latin.]

1. One who pleads for another. *Swift.*
2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [from *excussus*, Latin.] To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXCU'SSION. *f.* [from *excussio*, Latin.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

E'XECRABLE. *a.* [from *execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; detestable; accursed. *Hesker.*

E'XECRABLY. *ad.* [from *execrable*, Latin.] Curf-edly; abominably. *Dryden.*

To E'XECRATE. *v. a.* [from *execror*, Latin.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. *f.* [from *execrate*, Latin.] Curse; imprecation of evil. *Stirlingfleet.*

To E'XECT. *v. a.* [from *execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXE'CTION. *f.* [from *exect*, Latin.] The act of cutting out.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a.* [from *exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practise. *South.*
2. To put in act; to do what is planned. *Locke.*
3. To put to death according to form of justice. *Davies.*
4. To put to death; to kill. *Shakespeare.*

EXECU'TION. *f.* [from *execute*, Latin.]

1. Performance; practice. *Bacon.*
2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods. *Clarendon.*
3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Creech.*
4. Destruction; slaughter. *Hayward.*

EXECU'TIONER. *f.* [from *execution*, Latin.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes. *Shakespeare.*
2. He that inflicts capital punishments. *Woodward.*
3. He that kills; he that murders. *Shakespeare.*
4. The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Craftsman.*

EXE'CU FIVE. *a.* [from *execute*, Latin.]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.*
2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Swift.*

EXE'CUTER. *f.* [from *execute*, Latin.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Dennis.*

EXE

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. *Shakespeare.*

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shakespeare.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *f.* [from *executer*, Latin.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXE'CUTRIX. *f.* [from *execute*, Latin.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator. *Bacon.*

EXE'GESIS. *f.* [from *ἐξήγησις*, Greek.] An explanation. *Bacon.*

EXE'GETICAL. *a.* [from *ἐξήγησις*, Greek.] Explanatory; expository. *Walker.*

EXE'MPLAR. *f.* [from *exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *ad.* [from *exemplary*, Latin.]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation. *Howel.*
2. In such a manner as may warn others. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS. *f.* [from *exemplary*, Latin.] State of standing as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotson.*

EXE'MPLARY. *a.* [from *exemplar*, Latin.]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation. *Bacon.*
2. Such as may give warning to others. *King Charles.*
3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Rogers.*

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *exemplify*, Latin.] A copy; a transcript. *Hayward.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar*, Latin.]

1. To illustrate by example. *Hooker.*
2. To transcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Knolles.*

EXE'MPT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege. *Ayliffe.*
2. Not subject; not liable to. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Clear; not included. *Let.*
4. Cut off from. Disused. *Shakespeare.*

EXE'MPTION. *f.* [from *exempt*, Latin.] Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposition. *Bacon.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.]

Separable; that which may be taken from another. *Mort.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [from *exentero*, Latin.] To embowel. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION. *f.* [from *exenteratio*, Latin.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling. *Brown.*

E'XEUQIAL. *a.* [from *exequia*, Latin.] Relating to funerals.

E'XEUQIES. *f.* without a singular. [from *exequia*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial. *Dryden.*

EXE'Q.

EXH

EXERCENT. *a.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practising; following any calling. *Aylife.*

EXERCISE. *f.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body. *Bacon.*
2. Something done for amusement. *Bacon.*
3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness. *Sidney.*
4. Preparatory practice in order to skill. *Hooker.*
5. Use; actual application of any thing. *Addison.*
6. Practice; outward performance. *Locke.*

7. Employment. *Milton.*
8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform. *Shakespeare.*
9. Act of divine worship whether publick or private.

TO EXERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*
2. To train by use by any act. *Locke.*
3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice. *Hebrevot.*
4. To busy; to keep busy. *Atterbury.*
5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Milton.*
6. To practise; to perform. *Bacon.*
7. To exert; to put in use. *Locke.*
8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill. *Addison.*

TO EXERCISE. *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health. *Broom.*

EXERCISER. *f.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION. *f.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]

1. Exercise. *Brown.*
2. Practice; use. *Felton.*

TO EXERT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort. *Rowe.*
2. To put forth; to perform. *South.*
3. To enforce; to push to an effort. *Dryden.*

EXERTION. *f.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.

EXESION. *f.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through. *Brown.*

EXESTUATION. *f.* [*exestuatio*, Lat.] The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle.*

TO EXFOLIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; as a corrupt bone from the sound part. *Wifeman.*

EXFOLIATION. *f.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bones separates from the sound. *Wifeman.*

EXFOLIATIVE. *a.* [from *exfoliate*.] That which has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wifeman.*

EXHA'LE. *a.* [from *exhale*.] That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION. *f.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours.

3. That which rises in vapours. *Milton.*

TO EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhale*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out vapours or fumes. *Temple.*
2. To draw out. *Shakespeare.*

EXHA'LEMENT. *f.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown.*

TO EXHA'UST. *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminish. *Bacon.*
2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left. *Locke.*

EXHA'USTION. *f.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing.

EXHA'USTLESS. *a.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Blackmore.*

TO EXHIBIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose. *Clarendon.*
2. To show; to display. *Pope.*

EXHIBITER. *f.* [from *exhibeo*.] He that offers any thing. *Shakespeare.*

EXHIBITION. *f.* [from *exhibeo*.]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth. *Crow.*
2. Allowance; salary; pension. *Swift.*

TO EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth. *Philips.*

EXHILARATION. *f.* [from *exhilaro*.]

1. The act of giving gaiety. *Locke.*
2. The state of being enlivened. *Bacon.*

TO EXHORT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTATION. *f.* [from *exhortor*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.*
2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakespeare.*

EXHORTATORY. *a.* [from *exhortor*.] Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER. *f.* [from *exhortor*.] One who exhorts.

TO EXICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry.

EXICCATION. *f.* [from *exsicco*.] Arid-
faction; act of drying up; state of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXICCATIVE. *a.* [from *exsicco*.] Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE. *f.*

EXIGENCY. *f.*

1. Demand; want; need. *Atterbury.*
2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion. *Pope.*

EXIGENT. *f.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help. *Waller.*
2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found.

3. End. *Shakespeare.*

EXIGUITY.

EXO

EXP

EXIGUITY. *f.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Smallness; diminutiveness. *Boyle.*

EXIGUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. *Harvey.*

E'XILE. *f.* [*exilium*, Latin.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished. *Shakespeare.*
2. The person banished. *Dryden.*

EXILE. *a.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full. *Bacon.*

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To banish; to drive from a country. *Shakespeare.*

EXILEMENT. *f.* [from *exile*.] Banishment. *Wotton.*

EXILITION. *f.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness. *Grew.*

EXIMIOUS. *a.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent. *Shakespeare.*

EXINANITION. *f.* [*exinanitio*, Lat.] Privation; loss. *Detay of Piety.*

To EXIST. *v. n.* [*existo*, Latin.] To be; to have a being. *Sourb.*

EXISTENCE. *f.* [*existentia*, low Latin.]

EXISTENCY. *f.* State of being; actual possession of being. *Dryden.*

EXISTENT. *a.* [from *exist*.] In being; in possession of being. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMATION. *f.* [*existimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.
2. Esteem.

E'XIT. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off. *Shakespeare.*
2. Retreat; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakespeare.*
3. Passage out of any place. *Glanville.*
4. Way by which there is a passage out. *Woodward.*

EXITIAL. *f.* [*exitus*, Latin.]

EXITIOUS. *a.* Destructive; fatal; mortal. *Shakespeare.*

E'XODUS. *f.* [*ἔξοδος*.] Departure; journey from a place; the second book of *Moses* is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLETE. *a.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obsolete; out of use. *DiE.*

To EXOLVE. *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Latin.] To lose; to pay. *DiE.*

EXO'MPHALOS. *f.* [*ἔξ and ὑμφαλός*.] A navel rupture. *Hale.*

To EXONERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to disburthen. *Ray.*

EXONERATION. *f.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of disburthening. *Grew.*

EXOPTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire. *Grew.*

E'XORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty. *Grew.*

EXO'RBITANCE. *f.* [from *exorbitant*.]

EXO'RBITANCY. *f.* [from *exorbitant*.]

1. The act of going out of the track prescribed. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right. *Dryden.*
3. Boundless depravity. *Garth.*

EXO'RBITANT. *a.* [*ex and orbito*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established. *Woodward.*
2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method. *Hooker.*
3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive. *Addison.*

To EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex and orbito*, Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the track. *Bemley.*

To E'XORCISE. *v. a.* [*ἐξορκίζω*.]

1. To adjure by some holy name. *Dryden.*
2. To drive away by certain forms of adjuration. *Dryden.*
3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits. *Dryden.*

E'XORCISER. *f.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits. *Dryden.*

E'XORCISM. *f.* [*ἐξορκισμός*.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away. *Harvey.*

E'XORCIST. *f.* [*ἐξορκιστής*.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits. *Albi.*
2. An enchanter; a conjurer. *Improperly, Shakespeare.*

EXO'RDIIUM. *f.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition. *May.*

EXORNA'TION. *f.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hooker.*

EXO'SSATED. *a.* [*exossatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *DiE.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *f.* [*ἔξ and ὄστος*.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex and ossa*, Lat.] Wanting bones; boneless. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK. *a.* [*ἑξωτικός*.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Evelyn.*

EXO'TICK. *f.* A foreign plant. *Addison.*

To EXPAND. *v. a.* [*expandere*, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet. *Arbutnot.*
2. To dilate; to spread out every way. *Savage.*

EXPA'NSE. *f.* [*expansum*, Lat.] A body widely extended without inequalities. *Savage.*

EXPANSIBILITY. *f.* [from *expandere*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *expansus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended. *Grew.*

EX.

EXP

EXP

EXPA'NSION. *f.* [from *expand.*]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface. *Bentley.*
2. The act of spreading out. *Grew.*
3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended. *Locke.*
4. Pure space, as distinct from solid matter. *Locke.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to spread into a wider surface. *Ray.*

To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatrio*, Latin.]

1. To range at large. *Addison.*
2. To enlarge upon in language. *Brooms.*
3. To let loose; to allow to range. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.
2. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to stay. *Jab.*

EXPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *expect.*] To be expected. *Brown.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } *f.* [from *expect.*]
EXPE'CTANCY. }

1. The act or state of expecting. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Something expected. *Shakespeare.*
3. Hope. *Shakespeare.*

EXPE'CTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in expectation. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT. *f.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing. *Pope.*

EXPE'CTATION. *f.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting. *Shakespeare.*
2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers.*
3. Prospect of any thing good to come. *Psalms.*
4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected. *Milton.*
5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us. *Orway.*

EXPE'CTER. *f.* [from *expect.*]

1. One who has hopes of something. *Swift.*
2. One who waits for another. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectoratus*, Latin.] To eject from the breast. *Arbutnot.*

EXPE'CTORATION. *f.* [from *expecto-ratio*.]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.
2. The discharge which is made by coughing. *Arbutnot.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expectoratio*.]

Having the quality of promoting expectora-tion. *Harvey.*

EXPE'DIENCE. } *f.* [from *expedient*.]
EXPE'DIENCY. }

Vol. I.

1. Fitness; propriety; suitability to an end. *Smith.*

2. Expedition; adventure. *Shakespeare.*

3. Haste; dispatch. *Shakespeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable. *Tiss.*
2. Quick; expeditious. *Shakespeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A shift; means to an end contrived in an exigence. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *expedient*.]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently. *Shakespeare.*
2. Hastily; quickly.

To E'XPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment. *Milton.*
2. To hasten; to quicken. *Swift.*
3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITE. *a.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed. *Sandys.*
2. Easy; disencumbered; clear. *Holker.*
3. Nimble; active; agile. *Tilkeson.*
4. Light armed. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITELY. *ad.* [from *expedite*.] With quickness, readiness, haste. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TION. *f.* [from *expedite*.]

1. Haste; speed; activity. *Holker.*
2. A march or voyage with martial inten-tions. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away. *Burns.*
2. To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.*
3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence. *Dryden.*

EXPE'LLER. *f.* [from *expel*.] One that ex-pels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend. *Hoyward.*

EXPE'NSE. *f.* [*expensum*, Latin.] Cost; charges; money expended. *Ben. Johnson.*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *a.* [*expense* and *ful*.] Cost-ly; chargeable. *Wetlas.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *expense*.] With-out cost. *Milton.*

EXPE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expense*.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxuri-ous. *Temple.*
2. Costly; requiring expense.
3. Liberal; generous; distributive. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *ad.* With great expense. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *f.* [from *expensive*.]

1. Addition to expense; extravagance.
2. Costliness. *Arbutnot.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *f.* [*experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.*
2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice. *Shakespeare.*

EXP

TO EXPERIENCE. *v. a.*

1. To try; to practise.

2. To know by practice.

EXPERIENCED. *participial a.*

1. Made skilful by experience.

2. Wise by long practice.

EXPERIENCER. *f.* One who makes trial; a practiser of experiments.

EXPERIMENT. *f.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

TO EXPERIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To try; to search out by trial.

EXPERIMENTAL. *a.*

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment.

3. Known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *experimental*.] By experience; by trial.

EXPERIMENTER. *f.* [from *experiment*.] One who makes experiments.

EXPERT. *a.* [*expertus*, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent in business.

2. Ready; dexterous.

3. Skilful by practice or experience.

EXPERTLY. *ad.* [from *expert*.] In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS. *f.* [from *expert*.] Skill; readiness.

EXPIABLE. *a.* Capable to be expiated.

TO EXPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION. *f.* [from *expiate*.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

3. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY. *a.* [from *expiate*.] Having the power of expiation.

EXPILATION. *f.* [*expilatio*, Latin.] Robbery.

EXPIRATION. *f.* [from *expire*.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs.

2. The last emission of breath; death.

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

TO EXPIRE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

EXP

3. To close; to bring to an end.

TO EXPIRE. *v. a.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

2. To die; to breathe the last.

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

4. To fly out with a blast.

5. To conclude; to come to an end.

TO EXPLAIN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear.

EXPLAINABLE. *a.* [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER. *f.* [from *explain*.] Expounder; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANATION. *f.* [from *explain*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY. *a.* [from *explain*.] Containing explanation.

EXPLETIVE. *f.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something used only to take up room.

EXPLICABLE. *a.* [from *explicare*.] Explainable; possible to be explained.

TO EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

2. To explain; to clear.

EXPLICATION. *f.* [from *explicare*.]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

3. The sense given by an explainer.

EXPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *explicare*.] Having a tendency to explain.

EXPLICATOR. *f.* [from *explicare*.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. *a.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied.

EXPLICITLY. *ad.* [from *explicit*.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference.

TO EXPLODE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with loud noise of contempt.

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

EXPLODER. *f.* [from *explode*.] An killer; one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. *f.* [*exploitum*, Latin.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

TO EXPLOIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve.

TO EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To search out.

EXPLORATION. *f.* [from *explorare*.] Search; examination.

EXPLO-

EXP

EXP

EXPLORATOR. *f.* [from *explorate.*] One who searches; an examiner.

EXPLO/RATORY. *a.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To **EXPLO'RE.** *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

EXPLO'REMENT. *f.* [from *exploro.*] Search; trial.

EXPLO'SION. *f.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

EXPLO'SIVE. *a.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noise and violence.

EXPONENT. *f.* [from *expono*, Lat.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five.

EXPONE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *exponent.*] Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones.

To **EXPOR'T.** *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country.

EXPORT. *f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION. *f.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To **EXPOSE.** *v. a.* [*expositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay open; to make liable to.

2. To put in the power of any thing.

3. To lay open; to make bare.

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule.

5. To lay open to examination.

6. To put in danger.

7. To taff out to chance.

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise.

EXPOSITION. *f.* [from *expose.*]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

2. Explanation; interpretation.

EXPOSITOR. *f.* [*expositor*, Latin.] Ex-

plainer; expounder; interpreter.

To **EXPOSTULATE.** *v. a.* [*expostulo*, Lat.]

To canvass with another; to altercation; to debate.

EXPOSTULATION. *f.* [from *expostulate.*]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair.

2. Charge; accusation.

EXPOSTULATOR. *f.* [from *expostulate.*]

One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY. *a.* [from *expostulate.*]

Containing expostulation.

EXPOSURE. *f.* [from *expose.*]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

3. The state of being exposed to any thing.

4. The state of being in danger.

5. Exposition; situation.

To **EXPOUND.** *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

2. To examine; to lay open.

EXPOUNDER. *f.* [from *expono.*] Ex-

plainer; interpreter.

To **EXPRESS.** *v. a.* [*expressus*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts: as poetry, sculpture, painting.

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

4. To show or make known in any manner.

5. To denote; to designate.

6. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.

7. To extort by violence.

EXPRESS. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; resembling; exactly like.

2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms.

3. Clear; not dubious.

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

EXPRESS. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose.

2. A message sent.

3. A declaration in plain terms.

EXPRESSIBLE. *a.* [from *express.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSION. *f.* [from *express.*]

1. The act or power of representing any thing.

2. The form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

EXPRESSIVE. *a.* [from *express.*] Having the power of utterance or representation.

EXPRESSIVELY. *ad.* [from *expressive.*] In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS. *f.* [from *expressive.*]

The power of expression, or representation by words.

EXS

EXT

EXPRESSLY. *ad.* [from *express.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication.

Stillingfleet.

EXPRESSURE. *f.* [from *express.*]

1. Expression; utterance. *Shakespeare.*

2. The form; the likeness represented.

Shakespeare.

3. The mark; the impression. *Shakespeare.*

TO EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [from *exprobro*, Lat.]

To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

Brown.

EXPROBRATION. *f.* [from *exprobrate.*]

Scornful charge; reproachful accusation.

Hooker.

TO EXPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [from *exproprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own.

Boyle.

TO EXPUGN. *v. a.* [from *expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION. *f.* [from *expugn.*] Con-

quest; the act of taking by assault. *Sandys.*

TO EXPULSE. *v. a.* [from *expulsi*, Lat.] To

drive out; to force away. *Bacon. Broome.*

EXPULSION. *f.* [from *expulse.*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

Milton.

2. The state of being driven out.

Raleigh. Stillingfleet.

EXPULSIVE. *a.* [from *expulse.*] Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION. *f.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition.

TO EXPUNGE. *v. a.* [from *expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys.*

EXPURGATION. *f.* [from *expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

Wise man.

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Brown.

EXPURGATORY. *a.* [from *expurgatorius*, Lat.]

Employed in purging away what is noxious.

Brown.

EXQUISITE. *a.* [from *exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Fatsought; excellent; consummate; complete.

Raleigh.

2. Consummately bad. *King Charles.*

EXQUISITELY. *ad.* Perfectly; completely.

Wotton. Addison.

EXQUISITENESS. *f.* [from *exquisitus.*]

Nicety; perfection.

Boyle.

EXSCRIPT. *f.* [from *exscriptum*, Lat.] A copy;

a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT. *a.* [from *exsiccare.*] Dry-

ing; having the power to dry up.

Wise man.

TO EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [from *exsicco*, Latin.]

To dry.

Brown.

EXSICCATION. *f.* [from *exsiccare.*] The

act of drying.

Brown.

EXSICCATIVE. *a.* [from *exsiccare.*] Having

the power of drying.

EXSPUITION. *f.* [from *expus*, Latin.] A charge by spitting.

EXSUCTION. *f.* [from *exsugo*, Latin.] The act of sucking out.

Boyle.

EXSUDATION. *f.* [from *exsudo*, Lat.] A sweating; an exhalation.

Dehau.

EXSUFFLATION. *f.* [from *ex* and *sufflo*, Lat.] A blast working underneath.

Bacon.

TO EXSUFFOLATE. *v. a.* To whisper;

to buzz in the ear. *Shakespeare.*

TO EXSUSCITATE. *v. a.* [from *exsuscito*, Lat.] To rouse up; to stir up.

EXTANCY. *f.* [from *extant.*] Parts rising up above the rest.

Boyle.

EXTANT. *a.* [from *extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

Ray.

2. Publick; not suppressed.

Graunt.

EXTATICAL. } *a.* [from *ἐκστατικός.*]

1. Tending to something external. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous.

Pope.

EXTEMPORAL. *a.* [from *extemporale*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Wotton.

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Ben. Johnson.

EXTEMPORALLY. *ad.* [from *extemporale.*] Quickly; without premeditation.

Shakespeare.

EXTEMPORANEOUS. *a.* [from *extemporaneus*, Latin.] Without premeditation; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *a.* [from *extemporarius*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

Mori.

EXTEMPORE. *ad.* [from *extempore*, Latin.] Without premeditation; suddenly; readily.

South.

EXTEMPORINESS. *f.* [from *extempore.*] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

TO EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

South.

TO EXTEND. *v. a.* [from *extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out toward any part.

Pope.

2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

Lach.

3. To widen to a large comprehension.

Lach.

4. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

Priv.

5. To enlarge; to continue.

Pope.

6. To increase in force or duration.

Shakespeare.

7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Hooker.

8. To impart; to communicate.

Plains.

9. To seize by a course of law.

Hudibras.

EXTENDER. *f.* [from *extend.*] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

Wise man.

EXTEND.

EXT

EXTENDIBLE. *a.* [from *extend.*] Capable of extension. *Arbutnot.*

EXTENDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *extend.*] Unlimited extension. *Hale.*

EXTENSIBILITY. *f.* [from *extensibilis.*] The quality of being extensible. *Grow.*

EXTENSIBLE. *a.* [from *extensio.* Latin.]
1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension. *Glanville.*

EXTENSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *extensibilis.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. *f.* [from *extensio.* Latin.]
1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended. *Burnet.*

EXTENSIVE. *a.* [from *extensus.* Latin.] Wide; large. *Watts.*

EXTENSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extensive.*] Widely; largely. *Watts.*

EXTENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *extensive.*] 1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wide-ness.

Government of the Tongue.
2. Possibility to be extended. *Ray.*

EXTENSOR. *f.* The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT. *participle.* [from *extend.*] Extended. *Spenser.*

EXTENT. *f.* [from *extensus.* Latin.]
1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended. *Milton.*

2. Communication; distribution. *Shakspeare.*

3. Execution; seizure. *Shakspeare.*

TO EXTENUATE. *v. a.* [from *extenuo.* Latin.]
1. To lessen; to make small. *Grow.*

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality. *Dryden.*

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour. *Milton.*

4. To lessen; to palliate. *Milton.*

5. To make lean.

EXTENUATION. *f.* [from *extenuatio.*] 1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment. *Atterbury.*

3. A general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTERIOR. *a.* [from *exterior.* Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsic. *Boyle.*

EXTERIORLY. *ad.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally. *Shakspeare.*

TO EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [from *extermio.* Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINATION. *f.* Destruction; excision. *Bacon.*

EXTERMINATOR. *f.* [from *extermio.* Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

TO EXTERMINE. *v. a.* [from *extermio.* Latin.] To exterminate. *Shakspeare.*

EXT

EXTERN. *a.* [from *externus.* Latin.]

1. External; outward; visible. *Shakspeare.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. *Digby.*

EXTERNAL. *a.* [from *externus.* Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; opposite to internal. *Tillemont.*

2. Having the outward appearance. *Stillington.*

EXTERNALLY. *ad.* [from *external.*] Outwardly. *Taylor.*

TO EXTIL. *v. a.* [from *ex* and *stillo.* Latin.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *f.* [from *ex* and *stillo.* Latin.] The act of falling in drops. *Durham.*

TO EXTIMULATE. *v. a.* [from *extimulo.* Latin.] To prick; to incite by stimulation. *Brown.*

EXTIMULA'TION. *f.* [from *extimulatio.* Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation. *Bacon.*

EXTINCT. *a.* [from *extinctus.* Latin.]
1. Extinguished; quenched; put out. *Pope.*

2. At a stop; without progressive succession. *Dryden.*

3. Abolished; out of force. *Ayliffe.*

EXTINCTI'ON. *f.* [from *extinctio.* Latin.]
1. The act of quenching or extinguishing. *Brown.*

2. The state of being quenched. *Harvey.*

3. Destruction; excision. *Rogers.*

4. Suppression. *Thomson.*

TO EXTINGUISH. *v. a.* [from *extinguo.* Latin.]
1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden.*

2. To suppress; to destroy. *Hayward.*

3. To cloud; to obscure. *Shakspeare.*

EXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguish.*] That may be quenched, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER. *f.* [from *extinguish.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Collier.*

EXTINGUISHMENT. *f.* [from *extinguish.*] 1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching. *Davies.*

2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*

3. Termination of a family or succession. *Davies.*

TO EXTERP. *v. a.* [from *extirpo.* Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. *Shakspeare.*

TO EXTERPATE. *v. a.* [from *extirpo.* Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to excise. *Locke.*

EXTIRPA'TION. *f.* [from *extirpato.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision. *Tillemont.*

EXTIRPA'TOR. *f.* [from *extirpato.*] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS. *a.* [from *extispicium.* Latin.] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails. *Brown.*

TO EXTOL. *v. a.* [from *extollo.* Latin.] To praise; to exalt.

EXT

- praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden.*
- EXTOLLER.** *f.* [from *extol.*] A praiser; a magnifier.
- EXTORSIVE.** *a.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.
- EXTORSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *extorsive.*] In an extorsive manner; by violence.
- TO EXTORT.** *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus, Latin.*]
1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one. *Rowe.*
 2. To gain by violence or oppression. *Spenser.*
- TO EXTORT.** *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. *Davies.*
- EXTORTER.** *f.* [from *extort.*] One who practises oppression. *Camden.*
- EXTORTION.** *f.* [from *extort.*]
1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies.*
 2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away. *King Charles.*
- EXTORTIONER.** *f.* [from *extortion.*] One who practises extortion. *Camden.*
- TO EXTRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*extrahum, Latin.*]
1. To draw out of something. *Bacon.*
 2. To draw by chemical operation. *Philips.*
 3. To take from something. *Milton.*
 4. To draw out of any containing body. *Burnet.*
 5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise. *Swift.*
- EXTRACT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. *Boyle.*
 2. The chief heads drawn from a book. *Camden.*
- EXTRACTION.** *f.* [*extractio, Latin.*]
1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.*
 2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent. *Clarendon.*
- EXTRACTOR.** *f.* [Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.
- EXTRADITIONARY.** *a.* [*extra and dictio, Latin.*] Not consisting in words, but realities. *Brown.*
- EXTRAJUDICIAL.** *a.* [*extra and judicium, Latin.*] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.
- EXTRAJUDICIALLY.** *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*
- EXTRAMISSION.** *f.* [*extra and mitto, Lat.*] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown.*
- EXTRAMUNDANE.** *a.* [*extra and mundus, Latin.*] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*
- EXTRANEOUS.** *a.* [*extraneus, Latin.*]

EXT

- Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward.*
- EXTRAORDINARILY.** *ad.* [from *extraordinary.*]
1. In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker.*
 2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently. *Howell.*
- EXTRAORDINARINESS.** *f.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness. *Government of the Tongue.*
- EXTRAORDINARY.** *a.* [*extraordinarius, Latin.*]
1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Davies.*
 2. Different from the common course of law. *Clarendon.*
 3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*
- EXTRAORDINARY.** *ad.* Extraordinarily. *Addison.*
- EXTRAPARACHIAL.** *a.* [*extra and parabola, Lat.*] Not comprehended within any parish.
- EXTRAPROVINCIAL.** *a.* [*extra and provincia, Latin.*] Not within the same province. *Ayliffe.*
- EXTRAREGULAR.** *a.* [*extra and regula, Latin.*] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor.*
- EXTRA'VAGANCE.** *f.* [*extravagans, Latin.*]
- EXTRA'VAGANCY.** *f.* [*extravagans, Latin.*]
1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits. *Hammond.*
 2. Irregularity; wildness.
 3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotson.*
 4. Unnatural tumour; bombast. *Dryden.*
 5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence. *Arbutnot.*
- EXTRA'VAGANT.** *a.* [*extravagans, Lat.*]
1. Wandering out of his bounds. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods. *Dryden.*
 3. Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe.*
 4. Irregular; wild. *Milton.*
 5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive. *Addison.*
- EXTRA'VAGANT.** *f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *L'Estrange.*
- EXTRA'VAGANTLY.** *ad.* [from *extravagant.*]
1. In an extravagant manner; wildly. *Dryden.*
 2. In an unreasonable degree. *Pope.*
 3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.
- EXTRA'VAGANTNESS.** *f.* [from *extravagant.*] Excess; excursion beyond limits.
- TO EXTRA'VAGATE.** *v. n.* [*extra and vagari, Latin.*] To wander out of limits. *EXTRA.*

EXU

EXTRA/VASATED. *a.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels. *Arbutnot.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *f.* [from *extravasatus*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels. *Arbutnot.*

EXTRAVE/NATE. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EXTRAVE/RSION. *f.* [*extra* and *versio*, Lat.] The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*

EXTRA/UGHT. *part.* Extracted. *Shakespeare.*

EXTRE/ME. *a.* [*extremus*, Latin.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree. *Hooker.*

2. Utmost. *Shakespeare.*

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree. *Hooker.*

EXTRE/ME. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing. *Milton.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity. *Locke.*

EXTRE/MELY. *ad.* [from *extremus*.]

1. In the utmost degree. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly. *Swift.*

EXTRE/MITY. *f.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree. *Hooker.*

2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle. *Brown.*

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition. *Denham.*

4. Remoteest parts; parts at the greatest distance. *Arbutnot.*

5. Violence of passion. *Spenser.*

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress. *Clarendon.*

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.]

To disembarass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity. *Addison.*

EXTRICA'TION. *f.* [from *extricare*.] The

act of disentangling. *Boyle.*

EXTRI/NSICAL. *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.]

External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. *Digby.*

EXTRI/NSICALLY. *ad.* [from *extrinsecus*.]

From without. *Glanville.*

EXTRI/NSICK. *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] Out-

ward; external. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To EXTRU/CT. *v. a.* [*extruere*, Latin.]

To build; to raise; to form.

EXTRU/CTOR. *f.* [from *extruere*.] A build-

er; a fabricator.

To EXTRU/DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] To

thrust off. *Woodward.*

EXTRU/SION. *f.* [*intrusus*, Latin.] The

act of thrusting or driving out. *Burnes.*

EXTU/BERANCE. *f.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.]

Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Monon.*

EXU/BERANCE. *f.* [*exuberantia*, Latin.]

EYE

Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; luxuriance. *Carr.*

EXU/BERANT. *a.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; over-

abundant; superfluously plenteous. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

EXU/BERANTLY. *ad.* [from *exuberant*.]

Abundantly. *Woodward.*

To EXU/BERATE. *v. n.* [*exuberare*, Latin.]

To abound in the highest degree. *Boyle.*

EXU/CCOUS. *a.* [*exsuccus*, Lat.] Without

juice; dry. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION. *f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat.

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from

any body. *Bacon.*

To EXU/DATE. *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To

sweat out; to issue by

sweat. *Arbutnot.*

To EXU/LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcerare*, Lat.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer. *Ray.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton.*

EXULCERA'TION. *f.* [from *exulcerare*.]

1. The beginning erosion, which forms an

ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker.*

EXU/LCERATORY. *a.* [from *exulcerare*.]

Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXU/LT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice

above measure; to triumph. *Hooker.*

EXU/LTANCE. *f.* [from *exult*.] Transport;

joy; triumph. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXULTA'TION. *f.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy;

triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*

To EXU/NDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To

overflow. *Dick.*

EXUNDA'TION. *f.* [from *exundare*.] Over-

flow; abundance. *Ray.*

EXU/PERABLE. *ad.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.]

Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXU/PERANCE. *f.* [*exuperantia*, Latin.]

Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*

To EXU/SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Latin.]

To stir up; to rouse.

EXU/STION. *f.* [*exustio*, Latin.] The act

of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXU/VIA. *f.* [Latin.] Cast skins; cast

shells; whatever is shed by animals. *Woodward.*

EY, EA, EE. May either come from *ey*, an

island, or from the Saxon *ea*, which signifies a water. *Gloss.*

EY/AS. *f.* [*nias*, Fr.] A young hawk just

taken from the nest. *Shakespeare.*

EY/ASMUSKET. *f.* A young unfledged male

hawk. *Hanmer.*

EYE. *f.* plural *eyes*, now *eyes*, [eye, Saxon.]

1. The organ of vision. *Dryden.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians.*

3. Look; countenance. *Shakespeare.*

4. Front; face. *Shakespeare.*

EYE

6. A posture of direct opposition. *Dryden.*
6. Aspect; regard. *Bacon.*
7. Notice; attention; observation. *Sidney.*
8. Opinion formed by observation. *Denham.*
9. Sight; view. *Shakespeare.*
10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.*
11. Any small perforation. *Shakespeare, South.*
12. A small catch into which a hook goes. *Boyle.*
13. Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.*
14. A small shade of colour. *Boyle.*
15. Power of perception. *Deuteronomy.*
- To EYE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view. *Mora.*
- To EYE, *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. *Shakespeare.*
- EYEBALL, *f.* [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
- EYEBRIGHT, *f.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] An herb.
- EYEBROW, *f.* [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*
- EYEDROP, *f.* [eye and drop.] Tear. *Shakespeare.*
- EYEGLANCE, *f.* [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser.*
- EYEGLASS, *f.* [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight. *Newton.*
- EYELESS, *a.* [from eye.] Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight. *Milton, Garib.*

EYR

- EYELET, *f.* [*ocilla*, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation. *W. Jones.*
- EYELID, *f.* [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye. *Bacon.*
- EYESERVANT, *f.* [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.
- EYESERVICE, *f.* [eye and service.] Service performed only under inspection. *Colfiani.*
- EYESHOT, *f.* [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view. *Speiser.*
- EYESIGHT, *f.* [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye. *Samuel.*
- EYESORE, *f.* [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the sight. *Clarendon.*
- EYESPOTTED, *a.* [eye and spot.] Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*
- EYESTRING, *f.* [eye and string.] The string of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
- EYETOOTH, *f.* [eye and tooth.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang. *Roy.*
- EYEWINK, *f.* [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakespeare.*
- EYEWITNESS, *f.* [eye and witness.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes. *Far.*
- EYRE, *f.* [*eyre*, Fr.] The court of justices itinerants. *Cowd.*
- EY'RY, *f.* [from ey, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch. *Milne.*

F.

F A B

- F,** Has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath.
- FABA'CEOUS, *a.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean.
- FA'BLE, *f.* [*fable*, French.]
1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. *Addison.*
 2. A fiction in general. *Dryden.*
 3. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem. *Dryden.*
 4. A lye.
- To FA'BLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.*
 2. To tell falsehoods. *Shakespeare.*
- To FA'BLE, *v. s.* To feign; to tell a falsity. *Milton.*

F A B

- FA'BLEM, *a.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables. *Tisch.*
- FA'BLER, *f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction.
- To FA'BRICATE, *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Latin.]
1. To build; to construct.
 2. To forge; to devise falsely.
- FABRICA'TION, *f.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building. *Hall.*
- FA'BRICK, *f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]
1. A building; an edifice.
 2. Any system or compages of matter. *Prior.*
- To FA'BRICK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct. *Pfister.*
- FA'BULIST, *f.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] A writer of fables. *Crund.*
- FABU-

F A C

F A C

FABULOSITY. *f.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.] Ly-
ingness; fulness of stories. *Abbot.*

FABULOUS. *a.* [*fabulosus*, Lat.] Feigned;
full of fables. *Addison.*

FABULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fabulous*.] In
fiction. *Brown.*

FACE. *f.* [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Latin.]
1. The visage. *Bacon.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features.
Pope.

3. The surface of any thing. *Genesis.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing.
Ezekiel.

5. State of affairs. *Milton.*

6. Appearance; resemblance. *B. Johnson.*

7. Presence; sight. *Dryden.*

8. Confidence; boldness.
Shakespeare. Tillotson.

9. Distortion of the face. *Shakespeare.*

FACE TO FACE.

1. When both parties are present. *Acts.*

2. Without the interposition of other bodies.
Corinthians.

TO FACE. *v. n.*

1. To carry a false appearance. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.
Dryden.

TO FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with con-
fidence. *Dryden.*

2. To oppose with impudence. *Hudibras.*

3. To stand opposite to. *Pope.*

4. To cover with an additional superfluities.
Addison.

FACELESS. *a.* [from *face*.] Without a
face.

FACEPAINTER. *f.* [*face* and *painter*.] A
drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING. *f.* [*face* and *painting*.]
The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*

FACESET. *f.* [*facette*, Fr.] A small surface.
Bacon.

FACEIOUS. *a.* [*facetieux*, French.] Gay;
cheerful; lively. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACEIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facetious*.]
Gayly; cheerfully.

FACEIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *facetious*.]
Cheerful wit; mirth.

FACILE. *a.* [*facile*, French.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable with
little labour. *Milton. Evelyn.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.
Milton.

3. Easy of access or converse; not superci-
lious. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded.
Calamy.

TO FACILITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.]

To make easy; to free from difficulty.
Clarendon.

FACILITY. *f.* [*facilité*, French.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from
difficulty. *Raleigh.*

VOL. I.

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.
Dryden.

3. Vicious ductility; easiness to be per-
suaded. *Bacon.*

4. Easiness of access; affability. *South.*

FACINERIOUS. *a.* Wicked; facinorous.
Shakespeare.

FACING. *f.* [from *To face*.] An ornamental
covering. *Watson.*

FACINOROUS. *a.* [*facinora*, Latin.]
Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *facinorous*.]
Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *f.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced.
Hooker.

2. Reality; not supposition. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed. *Dryden.*

FACITION. *f.* [*faction*, French.]

1. A party in a state. *Shakespeare.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension. *Clarendon.*

FACITIONARY. *f.* [*factionnaire*, French.]

A party man. *Shakespeare.*

FACITIOUS. *a.* [*facitieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a
party. *Shakespeare.*

2. Proceeding from public dissensions.
King Charles.

FACITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facitieux*.] In a
manner criminally dissensionous. *K. Charles.*

FACITIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *facitieux*.] In-
clination to public dissension.

FACTITIOUS. *a.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made
by art, in opposition to what is made by na-
ture. *Boyle.*

FACTOR. *f.* [*facteur*, Fr.] An agent for
another; a substitute. *South.*

FACTORY. *f.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders
in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM. *f.* [*fac totum*, Latin.] A
servant employed alike in all kinds of busi-
ness: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

FACITURE. *f.* [French.] The act or man-
ner of making any thing.

FACULTY. *f.* [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability.
Hooker.

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, rea-
son, memory. *Swift.*

3. [In physick.] A power or ability to
perform any action natural, vital, and ani-
mal. *Quincy.*

4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexte-
rity. *Clarendon.*

5. Quality; disposition or habit of good or
ill. *Shakespeare.*

6. Power; authority. *Shakespeare.*

7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*

8. Faculty in an university, denotes the
masters and professors of the several sci-
ences.

FACUND. *a.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.*

3. To wither, as a vegetable. *Ishab.*

4. To die away gradually; to vanish. *Addison.*

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient. *Locke.*

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor. *Dryden.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [*gepegan*, Saxon.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. *Shakespeare.*

2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudibras.*

3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.*

FÆCES. *f.* [Latin.] Excrements; ingredients and settlings. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness. *Mackenzie.*

FAGE'ND. *f.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth. *Fanshawe.*

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT. *f.* [*fagod*, Welsh; *fagot*, Fr.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire. *Watts.*

2. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle. *Dryden.*

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French.]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced. *Psalms.*

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost. *Addison.*

4. To die; to lose life. *Shakespeare.*

5. To sink; to be torn down. *Ishab.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languish. *Milton.*

7. To miss; not to produce its effect. *Bacon.*

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design. *Addison.*

9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply. *Sidney. Locke.*

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help. *Davies.*

3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.*

4. To be wanting to. *1 Kings.*

FAIL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Misfortune; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2

1. Omission; non-performance.

3. Deficiency; want. *Shakespeare.*

4. Death; extinction. *Shakespeare.*

FAI'LING. *f.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; lapse. *Rogers.*

FAI'LURE. *f.* [from *fail*.]

1. Deficiency; cessation. *Woodward.*

2. Omission; non-performance; slip. *South.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN. *a.* [*feagn*, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenser.*

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hector.*

FAIN. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously. *Spenser.*

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly. *Pope.*

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless. *Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble. *Eccl.*

4. To sink into dejection. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. *Shakespeare.*

FAINT. *a.* [*fane*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple.*

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking. *Newton.*

3. Not loud; not piercing. *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body. *Rambler.*

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous. *Comden.*

6. Dejected; depressed. *Hebrew.*

7. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies.*

FAINTHEARTED. *a.* [*faint* and *heart*.]

Cowardly; timorous. *Ishab.*

FAINTHEARTEDLY. *ad.* [from *faint-hearted*.] Timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *f.* [from *faint-hearted*.] Cowardice; timorousness.

FA'INTING. *f.* [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion. *Wifman.*

FA'INTISHNESS. *f.* [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility. *Arbutnot.*

FA'INTLING. *a.* [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbutnot.*

FA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly. *Walsh.*

2. Not in bright colours. *Pope.*

3. Without force of representation. *Shakespeare.*

4. Without strength of body. *Dryden.*

5. Not vigorously; not actively. *Shakespeare.*

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit. *Dickson.*

FA'INTNESS. *f.* [from *faint*.]

1. Lapse.

F A I

F A L

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength. *Hooker.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenser.*

3. Timoroufness; dejection. *Shakespeare.*

FA'INTY. *a.* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*

FAIR. *a.* [*fægen*, Saxon.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Hale.*

3. Pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*

4. Clear; pure. *Boyle.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous. *Clarendon.*

6. Favourable; prosperous. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed. *Shakespeare.*

8. Equal; just. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory. *Spenser.*

13. Mild; not severe. *Milton.*

14. Pleasing; civil. *Shakespeare.*

15. Equitable; not-injurious. *Milton.*

16. Commodious; easy. *Shakespeare.*

FAIR. *ad.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly. *Shakespeare.*

3. Happily; successfully. *Shakespeare.*

4. On good terms. *Collier.*

FAIR. *f.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman. *Dryden.*

2. Honesty; just dealing. *Arbutnot.*

FAIR. *f.* [*foire*, French.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. *Arbutnot.*

FA'IRING. *f.* [from *fair.*] A present given at a fair. *Ben. Johnson.*

FA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *fair.*]

1. Beautifully. *Dryden.*

2. Commodiously; conveniently. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift. *Pope.*

4. Ingenuously; plainly; openly. *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without sinisterous interpretations. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reason. *Dryden.*

7. Without blots. *Shakespeare.*

8. Completely; without any deficiency. *Spenser.*

FA'IRNESS. *f.* [from *fair.*]

1. Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity. *Atterbury.*

FA'IRSPOKEN. *a.* [from *fair* and *speak.*]

Bland and civil in language and address. *Hooker.*

FA'IRY. *f.* [*faerie*, Saxon.]

1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay. *Locke.*

2. Enchantress. *Shakespeare.*

FA'IRY. *a.*

1. Given by fairies. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakespeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *f.* A stone found in grave pits.

FAITH. *f.* [*foi*, French.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker. James. Hammond.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church. *Acts. Common Prayer.*

3. Trust in God. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held. *Shakespeare.*

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence. *Milton.*

7. Honour; social confidence. *Dryden.*

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity. *Shakespeare.*

9. Promise given. *Shakespeare.*

FAITHBREACH. *f.* [*faith* and *breach.*]

Breach of fidelity; perfidy. *Shakespeare.*

FAITHED. *a.* [from *faith.*] Honest; sincere. *Shakespeare.*

FAITHFUL. *a.* [*faith* and *faul.*]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Ephesians.*

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. *Milton.*

3. Honest; upright; without fraud. *Numbers.*

4. Observant of compact or promise. *Dryden.*

FAITHFULLY. *ad.* [from *faithful.*]

1. With firm belief in religion.

2. With full confidence in God.

3. With strict adherence to duty. *Shakespeare.*

4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden.*

5. Sincerely; with strong promises. *Bacon.*

6. Honestly; without fraud. *South.*

7. Confidently; readily. *Shakespeare.*

FAITHFULNESS. *f.* [from *faithful.*]

1. Honesty; veracity. *Psalms.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden.*

FAITHLESS. *a.* [from *faith.*]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty. *Shakespeare.*

FAITHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *faithless.*]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAITOUR. *f.* [*faiteur*, Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow. *Spenser.*

FAKE. *f.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCA'DE. *f.* [from *fals*, *falsis*, Latin.] A

Y y 2 *horis*

FAL

horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FA'LCATED. *a.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a scythe. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. *f.* Crookedness. *Brown.*

FA'LCHIN. *f.* [*fauchon*, French.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter. *Dryden.*

FA'LCON. *f.* [*faulcon*, French.]

1. A hawk trained for sport. *Walton.*

2. A sort of cannon, *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *f.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*

FA'LCONET. *f.* [*faconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance. *Knolles.*

FA'LDAGE. *f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege reserved of setting up folds for sheep. *Harris.*

FA'LDING. *f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Diſc.*

FA'LDSTOOL. *f.* [*fald* or *fold* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n. pret. I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *fa'n.* [*feallan*, Saxon.]

1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakespeare.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture. *Judges.*

3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts.*

4. To move down any descent. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Isaiab.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatise; to depart from faith or goodness. *Milton.*

9. To die by violence. *Milton.*

10. To come to a sudden end. *Davies.*

11. To be degraded from an high station. *Shakespeare.*

12. To decline from power or empire. *Addison.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former. *Dryden.*

14. To decrease; to be diminished.

15. To ebb; to grow shallow.

16. To decrease in value; to bear less price. *Carew.*

17. To sink; not to amount to the full. *Bacon.*

18. To be rejected; to become null. *Locke.*

19. To decline from violence to calmness. *Dryden.*

20. To enter into any new state of the body or mind. *Knolles.*

21. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection. *Bacon.*

FAL

22. To sink below something in comparison. *Waller.*

23. To happen; to befall. *Dennis.*

24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shakespeare.*

25. To come in a stated method. *Holder.*

26. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle.*

27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Hale.*

28. To handle or treat directly. *Addison.*

29. To come vindictively, as a punishment. *2 Corin.*

30. To come by any mischance to any new possessor. *Knolles.*

31. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence. *Swift.*

32. To come forcibly and irresistibly. *Acts.*

33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance. *Dennis.*

34. To languish; to grow faint. *Addison.*

35. To be born; to be yeaned. *Mortimer.*

36. To FALL away. To grow lean. *Arbuthnot.*

37. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance. *2 Kings.*

38. To FALL away. To apostatise. *Ecclesi.*

39. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost. *Dryden.*

40. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade. *Addison.*

41. To FALL back. To fail of a promise or purpose. *Taylor.*

42. To FALL back. To recede; to give away.

43. To FALL down. To prostrate himself in adoration. *Plaut.*

44. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand. *Dryden.*

45. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant. *Isaiab.*

46. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Hayward.*

47. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide. *Atterbury.*

48. To comply; to yield to. *Swift.*

49. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken. *Shakespeare.*

50. To FALL off. To perish; to die away. *Felton.*

51. To FALL off. To apostatise. *Milton.*

52. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.*

53. To FALL on. To make an assault. *Shakespeare.*

54. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shakespeare.*

55. To

F A L

55. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar. *Sidney.*
 56. To FALL out. To happen; to befall. *Hooker.*
 57. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat. *Dryden.*
 58. To FALL to. To apply himself to. *Clarendon.*
 59. To FALL under. To be subject to. *Taylor.*
 60. To FALL under. To be ranged with. *Addison.*
 61. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade. *Kneller.*
 62. To FALL upon. To attempt. *Holder.*
 63. To FALL upon. To rush against. *Addison.*

TO FALL. v. a.

1. To drop; to let fall. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To sink; to depress. *Bacon.*
 3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price. *Locke.*
 4. To yearn; to bring forth. *Shakespeare.*

FALL. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high. *Dryden.*
 2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high. *Locke.*
 4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Ruin; dissolution. *Denham.*
 6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
 7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion. *Hooker.*
 8. Diminution; decrease of price. *Child.*
 9. Declination or diminution of sound; close to music. *Milton.*
 10. Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon.*
 11. Cataract; cascade. *Pope.*
 12. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addison.*
 13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.*
 14. Any thing that falls in great quantities. *L'Estrange.*
 15. The act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS. a. [fallacius, French.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. *South.*
 2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*

FALLACIOUSLY. ad. [from fallacious.]

Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown.*

FALLACIOUSNESS. f. [from fallacious.]

Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY. f. [fallacia, Latin.]

Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*

F A L

FALLIBILITY. f. [from fallible.]

Liable-ness to be deceived. *Watts.*

FALLIBLE. a. [fallo, Latin.]

Liable to error. *Taylor.*

FALLING. f. [from fall.]

Indentings opposed to prominence. *Addison.*

FALLINGSICKNESS. f. [fall and sickness.]

The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down. *Shakespeare.*

FALLOW. a. [falepe, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon.*
 2. Unplowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward.*
 3. Plowed, but not sowed. *Howel.*
 4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*

FALLOW. f. [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. *Mortimer.*
 2. Ground lying at rest. *Rowe.*

TO FALLOW. v. n.

To plow in order to a second plowing. *Mortimer.*

FALLOWNESS. f. [from fallow.]

Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

FALSE. a. [falsus, Latin.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Devois.*
 3. Supposititious; succedaneous. *Bacon.*
 4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Estrange.*
 5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Not honest; not just. *Donne.*
 7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. *Bacon.*
 8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real. *Dryden.*

TO FALSE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenser.*
 2. To deceive. *Spenser.*
 3. To defeat; to balk; to shift; to evade. *Spenser.*

FALSEHEARTED. a. [false and heart.]

Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow. *Bacon.*

FALSEHOOD. f. [from false.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity. *South.*
 2. Want of honesty; treachery.

3. A lie; a false assertion.

FALSELY. ad. [from false.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Erroneously; by mistake. *Smalridge.*

3. Perfidiously; treacherously.

FALSENESS. f. [from false.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want

F A M

F A N

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Tilston.*
 3. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.*
 4. Treachery; perfidy; traitoroufness. *Rogers.*
- FA'LSER.** *f.* [from *false*.] A deceiver. *Spenser.*
- FALSIFIA'BLE.** *ad.* [from *falsify*.] Liable to be counterfeited.
- FALSIFICA'TION.** *f.* [from *falsification*, *Fr.*]
 1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
 2. Confutation. *Breome.*
- FA'LSIFIER.** *f.* [from *falsify*.]
 1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not. *Boyle.*
 2. A liar. *L'Estrange.*
- To FA'LSIFY.** *v. a.* [from *falsify*, *French.*]
 1. To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.*
 2. To confute; to prove false. *Addison.*
 3. To violate; to break by falsehood. *Knolles.*
- To FA'LSIFY.** *v. n.* To tell lies. *South.*
- FA'LSITY.** *f.* [from *falsitas*, *Latin.*]
 1. Falsehood; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.*
 2. A lye; an error. *Glanville.*
- To FA'LTEER.** *v. n.* [from *vaultur*, *Islandick.*]
 1. To hesitate in the utterance of words. *Smith.*
 2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To fail in any act of the understanding. *Locke.*
- To FA'LTEER.** *v. a.* To cleanse.
- FA'LTEERINGLY.** *ad.* [from *falter*.] With hesitation; with difficulty.
- To FA'MBLE.** *v. n.* [from *fambler*, *Danish.*] To hesitate. *Skinner.*
- FAME.** *f.* [from *fama*, *Latin.*]
 1. Celebrity; renown. *Addison.*
 2. Report; rumour. *Jos. ix. 9.*
- FA'MED.** *a.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden.*
- FA'MELESS.** *a.* Without fame. *May.*
- FAMI'LIAR.** *a.* [from *familiaris*, *Latin.*]
 1. Domestick; relating to a family. *Pope.*
 2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.*
 4. Well known. *Watts.*
 5. Well acquainted with; accustomed. *Locke.*
 6. Common; frequent. *Locke.*
 7. Easy; unconstrained. *Addison.*
 8. Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.*
- FAMI'LIAR.** *f.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*
- FAMILIA'RITY.** *f.* [from *familiarité*, *French.*]
 1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.*
 3. Easy intercourse. *Pope.*
- To FAMI'LIARIZE.** *v. a.* [from *familiariser*, *French.*]
 1. To make easy by habitude.
 2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority. *Addison.*
- FAMI'LIARLY.** *ad.* [from *familiar*.]
 1. Unceremoniously; with freedom. *Bacon.*
 2. Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.*
 3. Easily; without formality. *Pope.*
- FAM'ILE.** [from *famille*, *French.*] In a family way. *Swift.*
- FA'MILY.** *f.* [from *familia*, *Latin.*]
 1. Those who live in the same house; household. *Swift.*
 2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation.
 3. A class; a tribe; a species. *Bacon.*
- FA'MINE.** *f.* [from *famine*, *French.*] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale.*
- To FA'MISH.** *v. a.* [from *fames*, *Latin.*]
 1. To kill with hunger; to starve. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To kill by deprivation of any thing necessary. *Milton.*
- To FA'MISH.** *v. n.* To die of hunger. *Shakespeare.*
- FA'MISHMENT.** *f.* [from *famish*.] Want of food. *Hokewill.*
- FAMO'SITY.** *f.* Renown. *Diſ.*
- FA'MOUS.** *a.* [from *fameux*, *French.*] Renowned; celebrated. *Peacbam.*
- FA'MOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *famous*.] With celebrity; with great fame. *Milton.*
- FAN.** *f.* [from *vannus*, *Latin.*]
 1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves. *Atterbury.*
 2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan. *L'Estrange.*
 3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Any thing by which the air is moved. *Dryden.*
 5. An instrument to raise the fire. *Hooker.*
- To FAN.** *v. a.*
 1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spelt.*
 2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Milton.*
 3. To separate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*
- FANA'TICISM.** *f.* [from *fanaticus*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*
- FANA'TICK.** *a.* [from *fanaticus*, *Latin.*] Enthusiastick; superstitious. *Milton.*
- FANA'TICK.** *f.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions. *Decay of Piety.*
- FA'NCIFUL.** *a.* [from *fancy* and *full*.]
 1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason. *Woodward.*
 2. Directed by the imagination, not the reason. *Hayward.*
- FA'NCI-**

F A N

FA'NCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *s.* [from *fanciful*.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination.

FA'NCY. *s.* [*phantasia*, Latin.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason. *Clarendon.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

4. Image; conception; thought. *Addison.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness. *Shakespeare.*

6. Caprice; humour; whim. *Collier.*

7. Frolick; idle scheme; vagary. *Dryden.*

8. Something that pleases or entertains. *L'Estrange.*

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Bacon.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To pourtray in the mind; to imagine. *Sprat.*

2. To like; to be pleased with. *Dryden.*

FANCYMO'NGER. *s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Raleigh.*

FA'NCYSICK. *a.* [*fancy* and *sick*.] One whose distemper is in his own mind. *Shakespeare.*

FANE. *s.* [*fane*, French.] A temple consecrated to religion. *L'Estrange.*

FANFARON. *s.* [French.]

1. A bully; a hector. *Phillips.*

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform. *Dryden.*

FANFARONA'DE. *s.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*

To FANG. *v. a.* [*fangan*, Saxon.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakespeare.*

FANG. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal. *Shakespeare.*

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*

FA'NGED. *a.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments, in imitation of fangs. *Phillips.*

FA'NGLE. *s.* [from *fangan*, Saxon.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme.

FA'NGLED. *a.* [from *fangle*.] It is scarcely used but in new *fangled*; vainly fond of novelty. Quick wits be in desire new *fangled*. *Astham.*

FA'NGLESS. *a.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth. *Shakespeare.*

FA'NGOT. *s.* A quantity of wares.

F A R

FA'NNEL. *s.* [*fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a male priest.

FA'NNER. *s.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan. *Jeremiah.*

FA'NTASIED. *a.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled with fancies. *Shakespeare.*

FANTA'SM. *s.* [See *PHANTASM*.]

FANTA'STICAL. *a.* [*fantastique*, Fr.]

FANTA'STICK. *a.* [*fantastique*, Fr.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination. *South.*

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary. *Shakespeare.*

3. Capricious; humourous; unsteady. *Prior.*

4. Whimsical; fanciful. *Sidney.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. By the power of imagination. *Addison.*

2. Capriciously; humourously. *Shakespeare.*

3. Whimsically. *Greene.*

FANTA'STICALNESS. *s.* [from *fantastical*.]

FANTA'STICKNESS. *s.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. Humourousness; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness. *Tillotson.*

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FA'NTASY. *s.* [*fantasie*, French.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Davies.*

2. Idea; image of the mind. *Newton.*

3. Humour; inclination. *Spenser.*

FAP. *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Whigist.*

FAR. *ad.* [*feop*, Saxon.]

1. To great extent in length. *Shakespeare.*

2. To a great extent every way. *Prior.*

3. To a great distance progressively. *Bacon.*

4. Remotely; at a great distance. *Knolles.*

5. To a distance. *Raleigh.*

6. In a great part. *Judges.*

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. *Waller.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. *Shakespeare.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree. *Hammond.*

10. It is used often in composition: *as, far-shooting, far-seeing.*

FAR-FETCH. *s.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep stratagem. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FE'TCHED. *a.* [*far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote. *Milton.*

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained. *Smith.*

FAR-PIE'RCING. *a.* [*far* and *pierce*.] Striking, or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOO'TING. *a.* Shooting to a great distance.

FAR. *a.*

1. Distant; remote. *Dryden.*

2. From

F A R

2. From **FAR**. From a remote place.
Deuteronomy.
FAR. *f.* [contracted from *farrow*.] Young pigs. *Tusser.*
To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin.]
 1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew.*
 2. To extend; to swell out. *Shakespeare.*
FARCE. *f.* [*farcier*, French, to mock.] A dramatick representation written without regularity. *Dryden.*
FAR'CICAL. *a.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a farce. *Gay.*
FAR'CY. *f.* [*farcin*, Fr.] The leprosy of horses.
FA'RDEL. *f.* [*fardello*, Italian.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakespeare.*
To FARE. *v. n.* [*fapan*, Saxon.]
 1. To go; to pass; to travel. *Fairfax.*
 2. To be in any state good or bad. *Waller.*
 3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad. *Milton.*
 4. To happen to any one well or ill. *South.*
 5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained. *Brown.*
FARE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryden.*
 2. Food prepared for the table; provisions. *Addison.*
FAREWE'LL. *ad.*
 1. The parting compliment; adieu. *Shak.*
 2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness. *Waller.*
FAREWE'LL. *f.* Leave; act of departure. *Milton.*
FARINA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; tasting like meal. *Arbutnot.*
FARM. *f.* [*ferme*, French.]
 1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit. *Hayward.*
 2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenser.*
To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To take at a certain rate. *Camden.*
 3. To cultivate land.
FA'RMER. *f.* [*fermier*, French.]
 1. One who cultivates hired ground. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer.*
FA'RMOST. *f.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant. *Dryden.*
FA'RNESS. *f.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness. *Carew.*
FARRA'GINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials. *Brown.*
FARRAGO. *f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

F A S

- FA'RRIER**. *f.* [*ferrier*, French.]
 1. A shoer of horses. *Disby.*
 2. One who professes the medicine of horses. *Swift.*
To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses. *Mortimer.*
FA'ROW. *f.* [*feaph*, Saxon.] A little pig. *Shakespeare.*
To FA'ROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. *Tusser.*
FART. *f.* [*ferp*, Saxon.] Wind from behind. *Suchling.*
To FART. *v. a.* To break wind behind. *Swift.*
FA'RTHER. *ad.* [We ought to write *furber* and *furthest*, *fonþon*, *funþer*, Sax.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely. *Locke.*
FA'RTHER. *a.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth*.]
 1. More remote. *Dryden.*
 2. Longer; tending to greater distance. *Dryden.*
FA'RTHERANCE. *f.* [more properly *furthurance*.] Encouragement; promotion. *Afcom.*
FARTHERMO'RE. *ad.* [more properly *furthmore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise. *Raleigh.*
To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To furth*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden.*
FA'RTHEST. *ad.* [more properly *furthest*.]
 1. At the greatest distance.
 2. To the greatest distance.
FA'RTHEST. *a.* Most distant; remotest. *Hosker.*
FA'RTHING. *f.* [*feorþling*, Saxon.]
 1. The fourth of a penny. *Cocher.*
 2. Copper money. *Gay.*
 3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolic: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.
FA'RTHINGALE. *f.* A hoop, used to spread the petticoat. *Swift.*
FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *f.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbutnot.*
FA'SCES. *f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls. *Dryden.*
FA'SCIA. *f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.
FA'SCIATED. *a.* [from *fascia*, Lat.] Bound with fillets.
FASCIA'TION. *f.* [*fascia*, Lat.] Bandage. *Wiseman.*
To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner. *Decay of Pity.*
FASCINA'TION. *f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment. *Bacon.*
FA'SCINE

F A S

FASCINE. *f.* [French.] A faggot.
FA'SCINOUS. *a.* [fascinum, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft.
FA'SHION. *f.* [façon, French.]
 1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to appearance.
 2. The make or cut of cloaths.
 3. Manner; sort; way.
 4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestic ornaments.
 5. Custom; general practice.
 6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.
 7. General approbation; mode.
 8. Rank; condition above the vulgar.
 9. Any thing worn.
 10. The farcy; a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy.
TO FA'SHION. *v. a.* [façonner, French.]
 1. To form; to mould; to figure.
 2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.
 3. To cast into external appearance.
 4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.
FA'SHIONABLE. *a.* [from fashion.]
 1. Approved by custom; established by custom.
 2. Made according to the mode.
 3. Observant of the mode.
 4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.
FASHIONABLENESS. *f.* [from fashionable.] Modish elegance.
FASHIONABLY. *ad.* [from fashionable.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.
FA'SHIONIST. *f.* [from fashion.] A follower of the mode; a coxcomb.
TO FAST. *v. n.* [fastan, Gothick.]
 1. To abstain from food.
 2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.
FAST. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Abstinence from food.
 2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.
FAST. *a.* [fast, Saxon.]
 1. Firm; immovable.
 2. Strong; impregnable.
 3. Fixed.
 4. Deep; sound.
 5. Firm in adherence.
 6. [from ffst, Welsh.] Speedy; quick; swift.
 7. FAST and loose. Uncertain; variable; inconstant.
 Vol. 1.

F A T

FAST. *ad.*
 1. Firmly; immovably.
 2. Closely; nearly.
 3. Swiftly; nimbly.
 4. Frequently.
TO FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from fast.]
 1. To make fast; to make firm.
 2. To hold together; to cement; to link.
 3. To affix; to conjoin.
 4. To stamp; to impress.
 5. To settle; to confirm.
 6. To lay on with strength.
TO FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himself.
FA'STENER. *f.* [from fasten.] One that makes fast or firm.
FA'STER. *f.* [from fast.] He who abstains from food.
FA'STHANDED. *a.* [fast and hand.] Avaricious; closehanded; covetous.
FASTIDIOUSITY. *f.* [from fastidious.] Disdainfulness.
FASTIDIOUS. *a.* [fastidiosus, Lat.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice.
FASTIDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from fastidious.] Disdainfully; squeamishly.
FASTIGIATED. *a.* [fastigiatus, Latin.] Roofed.
FA'STINGDAY. *a.* [fast and day.] Day of mortification by abstinence.
FA'STNESS. *f.* [from fast.]
 1. Firmness; firm adherence.
 2. Strength; security.
 3. A strong place; a place not easily forced.
 4. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusiveness.
FA'STUOUS. *a.* [fastuosus, Lat.] Proud; haughty.
FAT. *a.* [per, Saxon.]
 1. Fullied; plump; fleshy.
 2. Coarse; gross; dull.
 3. Wealthy; rich.
FAT. *f.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread among them.
FAT. *f.* [per, Saxon.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.
TO FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten.
TO FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full-fleshed.
FAT'AL. *a.* [fatalis, Latin.]
 1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.
 2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable.
 3. Appointed.

F A T

F A T

3. Appointed by destiny. *Bacon.*
FA'TALIST. *f.* [from *fata*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity. *Watts.*
FATA'LITY. *f.* [*fatalité*, French.]
 1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events. *South.*
 2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*
 3. Tendency to danger. *Broome.*
FA'TALLY. *ad.* [from *fatal*.]
 1. Mortally; destructively; even to death. *Denham.*
 2. By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*
FA'TALNESS. *f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.
FATE. *f.* [*fatum*, Latin.]
 1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. *Milton.*
 2. Event predetermined. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Death; destruction. *Dryden.*
 4. Cause of death. *Dryden.*
FA'TED. *a.* [from *fate*.]
 1. Decreed by fate. *Dryden.*
 2. Determined in any manner by fate. *Dryden.*
 3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Prior.*
FA'THER. *f.* [*faðer*, Saxon.]
 1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten. *Bacon.*
 2. The first ancestor. *Romans.*
 3. The appellation of an old man. *Camden.*
 4. The title of any man revered. *Shakespeare.*
 5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad. *Genesis.*
 6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. *Stillingfleet.*
 7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness. *Job.*
 8. The title of a popish confessor. *Addison.*
 9. The title of a senator of old Rome. *Dryden.*
 10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor.*
 11. The compellation of God as Creator. *Common Prayer.*
FA'THER-IN-LAW. *f.* [from *father*.]
 The father of one's husband or wife. *Addison.*
To FA'THER. *v. a.*
 1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To supply with a father. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To adopt a composition. *Swift.*
 4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production. *Hooker.*
FA'THERHOOD. *f.* [from *father*.] The character of a father. *Hall.*
FA'THERLESS. *a.* [from *father*.] Without a father. *Sandys.*
FA'THERLINESS. *f.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father.

FA'THERLY. *a.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father. *Shakespeare.*
FA'THERLY. *ad.* In the manner of a father. *Milton.*
FA'THOM. *j.* [*faðm*, Saxon.]
 1. A measure of length containing six feet. *Holder.*
 2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance. *Shakespeare.*
To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. *Dryden.*
 2. To reach; to master. *Felton.*
 3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth. *Felton.*
 4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom: as, *I cannot fathom his design.*
FA'THOMLESS. *a.* [from *faðom*.]
 1. That of which no bottom can be found. *Shakespeare.*
 2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakespeare.*
FATIDICAL. *a.* [*fatidicus*, Latin.] Prophetick; having the power to foretell. *Howell.*
FATIFEROUS. *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *Diſ.*
FA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] Easily wearied.
To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakespeare.*
FATIGUE. *f.* [*fatigue*, French.]
 1. Weariness; lassitude. *Dryden.*
 2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.
To FATIGUE. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, Fr.] To tire; to weary.
FATKIDNEYED. *a.* [*fat and kidney*.] Fat. *Shakespeare.*
FA'TLING. *f.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter. *Isaiah.*
FA'TNER. *f.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness. *Arbutnot.*
FATNESS. *f.* [from *fat*.]
 1. The quality of being fat; plump. *Speiser.*
 2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh. *Bacon.*
 3. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Oleaginousness; sliminess. *Genesis.*
 5. Fertility; fruitfulness.
 6. That which causes fertility. *Philips, Baile.*
To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]
 1. To feed up; to make fleshy. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
 3. To feed grossly; to increase. *Dryden.*
To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Orway.*
FA'TUOUS. *a.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]
 1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind. *Glarville.*
 2. Impotent; without force. *Denham.*
FATUITY. *f.* [*fatuité*, Fr.] Foolishness; weakness of mind. *King Charles.*
FAT.

FA'TWITTED. *a.* [*fat and wit.*] Heavy;
dull. *Shakespeare.*

FATTY. *a.* [*from fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy. *Bacon.*

FA'UCHION. *f.* [*See FALCHION.*] A crooked sword. *Dryden.*

FAUFEL. *f.* [*French.*] The fruit of a species of the palm tree.

FAV'ILLOUS. *a.* [*savilla, Latin.*] Consisting of ashes. *Brown.*

FA'ULCON. See **FALCON.**

FAULT. *f.* [*faute, French.*]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure. *Hooker.*

2. Defect; want; absence. *Shakespeare.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty.

To FAULT. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To be wrong; to fail. *Spenser.*

To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

FA'ULTER. *f.* [*from fault.*] An offender. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTFINDER. *f.* [*fault and find.*] A censor.

FA'ULTILY. *ad.* [*from faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly.

FA'ULTINESS. *f.* [*from faulty.*]

1. Badness; viciousness; evil. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS. *a.* [*from fault.*] Without fault; perfect. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTY. *a.* [*faulif, French.*]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal. *Milton.*

2. Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favor, Latin.*]

1. To support; to regard with kindness. *Bacon.*

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences. *Addison.*

3. To resemble in feature. *Spektator.*

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *f.* [*favor, Latin.*]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard. *Shakespeare.*

2. Support; defence; vindication. *Rogers.*

3. Kindness granted. *Sidney.*

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon. *Psalms.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured. *Milton.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn. *Spektator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakespeare.*

9. Feature; countenance. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. *a.* [*favorable, French.*]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shakespeare.*

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured. *Spenser.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *f.* [*from favourable.*]

Kindness; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *ad.* [*from favourable.*]

Kindly; with favour. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *particip. a.*

1. Regarded with kindness. *Pope.*

2. Featured. With well or ill. *Spenser.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.

FA'VOURER. *f.* [*from favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness. *Daniel.*

FA'VOURITE. *f.* [*favori, favorite, Fr.*]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Pope.*

2. One chosen as a companion by his superior. *Clarendon.*

FA'VOURLESS. *a.* [*from favour.*]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenser.*

FA'USEN. *f.* A sort of large eel. *Chapman.*

FA'USET. *f.* [*fauset, French.*] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. *Swift.*

FA'USSEBRAYE. *f.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide; erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *f.* [*Latin; fauteur, French.*]

Favourer; countenancer. *Ben. Johnson.*

FA'UTRESS. *f.* [*fautrice, Fr.*] A woman that favours, or shews countenance. *Chapman.*

FAWN. *f.* [*faon, French.*] A young deer. *Bacon.*

To FAWN. *v. n.*

1. To court by frisking before one; as a dog. *Sidney.*

2. To court by any means. *South.*

3. To court servilely. *Milton.*

FA'WNER. *f.* [*from fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship. *Spektator.*

FA'WNINGLY. *ad.* [*from fawn.*] In a cringing servile way.

FA'XED. *a.* [*from fax, Saxon.*] Hairy. *Camden.*

FAY. *f.* [*fée, French.*]

1. A fairy; an elf. *Milton.*

2. Faith. *Spenser.*

FE'ABERRY. *f.* A gooseberry.

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*fegen, German, to sweep.*] To whip; to chastise.

FE'ALTY. *f.* [*fealty, French.*] Duty due to a superiour lord. *Milton.*

FEAR. *f.* [*feapan, Saxon.*]

1. Dread; horror; apprehension of danger. *Locke.*

2. Awe;

FEA

FEB

2. Awe; dejection of mind. *Genesis.*
 3. Anxiety; solicitude. *Maccabees.*
 4. That which causes fear. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Something hung up to scare deer. *Isaiah.*
- FEAR.** *f.* [*feara*, Saxon.] A companion. *Obsolete.*
TO FEAR. *v. a.* [*fearian*, Saxon.]
 1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror. *Dryden.*
 2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid. *Donne.*
- TO FEAR.** *v. n.*
 1. To live in horror; to be afraid. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*
- FEARFUL.** *a.*
 1. Timorous; easily made afraid. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Afraid. *Davies.*
 3. Awful; to be revered. *Exodus.*
 4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotson.*
- FEARFULLY.** *ad.* [from *fearful*.] *Shakespeare.*
 1. Timorously; in fear. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakespeare.*
- FEARFULNESS.** *f.* [from *fearful*.]
 1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.
 2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*
- FEARLESSLY.** *ad.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror. *Decay of Piety.*
- FEARLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*
- FEARLESS.** *a.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid. *Temple.*
- FEASIBILITY.** *f.* [from *feasible*.] A thing practicable. *Brown.*
- FEASIBLE.** *a.* [*faissible*, Fr.] Practicable; that may be effected. *Glanville.*
- FEASIBLY.** *ad.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.
- FEAST.** *f.* [*feste*, French.]
 1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. *Genesis.*
 2. An anniversary day of rejoicing. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*
- TO FEAST.** *v. n.* To eat sumptuously. *Gay.*
- TO FEAST.** *v. a.*
 1. To entertain sumptuously. *Hayward.*
 2. To delight; to pamper. *Dryden.*
- FEASTER.** *f.* [from *feast*.]
 1. One that fares deliciously. *Taylor.*
 2. One that entertains magnificently.
- FEASTFUL.** *a.* [*feast* and *full*.]
 1. Festive; joyful. *Milton.*
 2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*
- FEASTRITE.** *f.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments. *Philips.*
- FEAT.** *f.* [*fait*, French.]
 1. Act; deed; action. *Spenser.*
2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*
- FEAT.** *a.* [*fait*, French.]
 1. Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Nice; neat. *Shakespeare.*
- FEATEOUS.** *a.* Neat; dexterous.
FEATEOUSLY. *a.* Neatly; dexterously. *Spenser.*
- FEATHER.** *f.* [*feðen*, Saxon.]
 1. The plume of birds. *Newton.*
 2. An ornament; an empty title.
 3. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair. *Farrier's Dict.*
- TO FEATHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dress in feathers.
 2. To fit with feathers.
 3. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.*
 4. To enrich; to adorn. *Bacon.*
 5. To FEATHER one's nest. To get riches together.
- FEATHERBED.** *f.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers. *Donne.*
- FEATHERDRIVER.** *f.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanses feathers. *Derham.*
- FEATHERED.** *a.* [from *feather*.]
 1. Cloathed with feathers. *Dryden.*
 2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers. *L'Estrange.*
- FEATHEREDGE.** *f.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff. *Moxon.*
- FEATHEREDGED.** *a.* [*feather* and *edge*.] Belonging to a featheredge. *Mortimer.*
- FEATHERFEW.** *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
- FEATHERLESS.** *a.* [from *feather*.] Without feathers. *Hewel.*
- FEATHERSELLER.** *f.* [*feather* and *sell*.] One who sells feathers.
- FEATHERY.** *a.* [from *feather*.] Cloathed with feathers. *Milton.*
- FEATLY.** *ad.* [from *feat*.] Neatly; dimbly. *Tickell.*
- FEATNESS.** *f.* [from *feat*.] Neatness; dexterity.
- FEATURE.** *f.* [*faiture*, old French.]
 1. The cast or make of the face. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any lineament or single part of the face. *Spenser.*
- TO FEATURE.** *v. a.* To resemble in countenance. *Shakespeare.*
- TO FEAZE.** *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope.
- TO FEBRICITATE.** *v. n.* [*fabricator*, Lat.] To be in a fever.
- FEBRIFUGE.** *f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Flower.*
- FEBRIFUGE.** *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbuthnot.*
- FEBRILE.** *a.* [*febrilis*, Lat.] Constituting a fever. *Harvey.*
- FEBRU.**

FEE

FE'BRUARY. *f.* [*februarius*, Latin.] The name of the second month of the year.

Shakespeare.

FE'CES. *f.* [*feces*, Latin.]

1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.

Dryden.

2. Excrement.

Arbutnot.

FE'CULENCE. } *f.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]

FE'CULENCY. }
1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

Boyle.

FE'CULENT. *a.* [*feculentus*, Lat.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

Glanville.

FE'CU'ND. *a.* [*fecundus*, Lat.] Fruitful; prolific.

Graunt.

FE'CU'NDATION. *f.* [*fecundo*, Lat.] The act of making prolific.

Brown.

TO FE'CU'NDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful.

FE'CU'NDITY. *f.* [*fecundité*, Fr.] Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth.

Woodward.

FED. Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*.

Pope.

FE'DARY. *f.* A partner; or a dependant.

Shakespeare.

FE'DERAL. *a.* [from *foedus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.

Hammond.

FE'DERARY. *f.* [from *foedus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

Shakespeare.

FE'DERATE. *a.* [*foederatus*, Lat.] Leagued.

FEE. *f.* [*feoh*, Saxon.]

1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord.

Cowel.

2. Property; peculiarity.

Shakespeare.

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

Hubberd's Tale.

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Shakespeare.

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

Addison.

FE'EFARM. *f.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.

Davies.

TO FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay.

Somrb.

2. To bribe.

Shakespeare.

3. To keep in hire.

Shakespeare.

FE'EBLE. *a.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly.

Smith.

TO FE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power.

Shakespeare.

FEEBLEMI'NDED. *a.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind.

Thessalonians.

FE'EBLENESS. *f.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecillity; infirmity.

South.

FE'EBLY. *ad.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Dryden.

TO FEED. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Goth. *fedan*, Sax.]

1. To supply with food.

Arbutnot.

2. To supply; to furnish.

Addison.

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Marston.

4. To nourish; to cherish.

Prior.

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Kauley.

6. To delight; to entertain.

Bacon.

TO FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food.

Shakespeare.

2. To prey; to live by eating.

Temple.

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

Exodus.

4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

Sidney.

2. Pasture.

Shakespeare.

FE'EDER. *f.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food.

Denham.

2. An exciter; an encourager.

Shakespeare.

3. One that eats.

Brown.

4. One that eats nicely.

Shakespeare.

TO FEEL. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt*. [*fehan*, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

Addison.

2. To search by feeling.

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil.

Pope.

4. To appear to the touch.

Sharp.

TO FEEL. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.

Judges.

2. To try; to sound.

Shakespeare.

3. To have sense of pain or pleasure.

Craeb.

4. To be affected by.

Shakespeare.

5. To know; to be acquainted with.

Shakespeare.

FEEL. *f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.

Sharp.

FE'ELER. *f.* [from *feel*.]

1. One that feels.

Shakespeare.

2. The horns or antennæ of insects.

Derbent.

FEEL'ING. *particip. a.* [from *feel*.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

Sidney.

2. Sensibly felt.

Southey.

FEEL'ING. *f.* [from *feel*.]

1. The sense of touch.

Milton.

2. Sensibility; tenderness.

Bacon.

3. Perception.

Watts.

FEEL'INGLY. *ad.* [from *feeling*.]

1. With expression of great sensibility.

Sidney.

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Raleigh.

FEET. *f.* The plural of *foot*.

Pope.

FEET'LESS. *a.* [from *feet*.] Without feet.

Camden.

TO FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French.]

1. To invent.

Ben. Johnson.

2. To make a shew of.

Spenser.

3. To make a shew of; to do upon some false pretence.

Pope.

4. To dissimulate; to conceal.

Spenser.

FEL

To FEIGN. *v. a.* To relate falsely; to
image from the invention. *Shakespeare.*

FEIGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *feign.*] In fiction;
not truly. *Bacon.*

FEIGNER. *s.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; con-
triver of a fiction. *Ben. Johnson.*

FEINT. *participial a.* [for *feigned*; or *feint*,
French.] False. *Spektor.*

FEINT. *s.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance.

2. A mock assault.

FELANDERS. *s.* Worms in hawks.

To FELICITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, Fr.]

1. To make happy.

2. To congratulate.

FELICITATION. *s.* [from *felicitate.*] Con-
gratulation.

FELICITOUS. *a.* [*felix*, Lat.] Happy.

FELICITY. *s.* [*felicitas*, Lat.] Happiness;
prosperity; blissfulness. *Atterbury.*

FELINE. *a.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat;
pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*

FELL. *a.* [*felle*, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

FELL. *s.* [*felle*, Saxon.] The skin; the
hide. *Shakespeare.*

To FELL. *v. a.* [*fallen*, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

2. To hew down; to cut down.

FELL. The preterite of *To fall.*

FE'LLER. *s.* [from *fell.*] One that hews
down. *Isaiah.*

FELLIFLUOUS. *a.* [*fell* and *fluo*, Latin.]
Flowing with gall. *Diſt.*

FELLMONGER. *s.* [from *fell.*] A dealer
in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *s.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; savage-
ness; fury. *Spenser.*

FE'LLOE. *s.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circum-
ference of a wheel. *Shakespeare.*

FELLOW. *s.*

1. A companion; one with whom we con-
fort. *Ascham.*

2. An associate; one united in the same
affair. *Dryden.*

3. One of the same kind. *Waller.*

4. Equal; peer. *Fairfax.*

5. One thing suited to another; one of a
pair. *Addison.*

6. One like another: as, this knave hath
not his fellow.

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes
with fondness; sometimes with contempt.

8. Mean wretch; sorry rascal.

9. A member of a college that shares its
revenue. *Swift.*

To FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair
with. *Shakespeare.*

FELLOW-COMMONER. *s.*

FEL

1. One who has the same right of com-
mon.

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the
higher order, who dines with the fel-
lows.

FELLOW-CREA'TURE. *s.* One that has
the same Creator. *Watts.*

FELLOW-HEIR. *s.* Coheir. *Eppesham.*

FELLOW-HE'LPER. *s.* Coadjutor. *John.*

FELLOW-LA'BOURER. *s.* One who la-
bours in the same design. *Dryden.*

FELLOW-SE'RVANT. *s.* One that has the
same master. *Milton.*

FELLOW-SO'LDIER. *s.* One who fights
under the same commander. *Shakespeare.*

FELLOW-STU'DENT. *s.* One who studies
in company with another. *Watts.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *s.* One who shares
in the same evils. *Addison.*

FELLOWFE'LING. *s.* [*fellow* and *feel-*
ing.]

1. Sympathy. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Combination; joint interest. *Arbutnot.*

FE'LLOW-LIKE. } *a.* [*fellow* and *like.*]

FE'LLOWLY. } Like a companion; on
equal terms. *Carew.*

FE'LLOWSHIP. *s.* [from *fellow.*]

1. Companionship; comfort; society.

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

3. Equality. *Kneller.*

4. Partnership; joint interest.

5. Company; state of being together. *Dryden.*

6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertain-
ments. *Shakespeare.*

8. An establishment in the college with
share in its revenue. *Bacon.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural
proportion whereby we balance accounts,
depending between divers persons, having
put together a general stock. *Clarendon.*

10. [In law.] He that com-
mitteth felony by murdering himself. *Swift.*

11. [In law.] That rule of plural
proportion whereby we balance accounts,
depending between divers persons, having
put together a general stock. *Cocker.*

FE'LLY. *ad.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhu-
manly; savagely. *Spenser.*

FELO-DE-SE. *s.* [In law.] He that com-
mitteth felony by murdering himself.

FE'LON. *s.* [*felon*, French.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between
the bone and its investing membrane. *Dryden.*

3. A whitlow; a tumour formed between
the bone and its investing membrane. *Wifeman.*

FE'LON. *a.* Cruel; traiterous; inhuman.

FELO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*] Wicked;
traiterous; villainous; malignant. *Pope.*

FELO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *felonious.*] In
a felonious way. *Wotton.*

FE'LONOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*] Wicked;
felonious. *Spenser.*

FE'LONY.

F E N

FELONY. *f.* [*felonie*, Fr.] A crime denounced capital by the law. *Shakespeare.*
FELT. The preterite of *feel*.
FELT. *f.* [*felt*, Saxon.]
 1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A hide or skin. *Mortimer.*
TO FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving. *Hale.*
TO FE'LTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.*
FELU'CCA. *f.* [*felu*, Fr.] A small open boat with six oars.
FE'MALE. *f.* [*femelle*, Fr.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. *Shakespeare.*
FE'MALE. *a.* Not masculine; belonging to a she. *Dryden.*
FEME Covert. *f.* [French.] A married woman. *Blount.*
FEME Sole. *f.* [French.] A single woman.
FEMINA'LITY. *f.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Female nature. *Brown.*
FE'MININE. *a.* [*femininus*, Latin.]
 1. Of the sex that brings young; female. *Cleveland.*
 2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton.*
 3. Effeminate; emasculated. *Raleigh.*
FE'MININE. *f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young. *Milton.*
FE'MORAL. *a.* [*femorialis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*
FEN. *f.* [*fenn*, Saxon.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot.*
FE'NBERRY. *f.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*
FENCE. *f.* [from *defence*.]
 1. Guard; security; outwork; defence. *Deacy of Piety.*
 2. Inclosure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.*
 3. The art of fencing; defence. *Shakesp.*
 4. Skill in defence. *Shakespeare.*
TO FENCE. *v. a.*
 1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge. *Fairfax.*
 2. To guard. *Milton.*
TO FENCE. *v. n.*
 1. To practise the arts of manual defence. *Locke.*
 2. To guard against; to act on the defensive. *Locke.*
 3. To fight according to art. *Dryden.*
FE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *fence*.] Without inclosure; open. *Rowe.*
FE'NCER. *f.* [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. *Herbert.*
FE'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *fence*.] Capable of defence.
FE'NCINGMASTER. *f.* [*fence* and *master*.] One who teaches the use of weapons.
FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *f.* [*fence* and *school*.]

F E R

A place in which the use of weapons is taught. *Locke.*
TO FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend*.] To keep off; to shut out. *Dryden.*
TO FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Locke.*
FE'NDER. *f.* [from *fend*.]
 1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
 2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.
FENERATION. *f.* [*generatio*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest. *Brown.*
FE'NUGREEK. *f.* [*fenum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
FE'NNEL. *f.* [*feniculum*, Latin.] A plant of strong scent. *Miller.*
FE'NNELFLOWER. *f.* A plant.
FE'NNELGIANT. *f.* A plant.
FENNY. *a.* [from *fen*.]
 1. Marshy; boggy; moorish. *Prior.*
 2. Inhabiting the marsh. *Shakespeare.*
FE'NNYSTONES. *f.* A plant.
FENSUCKED. *a.* [*fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes. *Shakespeare.*
FE'OD. *f.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dis.*
FE'ODAL. *a.* [*feodal*, French; from *feod*.] Held from another.
FE'ODARY. *f.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. *Hamm.*
TO FEOFF. *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.
FEOFFEE. *f.* [*feoffatus*, Lat.] One put in possession. *Spenser.*
FE'OFFER. *f.* [*feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives possession of any thing.
FE'OFFMENT. *f.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession. *Comyn.*
FERA'CITY. *f.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dis.*
FE'RAL. *a.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; mournful.
FERIA'TION. *f.* [*feriatio*, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*
FE'RINE. *a.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; savage. *Hale.*
FERI'NENESS. *f.* [from *ferina*.] Barbarity; savageness. *Hale.*
FE'RITY. *f.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness. *Woodward.*
TO FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin.] To exalt or ralise by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*
TO FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.
FE'RMENT. *f.* [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, Latin.]
 1. That which causes intestine motion. *Flou.*

FER

2. The intestine motion; tumult.
FERMENTABLE. *a.* [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.
FERMENTAL. *a.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation.
FERMENTATION. *f.* [from *fermentatio*, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles & as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort.
FERMENTATIVE. *a.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation.
FERN. *f.* [pearn, Saxon.] A plant.
FERNY. *a.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern.
FEROCIOUS. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroces*, Fr.]
 1. Savage; fierce.
 2. Ravenous; rapacious.
FEROCITY. *f.* [*ferocitas*, Latin; *ferocité*, Fr.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.
FERREOUS. *a.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron.
FERRET. *f.* [*fixet*, Welsh; *ferret*, Dut.]
 1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits.
 2. A kind of narrow ribband.
TO FERRET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places.
FERRETER. *f.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.
FERRIAGE. *f.* [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.
FERRUGINOUS. *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.
FERRULE. *f.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.
TO FERRY. *v. a.* [ferran, to pass, Saxon.] To carry over in a boat.
TO FERRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.
FERRY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A vessel of carriage.
 2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.
FERRYMAN. *f.* [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers.
FERTH, or **FORTH**. Common terminations, the same as in English an army.
FERTILE. *a.* [*fertile*, French.] Fruitful; abundant; plentiful.
FERTILENESS. *f.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.
TO FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize.

FES

FERTILITY. *f.* [*fertilis*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness.
TO FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plentiful; to make productive; to fecundate.
FERTILY. *ad.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plentifully.
FERVENCY. *f.* [*fervens*, Latin.]
 1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.
 2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.
FERVENT. *a.* [*fervens*, Latin.]
 1. Hot; boiling.
 2. Hot in temper; vehement.
 3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal.
FERVENTLY. *ad.* [from *fervent*.]
 1. Eagerly; vehemently.
 2. With pious ardour.
FERVID. *a.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]
 1. Hot; burning; boiling.
 2. Vehement; eager; zealous.
FERVIDITY. *f.* [from *fervid*.]
 1. Heat.
 2. Zeal; passion; ardour.
FERVIDNESS. *f.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal.
FERULA. *f.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.
TO FERULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.
FERVOUR. *f.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.]
 1. Heat; warmth.
 2. Heat of mind; zeal.
FESQUE. *f.* [*fesque*, Fr.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.
FESSELS. *f.* A kind of bafe grain.
FESSE. *f.* [In heraldry.] The fesse is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the cutcheon over the middle.
TO FESTER. *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.
FESTINATE. *a.* [*festinatus*, Lat.] Hasty; hurried.
FESTINATELY. *ad.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily.
FESTINATION. *f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.
FESTIVAL. *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.
FESTIVAL. *f.* Time of feast; anniversary day of civil or religious joy.
FESTIVE. *a.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay.
FESTIVITY. *f.* [*festivitas*, Latin.]
 1. Festival; time of rejoicing.
 2. Gaiety; joyfulness.
FESTOON. *f.* [*fespon*, Fr.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form

F E U

F I C

form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together. *Harris.*
FESTU'CINE. *a.* [*fistuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour. *Brown.*
FESTU'COUS. *a.* [*fistuca*, Lat.] Formed of straw. *Brown.*
To FET. *v. a.* To fetch. *Jeremiah.*
FET. *s.* A piece. *Drayton.*
To FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetch'd.* [Saxon.] *[pæccan, Saxon.]*
 1. To go and bring. *Waller.*
 2. To derive; to draw. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To strike at a distance. *Bacon.*
 4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation. *Addison.*
 5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition. *Sanderfon.*
 6. To produce by some kind of force. *Addison.*
 7. To perform any excursion. *Knolles.*
 8. To perform with suddenness or violence. *Addison.*
 9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to. *Chapman.*
 10. To obtain as its price. *Locke.*
To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakespeare.*
FETCH. *s.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Hudibras.*
FE'TCHER. *s.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches.
FE'TID. *a.* [*foetidus*, Latin.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive. *Arbutnot.*
FE'TIDNESS. *s.* [from *foetid*.] The quality of stinking.
FE'TLOCK. *s.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint. *Dryden.*
FE'TOR. *s.* [*factor*, Latin.] A sink; a stench. *Arbutnot.*
FE'TTER. *s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fettors*. Chains for the feet. *Raleigh.*
To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. *Bramhall.*
To FET'TLE. *v. n.* To do trifling business. *Swift.*
FE'TUS. *s.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*
FEUD. *s.* [*feahd*, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention. *Addison.*
FE'UDAL. *a.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.
FE'UDAL. *s.* A dependance; something held by tenure. *Hale.*
FEU'DATORY. *s.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure. *Bacon.*

FE'VER. *s.* [*febris*, Latin.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent. *Locke.*
To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakespeare.*
FE'VERET. *s.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; fabricula. *Agilte.*
FE'VERFEW. *s.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] An herb.
FE'VERISH. *a.* [from *fever*.]
 1. Troubled with a fever. *Crouch.*
 2. Tending to a fever. *Swift.*
 3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.*
 4. Hot; burning. *Dryden.*
FE'VERISHNESS. *s.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
FE'VEROUS. *a.* [*feveroux-se*, French.]
 1. Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.*
 3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*
FE'VEY. *a.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever. *Ben. Johnson.*
FE'UILLAGE. *s.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*
FE'UILLEMORT. *s.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemos*.
FE'UTERER. *s.* A dog-keeper.
FEW. *a.* [Saxon.]
 1. Not many; not a great number. *Berkeley.*
 2. Not many words. *Hooker.*
FE'WEL. *s.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; as firewood, coal. *Bentley.*
To FE'WEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*
FE'WNESS. *s.* [from *few*.]
 1. Paucity; smallness of number. *Dryden.*
 2. Paucity of words. *Shakespeare.*
To FEY. *v. a.* To cleanse a ditch. *Tusser.*
FIB. *s.* A lie; a falsehood. *Pope.*
To FIB. *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbutnot.*
FI'BER. *s.* [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.
FI'BRE. *s.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] A small thread or string. *Pope.*
FI'BRIL. *s.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A small fibre or string. *Cheyne.*
FI'BROUS. *a.* [*fibreux*, Fr.] Composed of fibres or stamina. *Bacon.*
FI'BULA. *s.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*
FI'CKLE. *a.* [Saxon.]
 1. Changeable; unconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. *Milton.*
 2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*

F I E

FFCKLENESS. *f.* [from *fickle.*] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Sidney. Addison.

FFCKLY. *ad.* [from *fickle.*] Without certainty or stability.

Southern.

FFCO. *f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers.

Carew.

FFCTILE. *a.* [*fictilis*, Lat.] Manufactured by the potter.

Bacon.

FFCTION. *f.* [*fictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of feigning and inventing.

Stillington.

2. The thing feigned or invented.

Raleigh.

3. A falsehood; a lie.

FFCTIOUS. *a.* Fictitious; imaginary.

Prior.

FICTITIOUS. *a.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Dryden.

2. Feigned; imaginary.

Pope.

3. Not real; not true.

Addison.

FICTITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fictitious.*] Falsely; counterfeitedly.

Brown.

FID. *f.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron.

Skinner.

FIDDLE. *f.* [*fidele*, Saxon.] A stringed instrument of musick; a violin.

Stillington.

To FIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon the fiddle.

Bacon.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing.

Arbutnot.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *f.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

Spektor.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *a.* Trifling; giving trouble.

Arbutnot.

FIDDLER. *f.* [from *fiddle.*] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Ben. Johnson.

FIDDLESTICK. *f.* [*fiddle* and *stick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

Hudibras.

FIDDLESTRING. *f.* [*fiddle* and *string.*] The string of a fiddle.

Arbutnot.

FIDELITY. *f.* [*fideltas*, Latin.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

Hooker.

2. Faithful adherence.

Clarke.

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FIDGET. } move nimbly and irregularly.

Swift.

FIDUCIAL. *a.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *f.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *a.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting.

Wake.

2. Not to be doubted.

Howell.

FIEF. *f.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superior.

Arbutnot.

FIELD. *f.* [*fe*, Saxon.]

F I E

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Raleigh.

2. Ground not enclosed.

Mortimer.

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Pope.

4. The open country: opposed to quarters.

Shakespeare.

5. The ground of battle.

Milton.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

Shakespeare.

7. A wide expanse.

Dryden.

8. Space; compass; extent.

Smalridge.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Dryden.

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FIELDED. *a.* [from *field.*] Being in field of battle.

Shakespeare.

FIELD-BASIL. *f.* [*field* and *basil.*] A plant.

Miller.

FIELDBED. *f.* [*field* and *bed.*] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Shakespeare.

FIELDFARE. *f.* [*feld* and *fapan*, Sax.] A bird.

Bacon.

FIELDMARSHAL. *f.* [*field* and *marshal.*] Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE. *f.* [*field* and *mouse.*] A mouse that burrows in banks.

Dryden.

FIELDOFFICER. *f.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE. *f.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

Kaulla.

FIEND. *f.* [*fiend*, Saxon.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan.

Shakespeare.

2. An infernal being.

Ben. Johnson.

FIERCE. *a.* [*fier*, French.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Joh.

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

Pope.

3. Violent; outrageous.

Genesi.

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

Shakspp.

5. Strong; forcible.

Jame.

FIERCELY. *ad.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiously.

Kaulla.

FIERCENESS. *f.* [from *fierce.*]

1. Ferocity; savageness.

Swift.

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Sidney.

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger.

Shakespeare.

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

Dryden.

FIERIFACIAS. *f.* [In law.] A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

Cowel.

FIERINESS. *f.* [from *fier.*]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

Boyle.

2. Heat

FIG

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. *Addison.*
- FIVERY.** *s.* [from *fire*.]
1. Consisting of fire. *Spenser.*
 2. Hot like fire. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Vehement; ardent; active. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Unrestrained; fierce. *Dryden.*
 6. Heated by fire. *Hooker. Pope.*
- FIFE.** *s.* [*ffire*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakespeare.*
- FIFTEEN.** *a.* [*fifteen*, Saxon.] Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH. *a.* [*fifteen*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH. *a.* [*fifta*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

2. All the ordinals are taken for the part which they express; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part. *Swift.*

FIFTHLY. *ad.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH. *a.* [*fiftieth*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty. *Newton.*

FIFTY. *a.* [*fiftig*, Saxon.] Five tens. *Locke.*

FIG. *s.* [*figus*, Latin; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope.*

2. The fruit of the figtree. *Arbutnot.*

To FIG. *v. a.*

1. To insult with ficos or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put something useless into one's head. *L'Estrange.*

FIGAPPLE. *s.* A fruit. *Mortimer.*

FIGMARIGOLD. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

To FIGHT. *v. n. preter. fought; part. pass. fought.* [*feohtran*, Saxon.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. *Swift.*

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight. *Edras.*

3. To act as a soldier in any case. *Addison.*

4. To contend. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war against; to combat against. *Dryden.*

FIGHT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle. *Dryden.*

2. Combat; duel. *Diſt.*

3. Something to screen the combatants in ships. *Warriour; Shakespeare.*

FIGHTER. *s.* [from *fight*.] *Warriour; Shakespeare.*

FIGHTING. *participial a.* [from *fight*.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles.*

2. Occupied by war. *Pope.*

FIGMENT. *s.* [*figmentum*, Lat.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned. *Brown.*

FIG

FIGPECKER. *s.* [*fig* and *peck*.] A bird.

FIGULATE. *a.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE. *a.* [from *figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*

FIGURABILITY. *s.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL. *a.* [from *figure*.] Represented by delineation. *Brown.*

FIGURATE. *a.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

FIGURATION. *s.* [*figuratio*, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*

2. The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon.*

FIGURATIVE. *a.* [*figuratif*, French.]

1. Representing something else; typical; representative. *Hooker.*

2. Not literal. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical ornaments. *Dryden.*

FIGURATIVELY. *ad.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply. *Hammond.*

FIGURE. *s.* [*figura*, Latin.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Boyle.*

2. Shape; form; semblance. *Shakespeare.*

3. Person; external form; appearance mean or grand. *Clarissa.*

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addison.*

5. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else. *Addison.*

6. Representations in painting. *Dryden.*

7. Arrangement; disposition; modification. *Watts.*

8. A character denoting a number. *Shakespeare. South.*

9. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shakespeare.*

10. [In theology.] Type; representative. *Romans.*

11. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptance, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are generally confounded by the exactest writers. *Stillingfleet.*

12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FIGURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape. *Bacon.*

2. To

FIL

FIL

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance. *Spenser.*
3. To cover or adorn with figures. *Shakespeare.*
4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms. *Shakespeare.*
5. To represent by a typical and figurative resemblance. *Hooker. Donne.*
6. To image in the mind. *Temple.*
7. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shakespeare.*
8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Locke.*
- FIGURE FLINGER.** *f.* [*figure* and *fling.*] A pretender to astrology. *Collier.*
- FIGWORT.** *f.* [*fig* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*
- FILA'CEOUS.** *a.* [*from filum, Lat.*] Consisting of threads. *Bacon.*
- FIL'ACER.** *f.* [*filazarius, low Latin.*] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris.*
- FIL'AMENT.** *f.* [*filament, Fr. filamenta, Lat.*] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Broome.*
- FIL'BERT.** *f.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell. *Dorset.*
- To FILCH.** *v. n.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is usually spoken of petty thefts. *Spenser. Burton.*
- FIL'CHER.** *f.* [*from filch.*] A thief; a petty robber.
- FILE.** *f.* [*file, French.*]

 1. A thread. *Wotton.*
 2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon.*
 3. A catalogue; roll; series. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. *Milton.*
 5. [*peol, Saxon.*] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon.*

- FIL'ECUTTER.** *f.* [*file* and *cutter.*] A maker of files. *Moxon.*
- To FILE.** *v. a.* [*from filum, a thread.*]

 1. To string upon a thread or wire. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To cut with a file. *Ray.*
 3. To foul; to sully; to pollute. *Shakespeare.*

- To FILE.** *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another. *Blackmore.*
- FIL'EMOT.** *f.* A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift.*
- FIL'ER.** *f.* [*from file.*] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.
- FIL'IAL.** *a.* [*filial, French; filius, Latin.*]

 1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son. *Dryden.*
 2. Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton.*

- FILIA'TION.** *f.* [*from filius, Lat.*] The relation of a son to a father: correlative to paternity. *Hale.*
- FIL'INGS.** *f.* [*from file.*] Fragments robbed off by the file. *Fulton.*
- To FILL.** *v. a.* [*fyllan, Saxon.*]

 1. To store till no more can be admitted. *Somuel.*
 2. To store abundantly. *Genesis.*
 3. To satisfy; to content. *Coburn.*
 4. To glut; to surfeit. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To FILL out. To pour out liquor for drink.
 6. To FILL out. To extend by something contained. *Dryden.*
 7. To FILL up. To make full. *Pope.*
 8. To FILL up. To supply. *Addison.*
 9. To FILL up. To occupy by bulk. *Burnet.*
 10. To FILL up. To engage; to employ. *Shakespeare.*

- To FILL.** *v. n.*

 1. To give to drink. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To grow full.
 3. To glut; to satiate. *Bacon.*
 4. To FILL up. To grow full. *Woodward.*

- FILL.** *f.* [*from the verb.*]

 1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction. *Fairfax.*
 2. The place between the shafts of a carriage. *Morimer.*

- FIL'LER.** *f.* [*from fill.*]

 1. Any thing that fills up room without use. *Dryden.*
 2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage. *Morimer.*

- FIL'LET.** *f.* [*filet, French.*]

 1. A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden.*
 2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal. *Dryden.*
 3. Meat rolled together, and tied round. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [*In architecture.*] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris.*

- To FIL'LET.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

 1. To bind with a bandage or fillet. *Exodus.*
 2. To adorn with an astragal. *Exodus.*

- To FIL'LLIP.** *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring. *Bacon.*
- FIL'LLIP.** *f.* [*from the verb.*] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
- FIL'LLY.** *f.* [*filoy, Welsh.*]

 1. A young horse or mare. *Suckling.*
 2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse. *Shakespeare.*

- FILM.** *f.* [*fyilmepa, Sax.*] A thin pellicle or skin. *Graunt.*
- To FILM.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakespeare.*
- FIL'MY.** *a.* [*from film.*] Composed of thin pellicles. *Pope.*
- To FIL'TER.** *v. a.* [*filtru; low Latin.*]

 1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads. *2. To*

FIN

2. To strain; to percolate. *Grew.*
FILTER. *f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]
 1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.
 2. A strainer; a search. *Ray.*
FILTH. *f.* [*filth*, Saxon.]
 1. Dirt; nastiness. *Sandys.*
 2. Corruption; grossness; pollution. *Tillotson.*
FILTHILY. *ad.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly. *L'Estrange.*
FILTHINESS. *f.* [from *filthy*.]
 1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. *Sidney.*
 2. Corruption; pollution. *Soutb.*
FILTHY. *a.* [from *filth*.]
 1. Nasty; foul; dirty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Gross; polluted. *Dryden.*
TO FILTERATE. *v. a.* [from *filter*.] To strain; to percolate. *Arbutnot.*
FILTRATION. *f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle.*
FIMBLE. *Hemp. f.* [corrupted from *female*.] The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, is called *fimble hemp*. *Mortimer.*
FIN. *f.* [*fin*, Saxon.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Addison.*
FIN-FOOTED. *a.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown.*
FINABLE. *a.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine. *Hayward.*
FINAL. *a.* [*final*, French.]
 1. Ultimate; last. *Milton.*
 2. Conclusive; decisive. *Davies.*
 3. Mortal; destructive. *Spenser.*
 4. Respecting the end or motive. *Collier.*
FINALLY. *ad.* [from *final*.]
 1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. *Milton.*
 2. Completely; without recovery. *Soutb.*
FINANCE. *f.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon.*
FINANCIER. *f.* [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.
FINARY. *f.* [from *To fine*.] The second forge at the iron mills.
FINCH. *f.* [*fine*, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.
TO FIND. *v. a.* [*fin'dan*, Saxon.]
 1. To obtain by searching or seeking. *Matthew.*
 2. To obtain something lost. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To meet with; to fall upon. *Cowley.*
 4. To know by experience. *Cowley.*
 5. To discover by study. *Cowley.*
 6. To discover what is hidden. *Cowley.*
 7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley.*

FIN

3. To gain by any mental endeavour. *Cowley.*
 9. To remark; to observe. *Cowley.*
 10. To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke.*
 11. To reach; to attain. *Cowley.*
 12. To meet. *Cowley.*
 13. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley.*
 14. To determine by judicial verdict. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To supply; to furnish: as, *he finds me in money.*
 16. [In law.] To approve: as, *to find a bill.*
 17. *To FIND himself.* To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain. *L'Estrange.*
 18. *To FIND out.* To unriddle; to solve. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 19. *To FIND out.* To discover something hidden. *Newton.*
 20. *To FIND out.* To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.*
 21. *To FIND out.* To invent; to excogitate. *Chronicles.*
FINDER. *f.* [from *find*.]
 1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One that picks up any thing lost. *Craford.*
FINDFA'ULT. *f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller. *Shakespeare.*
FINDY. *a.* [*zyn'dig*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. *Junius.*
FINE. *a.* [*finne*, French.]
 1. Not coarse. *Spenser.*
 2. Refined; pure; free from dross. *Exra.*
 3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, *the fine spirit evaporate.*
 4. Refined; subtly excogitated. *Temple.*
 5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. *Bacon.*
 6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, *the wine is fine.*
 7. Nice; exquisite; delicate. *Davies.*
 8. Artful; dextrous. *Bacon.*
 9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 10. Elegant; with elevation. *Dryden.*
 11. Beautiful with dignity. *Felton.*
 12. Accomplished; elegant of manners. *Swift.*
 13. Showy; splendid.
FINE. *f.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]
 1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment. *Davies.*
 2. Penalty. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Pope.*
 4. The end; conclusion. *Sidney.*
TO FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]
 1. To refine; to purify. *Job.*
 2. To embellish; to decorate. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To make less coarse. *Mortimer.*
 4. To

FIN

4. To make transparent. *Mortimer.*
 5. To punish with pecuniary penalty. *Locke.*
 To FINE, *v. a.* To pay a fine. *Oldham.*
 To FINEDRA'W, *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.]
 To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
 FINEDRA'WER, *f.* [*from finedraw*.] One whose business it is to sow up rents.
 FINEFINGERED, *a.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exquisite. *Spenser.*
 FINELY, *ad.* [*from fine*.]
 1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Addison.*
 2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacbam.*
 3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily. *Bacon.*
 4. In small parts; subtilly; not grossly. *Boyle.*
 5. Wretchedly.
 FINENESS, *f.* [*from fine*.]
 1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.*
 2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance. *Deacy of Piety.*
 3. Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity. *Shak.*
 4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures. *Bacon.*
 FINERY, *f.* [*from fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance. *Southern.*
 FINE'SSE, *f.* [*French*.] Artifice; stratagem. *Hayward.*
 FINER, *f.* [*from fine*.] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs.*
 FINGER, *f.* [*finger*, Saxon.]
 1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Keil.*
 2. A small measure of extension. *Wilkins.*
 3. The hand; the instrument of work. *Waller.*
 To FINGER, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To touch lightly; to toy with. *Grew.*
 2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly. *South.*
 3. To touch an instrument of music. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. *Spenser.*
 FINGLEFANGLE, *f.* [*from fangle*.] A trifle. *Hudibras.*
 FINICAL, *a.* [*from fine*.] Nice; foppish. *Shakespeare.*
 FINICALLY, *ad.* [*from finical*.] Foppishly.
 FINICALNESS, *f.* [*from finical*.] Superfluous nicety.
 To FINISH, *v. a.* [*finir*, French.]
 1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete. *Luke.*
 2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.*
 FINISHER, *f.* [*from finish*.]
 1. Performer; accomplisher. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One that puts an end. *Hopker.*

FIR

3. One that completes or perfects. *Hibboms.*
 FINITE, *a.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded. *Brown.*
 FINITELESS, *a.* [*from finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*
 FINITELY, *ad.* [*from finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillingfleet.*
 FINITENESS, *f.* [*from finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Norris.*
 FINITUDE, *f.* [*from finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Coburn.*
 FINLESS, *a.* [*from fin*.] Without fin. *Shakespeare.*
 FINLIKE, *a.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden.*
 FINNED, *a.* [*from fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side. *Mortimer.*
 FINNY, *a.* [*from fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water. *Blackmore.*
 FINTO'ED, *a.* [*fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*
 FINOCHIO, *f.* Fennel.
 FINPLE, *f.* [*from fibula*, Lat.] A stopper. *Bacon.*
 FIR, *f.* [*fyr*, Welch.] The tree of which deal-boards are made. *Pope.*
 FIRE, *f.* [*fyrr*, Saxon.]
 1. The igneous element.
 2. Any thing burning. *Cowley.*
 3. A conflagration of towns or countries. *Granville.*
 4. Flame; light; lustre. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Torture by burning. *Prior.*
 6. The punishment of the damned. *Isaiah.*
 7. Any thing that inflames the passions. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.*
 9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; spirit of sentiment. *Cowley.*
 10. The passion of love. *Dryden.*
 11. Eruptions or imposthumations: as, St. Anthony's fire. *Shakespeare.*
 12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle; to inflame. *Taylor.*
 FIREARMS, *f.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*
 FIREBALL, *f.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. *South.*
 FIREBRUSH, *f.* [*fire* and *brush*.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*
 FIREDRAKE, *f.* [*fire* and *drake*.] A fiery serpent. *Drayton.*
 FIRENEW, *a.* [*fire* and *new*.] New from the forge; new from the melting-house. *Shakespeare.*
 FIRE.

F I R

F I S

FIREPAN. *f.* [*fire and pan.*] Vessel of metal to carry fire. *Bacon.*

FIRER. *f.* [*from fire.*] An incendiary. *Carew.*

FIRESIDE. *f.* [*fire and side.*] The hearth; the chimney. *Prior.*

FIRESTICK. *f.* [*fire and stick.*] A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*

FIREWORK. *f.* [*fire and work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances. *Brown.*

To FIRE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To set on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.*

2. To inflame the passions; to animate. *Dryden.*

3. To drive by fire. *Shakespeare.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

FIREBRAND. *f.* [*fire and brand.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled. *L'Estrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions. *Bacon.*

FIRECROSS. *f.* [*fire and cross.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Hayward.*

FIRELOCK. *f.* [*fire and lock.*] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint. *Gay.*

FIREMAN. *f.* [*fire and man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent passions. *Tatler.*

FIREPAN. *f.* [*fire and pan.*]

1. A pan for holding fire.

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FRESHIP. *f.* [*fire and ship.*] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy. *Wiseman.*

FRESHOVEL. *f.* [*fire and shovel.*] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown. *Brown.*

FIRESTONE. *f.* [*fire and stone.*] The fire-stone, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. It has its name of pyrites, or firestone, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*

FIREWOOD. *f.* [*fire and wood.*] Wood to burn; fuel.

FIRING. *f.* [*from fire.*] Fewel. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a.* [*from ferio, Latin.*] To whip; to beat. *Hudibras.*

FIRKIN. *f.* [*from peopon, Saxon.*]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons. *Arbutnot.*

2. A small vessel. *Denham.*

FIRM. *a.* [*firmus, Latin.*]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft. *Cleaveland.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. *Tillotson. Wallb.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo, Latin.*]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix. *Knolles.*

2. To fix without wandering. *Spenser.*

FIRMAMENT. *f.* [*firmamentum, Latin.*] The sky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*

FIRMAMENTAL. *a.* [*from firmament.*] Celestial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FIRMLY. *ad.* [*from firm.*]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably. *Newton.*

2. Steadily; constantly. *Addison.*

FIRMNESS. *f.* [*from firm.*]

1. Stability; hardness; compactness; solidity. *Burnet.*

2. Durability. *Hayward.*

3. Certainty; soundness. *South.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution. *Roscommon.*

FIRST. *a.* [*first, Saxon.*]

1. The ordinal of one. *Shakespeare.*

2. Earliest in time. *Hebrews. Prior.*

3. Highest in dignity. *Daniel.*

4. Great; excellent. *Shakespeare.*

FIRST. *ad.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest. *Dryden.*

2. Before any other consideration. *Bacon.*

3. At the beginning; at first. *Bentley.*

FIRST-GOT. } *f.* [*from first and*

FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *begot.*] The eldest of children. *Milton.*

FIRST FRUITS. *f.* [*first and fruits.*]

1. What the season first produces or matures of any kind. *Prior.*

2. The first profits of any thing. *Bacon.*

3. The earliest effect of any thing. *Milton.*

FIRSTLING. *a.* [*from first.*] That which is first produced or brought forth. *Deuteronomy.*

FIRSTLING. *f.* [*from first.*]

1. The first produce or offspring. *Milton.*

2. The thing first thought or done. *Shakespeare.*

FISCAL. *f.* [*from fiscus, Lat.*] Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.*

FISH. *f.* [*fish, Saxon.*] An animal that inhabits the water. *Shakespeare. Creech.*

To FISH. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fishes.

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice. *Shakespeare.*

To FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish. *Swift.*

FISH-HOOK. *f.* [*fish and hook.*] A hook baited. *Grew.*

FISH-POND. *f.* [*fish and pond.*] A small pool for fish. *Mortimer.*

FISHER.

FIT

FISHER. *f.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching fish. *Sandys.*
FISHERBOAT. *f.* [*fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.
FISHERMAN. *f.* [*fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish. *Waller.*
FISHERTOWN. *f.* [*fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by fishermen. *Clarendon.*
FISHERS-COAT. *f.* [*fisher* and *coat*.] A coat worn by a fisher. *Job.*
FISHERY. *f.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish. *Addison.*
FISHFUL. *a.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish. *Camden.*
TO FISHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish. *Shakespeare.*
FISHING. *f.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish. *Spenser.*
FISHKETTLE. *f.* [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending. *Grew.*
FISHMEAL. *f.* [*fish* and *meal*.] Diet of fish. *Sharp.*
FISHMONGER. *f.* [from *fish*.] A dealer in fish. *Carew.*
FISHY. *a.* [from *fish*.]
 1. Consisting of fish. *Pope.*
 2. Having the qualities of a fish. *Brown.*
FISSE. *a.* [*fissilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft. *Newton.*
FISSELLITY. *f.* [from *fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cleft.
FISURE. *f.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*
TO FISURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure. *Wise man.*
FIST. *f.* [*pist*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Denham.*
TO FIST. *v. a.*
 1. To strike with the fist. *Dryden.*
 2. To gripe with the fist. *Shakespeare.*
FISTINUT. *f.* A pistachio nut.
FISTICUFFS. *f.* [*fish* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist. *More.*
FISTULA. *f.* [*fistule*, French.]
 1. A sinuous ulcer callous within. *Wise man.*
 2. **FISTULA Lachrymalis.** A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheeks. *Sharp.*
FISTULAR. *a.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.
FISTULOUS. *a.* [*fistuleux*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fistula. *Wise man.*
FIT.
 1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper. *Sharp.*

FIX

2. Any short return after intermission; interval. *Rogers.*
 3. Any violent affection of mind or body. *Spenser.*
 4. Disorder; distemperature. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.
FIT. *a.*
 1. Qualified; proper. *Cowley.*
 2. Convenient; meet; proper; right. *Boyle.*
TO FIT. *v. a.* [*witten*, Flemish.]
 1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another. *Denham.*
 2. To accommodate a person with any thing. *Wise man.*
 3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 4. **TO FIT out.** To furnish; to equip. *Dryden.*
 5. **TO FIT up.** To furnish; to make proper for use. *Pope.*
TO FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit. *Pope.*
FITCH. *f.* A small kind of wild pea. *Tassier.*
FITCHAT. } *f.* [*fissau*, Fr.] A stinking
FITCHIEW. } little beast, that robs the hen-roost and warren.
FITFUL. *a.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms. *Shakespeare.*
FITLY. *ad.* [from *fit*.]
 1. Properly; justly; reasonably. *Tillotson.*
 2. Commodiously; meetly. *Dante.*
FITMENT. *f.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakespeare.*
FITNESS. *f.* [from *fit*.]
 1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. *Hobbes.*
 2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit. *Shakespeare.*
FITTER. *f.* [from *fit*.]
 1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing. *Mortimer.*
 2. A small piece.
FITZ. *f.* [Norman.] A son; as, *Fitzherbert*, the son of *Herbert*; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.
FIVE. *a.* [*fiif*, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten. *Dryden.*
FIVELEAVED Grass. *f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.
FIVES. *f.*
 1. A kind of play with a bowl.
 2. A disease of horses. *Shakespeare.*
TO FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French.]
 1. To make fast, firm, or stable. *Milton.*
 2. To settle; to establish invariably. *Temple.*
 3. To

FLA

3. To direct without variation. *Dryden.*
4. To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*
5. To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.*
6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*

1. To determine the resolution. *Locke.*
2. To rest; to cease to wander. *Waller.*
3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable. *Bacon.*

FIXATION. *f. [French.]*

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness. *King Charles.*
2. Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*
3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion. *Watts.*
4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility. *Bacon.*
5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness. *Glanville.*

FIXEDLY. *ad. [from fixed.]* Certainly; firmly. *Locke.*

FIXEDNESS. *f. [from fixed.]*

1. Stability; firmness. *Locke.*
2. Want or loss of volatility. *Locke.*
3. Solidity; coherence of parts. *Bentley.*
4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution. *King Charles.*

FIXIDITY. *f. Coherence of parts. Boyle.*

FIXITY. *f. [fixité, French.]* Coherence of parts. *Newton.*

FIXURE. *f. [from fix.]*

1. Position. *Shakespeare.*
2. Stable pressure. *Shakespeare.*
3. Firmness; stable state. *Shakespeare.*

FIZGIG. *f. A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.*

FLA'BBY. *a. [flaccidus, Latin.]* Soft; not firm. *Arbutnot.*

FLA'BILE. *a. [flabilis, Latin.]* Subject to be blown.

FLA'CCID. *a. [flaccidus, Latin.]* Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense. *Holder.*

FLACCIDITY. *f. [from flaccid.]* Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wiseman.*

To FLAG. *v. n. [flaggeren, Dutch.]*

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension. *Boyle.*
2. To grow spiritless or dejected. *Swift.*
3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour. *Ben. Johnson.*

To FLAG. *v. a.*

1. To let fall; to suffer to droop. *Prior.*
2. To lay with broad stone. *Sandys.*

FLAG. *f. [from the verb]*

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Sandys.*
2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land forces. *Temple.*
3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM. *f. [from flag and broom.]* A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

Vol. I.

FLA

FLAG-OFFICER. *f. [flag and officer.]* A commander of a squadron. *Addison.*

FLAG-SHIP. *f. [flag and ship.]* The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *f. [flag and worm.]* A grub bred in watry places among flags or sedge. *Walton.*

FLA'GELET. *f. [flagolet, French.]* A small flute. *More.*

FLAGELLA'TION. *f. The use of the scourge. Garib.*

FLA'GGINESS. *f. [from flaggy.]* Laxity; limberness.

FLA'GGY. *a. [from flag.]*

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense. *Dryden.*
2. Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon.*

FLAG'I'TIOUS. *a. [from flagitium, Latin.]* Wicked; villanous; atrocious.

FLAG'I'TIOUSNESS. *f. [from flagitious.]* Wickedness; villany. *Roscommon.*

FLA'GON. *f. [flacon, French.]* A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roscommon.*

FLA'GRANCY. *f. [flagrantia, Latin.]* Burning heat; fire. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT. *a. [flagrans, Latin.]*

1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*
2. Glowing; flushed. *Pope.*
3. Red; imprinted red. *Prior.*
4. Notorious; flaming. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION. *f. [flagro, Latin.]* Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *f. [flag and staff.]* The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. *f. [flagellum, Latin.]* The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dryden.*

FLAKE. *f. [floccus, Latin.]*

1. Any thing that appears loosely put together. *Grew.*
2. A stratum; layer; lamina. *Sandys.*

FLA'KY. *a. [from flake.]*

1. Loosely hanging together. *Blackmore.*
2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *f. A falsehood; a lye; an illusory pretext. South.*

To FLAM. *v. a. [from the noun.]* To deceive with a lye. *South.*

FLA'MBEAU. *f. [French.]* A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

FLAME. *f. [flamma, Latin.]*

1. Light emitted from fire. *Cowley.*
2. Fire. *Cowley.*
3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy. *Waller.*
4. Ardour of inclination. *Pope.*
5. Passion of love. *Cowley.*

To FLAME. *v. n.*

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. *Milnes.*

FLA

2. To shine like flame. *Prior.*
 3. To break out in violence of passion.
FLAMECO'LOURED. *a.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peacham.*
FLA'MEN. *f.* [*Latin*.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices. *Pope.*
FLAMMA'TION. *f.* [*flammatio*, *Latin*.] The act of setting on flame. *Brown.*
FLAMMABI'LITY. *f.* [*flamma*, *Lat*.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire. *Brown.*
FLA'MMEOUS. *a.* [*flammeus*, *Latin*.] Consisting of flame. *Brown.*
FLAMMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*flammiſer*, *Lat*.] Bringing flame. *Diſt.*
FLAMMI'VOUS. *a.* [*flamma* and *vommo*, *Latin*.] Vomiting out flame.
FLA'MY. *a.* [*from flame*.]
 1. Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.*
 2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*
FLANK. *f.* [*flanc*, *French*.]
 1. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacham.*
 2. [*In men*.] The lateral part of the lower belly. *Pope.*
 3. The ſide of any army or fleet. *Hayward.*
 4. [*In fortification*.] That part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*
To FLANK. *v. a.*
 1. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet.
 2. To be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide; to be on the ſide. *Dryden.*
FLA'NKER. *f.* [*from flank*.] A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault. *Kneller.*
To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, *French*.] To defend by lateral fortifications.
FLA'NNEL. *f.* [*gwlanen*, *Welſh*.] A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool. *Shakeſpeare.*
FLAP. *f.* [*laſpe*, *Saxon*.]
 1. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe. *Sharp.*
 2. The motion of any thing broad and looſe.
 3. A diſeaſe in horſes. *Farrier's Diſt.*
To FLAP. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten. *L'Eſtrange.*
 2. To move with a flap or noiſe. *Dryden. Tickel.*
To FLAP. *v. n.*
 1. To ply the wings with noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
 2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts ce-pending. *Gay.*
FLA'PDRAGON. *f.*
 1. A paly in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy.

FLA

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakeſpeare.*
To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To ſwallow; to devour.
FLAPE'ARED. *a.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having looſe and broad ears. *Shakeſpeare.*
To FLARE. *v. n.* [*from fiederen*, to flutter, *Dutch*.]
 1. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow. *Shak.*
 2. To glitter with tranſient luſtre. *Herbert.*
 3. To glitter offeniſively. *Milton.*
 4. To be in too much light. *Prior.*
FLASH. *f.* [*φάλαξ*, *Minſbew*.]
 1. A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze. *Rofcommon.*
 2. Sudden burſt of wit or merriment. *Rogers.*
 3. A ſhort tranſient ſtate. *Bacon.*
 4. A body of water driven by violence.
To FLASH. *v. n.*
 1. To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame. *Boyle.*
 2. To burſt out into any kind of violence. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton.*
To FLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike up large bodies of water. *Carew.*
FLA'SHER. *f.* [*from flaſh*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.
FLA'SHLY. *ad.* [*from flaſhy*.] With empty ſhow.
FLA'SHY. *a.* [*from flaſh*.]
 1. Empty; not ſolid; ſhowy; without ſubſtance. *Digby.*
 2. Inſipid; without force or ſpirit. *Bacon.*
FLASK. *f.* [*flaſque*, *Fr*.]
 1. A bottle; a veſſel. *King.*
 2. A powder-horn. *Shakeſpeare.*
FLA'SKET. *f.* [*from flaſk*.] A veſſel in which viands are ſerved. *Pope.*
FLAT. *a.* [*plat*, *Fr*.]
 1. Horizontally level, without inclination. *Addiſon.*
 2. Smooth; without protuberances. *Bacon.*
 3. Without elevation. *Milton.*
 4. Level with the ground. *South.*
 5. Lying horizontally proſtrate; lying along. *Daniel.*
 6. [*In painting*.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures. *Phillips.*
 7. Taſteleſs; inſipid; dead. *Bacon.*
 8. Dull; unanimated; frigid. *Milton.*
 9. Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs; dejected. *Atterbury.*
 10. Unpleaſing; taſteleſs.
 11. Peremptory; abſolute; downright. *Spencer. Herbert.*
 12. Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in ſound. *Bacon.*
FLAT.

FLA

FLA

FLAT. *f.*

1. A level; an extended plane. *Wotton.*
2. Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton.*
3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations. *Shakespeare.*
4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep. *Raleigh.*
5. The broad side of a blade. *Dryden.*
6. Depression of thought or language. *Dryden.*
7. A surface without relief, or prominences. *Bentley.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth. *Creech.*
2. To make vapid. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat; opposed to swell. *Temple.*
2. To render unanimated or vapid. *King Charles.*

FLATLONG. *ad.* [flat and long.] *WRH* the flat downwards; not edgewise. *Shakespeare.*

FLATLY. *ad.* [from flat.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel.*

FLATNESS. *f.* [from flat.]

1. Evenness; level extension.
2. Want of relief or prominence. *Addison.*
3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. *Mortimer.*
4. Dejection of state. *Shakespeare.*
5. Dejection of mind; want of life.
6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity. *Collier.*
7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. *Bacon.*

To FLATTEN. *v. a.* [from flat.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLATTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid. *L'Estrange.*

FLATTIER. *f.* [from flat.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTIER. *v. n.* [flater, Fr.]

1. To sooth with praises; to please with blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
2. To praise falsely. *Young.*
3. To please; to sooth. *Dryden.*
4. To raise false hopes. *Milton.*

FLATTIERER. *f.* [from flatter.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift.*

FLATTIERY. *f.* [flatterie, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness. *Young.*

FLATTISH. *a.* [from flat.] Somewhat

flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLATULENCY. *f.* [from flatulent.]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind. *Arbutnot.*
2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Glanville.*

FLATULENT. *a.* [flatulentus, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbutnot.*
2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*

FLATUOSITY. *f.* [flatuosité, Fr.] Windiness; fulness of air. *Bacon.*

FLATUSOUS. *a.* [from flatus, Lat.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLATUS. *f.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

FLATWISE. *ad.* With the flat downwards; not the edge. *Woodward.*

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel. *Boyle.*
2. To be hung with some hing loose and flying. *Pope.*

FLAUNT. *f.* Any thing loose and airy. *Shakespeare.*

FLAVOUR. *f.*

1. Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison.*
2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLAVOUROUS. *a.* [from flavour.]

1. Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *f.*

1. A crack or breach in any thing. *Boyle.*
2. A fault; defect. *Dryden.*
3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. *Chapman.*
4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar. *Dryden.*
5. A sudden commotion of mind. *Shakespeare.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. *Boyle.*
2. To break; to violate. *Shakespeare.*

FLAWLESS. *a.* [from flaw.] Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN. *f.* [plena, Saxon.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

To FLAWPER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLAWY. *a.* [from flaw.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *f.* [pleax, flex, Saxon.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made. *Miller.*
2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner. *Dryden.*

FLAXCOMB. *f.* [flax and comb.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER. *f.* [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN. *a.* [from flax.]

1. Made of flax. *Sharp.*
2. Fair.

F L E

2. Fair, long and flowing. *Addison*
FLA'XWEED. *f.* A plant.
To FLAY. *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Dutch.]
 1. To strip of the skin. *Raleigh*
 2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. *Swift*
FLA'YER. *f.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.
FLEA. *f.* [*flæa*, Saxon.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping. *Bacon*
To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.
FLA'ABANE. *f.* [*flæa* and *bane*.] A plant.
FLA'ABITE. *f.* [*flæa* and *bite*.]
FLA'ABITING. *f.* [*flæa* and *bite*.]
 1. Red marks caused by fleas. *Wiseman*
 2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea. *Harvey*
FLE'ABITTEN. *a.* [*flæa* and *bite*.]
 1. Stung by fleas.
 2. Mean; worthless. *Cleveland*
FLEAK. *f.* [from *flocus*, Latin.] A small lock, thread, or twist. *More*
FLEAM. *f.* An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.
FLE'AWORT. *f.* [*flæa* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller*
To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple. *Sandys*
To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches. *Shakespeare*
FLED. The preterite and participle of *fly*. *Prior*
FLEDGE. *a.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full feathered; able to fly. *Herbert*
To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers. *Pope*
To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled*. To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter. *Genesis*, *Tillotson*
FLEECE. *f.* [*f'ylr*, *f'ler*, Saxon.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Shakespeare*
To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.
 2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool. *Addison*
FLE'ECED. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenser*
FLE'ECY. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior*
To FLEER. *v. n.* [*flean'dian*, to trifle, Saxon]
 1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. *Swift*
 2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Burnet*
FLEER. *f.* [from the verb.]

F L E

1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shakespeare*
 2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South*
FLE'ERER. *f.* [from *flee*.] A mocker; a fawner.
FLEET. *f.* **FLEOT.** *f.* **FLOT.** *f.* Are all derived from the Saxon *fleot*, which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gibson's Camden*
FLEET. *f.* [*flota*, Saxon.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior*
FLEET. *f.* [*fleot*, Saxon.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer*
FLEET. *a.*
 1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. *Shakespeare*, *Clarendon*
 2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer*
 3. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer*
To FLEET. *v. n.* [*flotan*, Saxon.]
 1. To fly (swiftly); to vanish. *Shakespeare*
 2. To be in a transient state. *Digby*, *Waller*
To FLEET. *v. a.*
 1. To skim the water. *Spenser*
 2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly. *Shakespeare*
 3. [In the country.] To skim milk.
FLE'ETINGDISH. *f.* [from *fleet* and *dish*.] A skimming bowl.
FLE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.
FLE'ETNESS. *f.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity.
FLESH. *f.* [*flæc*, Saxon.]
 1. The body distinguished from the soul. *Davies*
 2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons. *New Testament*
 3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable. *Locke*
 4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes. *Brown*
 5. Animal nature. *Genesis*
 6. Carnality; corporal appetites. *Smalridge*
 7. A carnal state; worldly disposition. *Romans*
 8. Near relation. *Genesis*
 9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the *flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning the *spirit*. This is frequent in St. Paul. *John*
To FLESH. *v. a.*
 1. To initiate. *Government of the Tongue*
 2. To harden; to establish in any practice. *Sidney*
 3. To glut; to satiate. *Shakespeare*
FLE'SHBROATH. *f.* [*flesh* and *broath*.] Broath made by decocting flesh. *Wiseman*
FLE'SH.

FLE

FLE/SHCOLOUR. *f.* [*flesh and colour.*] The colour of flesh. *Locke.*

FLE/SHFLY. *f.* [*flesh and fly.*] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. *Ray.*

FLE/SHHOOK. *f.* [*flesh and hook.*] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron. *Samuel.*

FLE/SHLESS. *a.* [*from flesh.*] Without flesh. *Bacon.*

FLE/SHLINESS. *f.* [*from fleshly.*] Carnal passions or appetites. *Ashbam.*

FLE/SHLY. *a.* [*from flesh.*]

1. Corporeal. *Denham.*
2. Carnal; lascivious. *Milton.*
3. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*
4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual. *Milton.*

FLE/SHMEAT. *f.* [*flesh and meat.*] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food. *Floyer.*

FLE/SHMENT. *f.* [*from flesh.*] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shakespeare.*

FLE/SHMONGER. *f.* [*from flesh.*] One who deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shakespeare.*

FLE/SHPOT. *f.* [*flesh and pot.*] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Taylor.*

FLE/SHQUAKE. *f.* [*flesh and quake.*] A tremor of the body. *Ben. Johnson.*

FLE/SHY. *a.* [*from flesh.*]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; musculous. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to joints. *Bacon.*

FLE/TCHER. *f.* [*from fleche, an arrow, Fr.*] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*

FLET. *participle passive* of *To fleet.* Skimmed. *Mortimer.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly.* *Pope.*

FLEW. *f.* The large chaps of a deepmouthed hound. *Hammer.*

FLE/WED. *a.* [*from flew.*] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakespeare.*

FLEXA/NIMOUS. *a.* [*flexanimus, Latin.*] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIB/LITY. *f.* [*flexibilité, French.*]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.*
2. Easiness to be persuaded; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*

FLE/XIBLE. *a.* [*flexibilis, Latin.*]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not stiff. *Bacon.*
2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious. *Bacon.*
3. Ductile; manageable. *Locke.*
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes. *Rogers.*

FLE/XIBLENESS. *f.* [*from flexible.*]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness;

FLI

easiness to be bent. *King Charles.*

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness. *Locke.*

FLE/XILE. *a.* [*flexilis, Latin.*] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. *Thomson.*

FLE/XION. *f.* [*flexio, Latin.*]

1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.*
3. A turn toward any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

FLE/XOR. *f.* [*Latin.*] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbutnot.*

FLE/XUOUS. *a.* [*flexuosus, Latin.*]

1. Winding; tortuous. *Digby.*
2. Variable; not steady. *Bacon.*

FLE/XURE. *f.* [*flexura, Latin.*]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*
2. The act of bending. *Shakespeare.*
3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.*
4. Obsequious or servile cringe. *Shakespeare.*

To FLI/CKER. *v. a.* [*fligberen, Dutch.*]

To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*

FLI/ER. *f.* [*from fly.*]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shakespeare.*
2. That part of a machine, which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *f.* [*from To fly.*]

1. The act of flying or running from danger. *Denham.*
2. Removal to another place. *Dryden.*
3. The act of using wings; violation. *Spenser.*
4. Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Esdras.*
5. A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.*
6. The birds produced in the same season; as, the harvest flight of pigeons.
7. A volley; a shower. *Chey Chase.*
8. The space past by flying.
9. Heat of imagination; folly of the soul. *Denham.*

10. Excursion. *Tillotson.*

11. The power of flying. *Shakespeare.*

FLY/HTY. *a.* [*from flight.*]

1. Fleeting; swift. *Shakespeare.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLYMSY. *a.*

1. Weak; feeble.
2. Mean; spiritless; without force. *Pope.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [*corrupted from fling, Skinner.*]

1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. *Scot.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.

FLI/NCHER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To **FLING**. preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*.
[from *fligo*, Latin. *Skinner*.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw. *Dryden*.
2. To dart; to cast with violence. *Denham*.
3. To scatter. *Pope*.
4. To drive by violence. *Burnet*.
5. To move forcibly. *Addison*.
6. To eject; to dismiss. *Shakespeare*.
7. To cast reproach. *Addison*.
8. To force into another condition. *Spenser*.
9. To **FLING** down. To demolish; to ruin. *Woodward*.
10. To **FLING** off. To baffle in the chase. *Addison*.

To **FLING**. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *Tillotson*.
2. To **FLING** out. To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shakespeare*.

FLING. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark. *Addison*.

FLINGER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *f.* [flint, Saxon.]

1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. *Hill. Cleveland*.

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenser*.

FLINTY. *a.* [from *flint*.]

1. Made of flint; strong. *Dryden*.
2. Full of stones. *Bacon*.
3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable. *Shakespeare*.

FLIP. *f.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. *Dennis*.

FLIPPANT. *a.*

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech. *Addison*.
2. Pert; talkative. *Thomson*.

FLIPPANTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To **FLIRT**. *v. a.*

1. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion. *Swift*.
2. To move with quickness. *Dorset*.

To **FLIRT**. *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elastic motion. *Addison*.
2. A sudden trick. *Ben. Johnson*.
3. A pert hussey. *Addison*.

FLIRTATION. *f.* A quick slightly motion. *Pope*.

To **FLIT**. *v. n.* [*flitter*, Danish.]

1. To fly away. *Spenser*.
2. To remove; to migrate. *Hooker*.
3. To flutter; to rave on the wing. *Dryden*.

4. To be flux or unstable. *Dryden*.

FLIT. *a.* [from *flit*.] Swift; nimble; quick. *Spenser*.

FLITCH. *f.* [flice, Saxon.] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Swift*.

FLUTTERMOUSE. *f.* The bat.

FLUTTING. *f.* [flax, Saxon.] An offence; a fault. *Psalms*.

FLUX. *f.* [corrupted from *flax*.] Down; fur; soft hair. *Dryden*.

To **FLOAT**. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]

1. To swim on the surface of the water. *Phillips*.
2. To move without labour in a fluid. *Pope*.
3. To pass with a light irregular course. *Locke*.

To **FLOAT**. *v. a.* To cover with water. *Addison*.

FLOAT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker*.
2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. *L'Estrange*.
3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite. *Walton*.
4. A cant word for a level. *Mortimer*.

FLOATY. *a.* Buoyant and swimming aloof. *Raleigh*.

FLOCK. *f.* [flocce, Saxon.]

1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. *Shakespeare*.
2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *herds*, which are oxen. *Addison*.
3. A body of men. *Maccabees*.
4. A lack of wool. *Dryden*.

To **FLOCK**. *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knotter. Suckling*.

To **FLOG**. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To lash; to whip. *Swift*.

FLOG participle *passive*, from *To flog*, used by *Spenser*.

FLOOD. *f.* [flob, Saxon.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river. *Milton*.
2. A deluge; an inundation. *Shakespeare*.
3. Flow; flux; not ebb. *Davies*.
4. Catamenia. *Harvey*.

To **FLOOD**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer*.

FLOODGATE. *f.* [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure. *Sidney*.

FLOOK. *f.* [*flag*, a plough, Germ.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR.

FLO

FLOOR, *f.* [*plon, plonto, Saxon.*] Sidney.

1. The pavement. *Sidney.*
2. A story; a flight of rooms. *B. Johnson.*

To FLOOR, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cover the bottom with a floor. *Chenier.*

FLOORING, *f.* [*from floor.*] Bottom; floor. *Addison.*

To FLOP, *v. a.* [*from flap.*] To clap the wings with noise. *LeStrange.*

FLO'RAL, *a.* [*floralis, Latin.*] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

FLO'RENCE, *f.* [*from the city Florence.*] A kind of cloth.

FLO'REN, *f.* A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET, *f.* [*flaurate, Fr.*] A small imperfect flower.

FLO'RID, *a.* [*floridus, Latin.*]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red. *Taylor.*

3. Embellished; splendid. *Dryden.*

FLORIDITY, *f.* [*from florid.*] Freshness of colour. *Floyer.*

FLORIDNESS, *f.* [*from florid.*]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*

FLORIFEROUS, *a.* [*florifer, Lat.*] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN, *f.* [*French.*] A coin first made by the Florentines.

That of Germany is in value 2 s. 4 d. that of Spain 4 s. 4 d. half-penny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 s. 6 d. that of Holland 2 s. *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST, *f.* [*fleuriste, Fr.*] A cultivator of flowers. *Pope.*

FLO'RULENT, *a.* [*floris, Latin.*] Flowery; blooming.

FLO'SCULOUS, *a.* [*flsculus, Latin.*] Composed of flowers. *Brown.*

To FLO'E, *v. a.* [*See To fleet.*] To skim. *Tusser.*

FLO'TSON, *f.* [*from flote.*] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea. *Skinner.*

FLO'TTEN, *part.* [*from flote.*] Skimmed.

To FLOUNCE, *v. n.* [*plonsen, Dutch.*]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire. *Addison.*

2. To move with weight and tumult. *Prior.*

3. To move with passionate agitation. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE, *v. a.* To deck with flourishes. *Addison.*

FLOUNCE, *f.* [*from the verb.*] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER, *f.* [*flynder, Danish.*] The name of a small flat fish. *Camden.*

To FLOUNDER, *v. n.* [*from flounce.*] To

struggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dryden.*

To FLO'URISH, *v. a.* [*floro, Latin.*]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade. *Pope.*

2. To be in a prosperous state. *Dryden.*

3. To use florid language. *Baker.*

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines. *Pope.*

5. To boast; to brag.

6. [*In music.*] To play some prelude.

To FLO'URISH, *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle-work.

3. To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Crashaw.*

5. To adorn with embellishments of language. *Bacon.*

6. To adorn; to embellish. *Shakespeare.*

FLOU'RISH, *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Bravery; beauty. *Crashaw.*

2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness. *Bacon. More.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*

FLO'URISHER, *f.* [*from flurish.*] One that is in prime or in prosperity. *Chapman.*

To FLOUT, *v. a.* [*fluyten, Dutch.*] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Walton.*

To FLOUT, *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt. *Swift.*

FLOUT, *f.* [*from the verb.*] A mock or an insult. *Cassidy.*

FLOUTER, *f.* [*from flout.*] One who jeers.

To FLOW, *v. n.* [*plowan, Saxon.*]

1. To run or spread as water. *Swift.*

2. To run: opposed to standing waters. *Dryden.*

3. To rise; not to ebb. *Shakespeare.*

4. To melt. *Isaiah.*

5. To proceed; to issue. *South.*

6. To glide smoothly without asperity; as a flowing period. *Hakewell.*

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly. *Prior.*

8. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.*

9. To be copious; to be full. *Pope.*

10. To hang loose and waving. *Spenser.*

To FLOW, *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mortimer.*

FLOW, *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb. *Brown.*

2. A sudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction. *South.*

FLO'WER, *f.* [*flor, French.*]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds. *Cowley.*

2. An

FLU

2. An ornament; an embellishment. *Hakewill.*
 3. The prime; the flourishing part. *Pope.*
 4. The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenser.*
 5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing. *Addison.*
 6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. *Shakespeare.*
- FLO'WER** *de luce. f.* A bulbous iris. *Pearbam.*
- To FLO'WER.** *v. n. [flourir, French.]*
1. To be in flower; to be in blossom. *Pope.*
 2. To be in the prime; to flourish. *Spenser.*
 3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon.*
 4. To come as cream from the surface. *Milton.*
- To FLO'WER.** *v. a. [from the noun.]* To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.
- FLO'WERAGE.** *f. [from flower.]* Store of flowers.
- FLO'WERET.** *f. [fleur, Fr.]* A flower; a small flower. *Dryden.*
- FLO'WERGARDEN.** *f. [flower and garden.]* A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer.*
- FLO'WERINESS.** *f. [from flowery.]*
1. The state of abounding in flowers.
 2. Floridness of speech.
- FLO'WERINGBUSH.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- FLO'WERY.** *a. [from flower.]* Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. *Milton.*
- FLO'WINGLY.** *ad. [from flow.]* With volubility; with abundance.
- FLOWK.** *f.* A flounder. *Carew.*
- FLO'WKWORT.** *f.* The name of a plant.
- FLOWN.** participle of *fly* or *see.*
1. Gone away.
 2. Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton.*
- FLU'CTUANT.** *a. [fluens, Latin.]* Wavering; uncertain. *L'Estrange.*
- To FLU'CTUATE.** *v. n. [fluere, Latin.]*
1. To roll to and again as water in agitation. *Blackmore.*
 2. To float backward and forward.
 3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Milton.*
 4. To be in an uncertain state. *Addison.*
 5. To be irresolute.
- FLUCTUA'TION.** *f. [fluctuatio, Latin.]*
1. The alternate motion of the water. *Brown.*
 2. Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle.*
- FLUE.** *f.*
1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air.
 2. Soft down or fur.
- FLUE'LLIN.** *f.* The herb speedwell.
- FLU'ENCY.** *f. [from fluent.]*
1. The quality of flowing; smoothness;

FLU

- freedom from harshness or asperity. *Garth.*
2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility. *King Charles.*
 3. Affluence; abundance. *Sandy.*
- FLU'ENT.** *a. [fluens, Latin.]*
1. Liquid. *Bacon.*
 2. Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Roy.*
 3. Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon.*
- FLU'ENT.** *f.* Stream; running water. *Phillips.*
- FLU'ID.** *a. [fluidus, Latin; fluide, French.]*
- Having parts easily separable; not solid. *Newton.*
- FLU'ID.** *f. [In physick.]* Any animal juice. *Arbutnot.*
- FLU'IDITY.** *f. [fluidité, Fr. from fluid.]*
- The quality in bodies opposite to solidity. *Newton.*
- FLU'IDNESS.** *f. [from fluid.]* That quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Boyle.*
- FLU'MMERY.** *f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal. *Locke.*
- FLUNG.** participle and preterite of *sing.* *Addison.*
- FLU'OR.** *f. [Latin.]*
1. A fluid state. *Newton.*
 2. Catamenia.
- FLU'RRY.** *f.*
1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast. *Swift.*
 2. Hurry.
- To FLUSH.** *v. n. [fluyzen, Dutch.]*
1. To flow with violence. *Mortimer.*
 2. To come in haste. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. To glow in the skin. *Collier.*
 4. To shine. *Spenser.*
- To FLUSH.** *v. a.*
1. To colour; to redden. *Addison.*
 2. To elate; to elevate. *Atterbury.*
- FLUSH.** *a.*
1. Fresh; full of vigour. *Cleveland.*
 2. Affluent; abounding. *Arbutnot.*
- FLUSH.** *f.*
1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. *Rogers.*
 2. Cards all of a sort.
- To FLU'STER.** *v. a. [from To flus.]* To make hot and rosy with drinking. *Shakespeare.*
- FLUTE.** *f. [flute, French.]*
1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers. *Dryden.*
 2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.
- To FLUTE.** *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.
- To FLU'TTER.** *v. n. [flutten, Saxon.]*
1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. To move about with great show and bustle. *Gray.*
 3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope.*
 4. To

FLY

FOC

4. To move irregularly. *Hotot.*
TO FLUTTER. *v. a.*
 1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To hurry the mind.
 3. To disorder the position of any thing.
FLUTTER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Vibration; undulation. *Addison.*
 2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.
 3. Confusion; irregular position.
FLUVIA'TICK. *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] Be-
 longing to rivers.
FLUX. *f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.]
 1. The act of flowing; passage. *Digby.*
 2. The state of passing away and giving place to others. *Brown.*
 3. Any flow or issue of matter. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.
 5. Excrement; that which falls from bo-
 dies. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Concourse; confluence. *Shakespeare.*
 7. The state of being melted.
 8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.
FLUX. *a.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant;
 not durable; maintained by a constant suc-
 cession of parts.
TO FLUX. *v. a.*
 1. To melt.
 2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting. *South.*
FLUXI'LITY. *f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness
 of separation of parts. *Boyle.*
FLUXION. *f.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of flowing.
 2. The matter that flows.
 3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick
 or analysis of infinitely small variable quan-
 tities. *Harris.*
TO FLY. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled*
 or *flown*.
 1. To move through the air with wings. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pass through the air. *Job.*
 3. To pass away. *Prior.*
 4. To pass swiftly. *Dryden.*
 5. To spring with violence; to fall on sud-
 denly. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To move with rapidity. *Waller.*
 7. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion.
Swift.
 8. To break; to shiver.
 9. To run away; to attempt escape. *Dryden.*
 10. To FLY in the face. To insult. *Swift.*
 11. To act in defiance. *Dryden.*
 12. To FLY off. To revolt. *Addison.*
 13. To FLY out. To burst into passion.
Ben. Johnson.
 14. To FLY out. To break out into li-
 cence. *Dryden.*

VOL. I.

15. To FLY out. To start violently from
 any direction. *Beniley.*
 16. To let FLY. To discharge. *Granville.*
TO FLY. *v. a.*
 1. To shun; to avoid; to decline. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To refuse association with. *Dryden.*
 3. To quit by flight. *Dryden.*
 4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*
FLY. *f.* [Fleoge, Saxon.]
 1. A small winged insect. *Locke.*
 2. That part of a machine which, being
 put into a quick motion, regulates the rest.
Wilkins.
 3. FLY, in a compass. That part which
 points how the wind blows.
TO FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To
 taint with flies; to fill with maggots.
Stillington.
FLY'BOAT. *f.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of
 vessel nimble and light for sailing.
FLYCA'TCHER. *f.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One
 that hunts flies. *Dryden.*
FLY'ER. *f.* [from *fly*.]
 1. One that flies or runs away. *Sandys.*
 2. One that uses wings.
 3. The fly of a jack.
TO FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fish*.] To
 angle with a hook baited with a fly.
Walton.
FOAL. *f.* [fole, Saxon.] The offspring of
 a mare, or other beast of burthen. The
 custom now is to use *colt* for a young horse,
 and *foal* for a young mare. *Spenser.*
TO FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring
 forth a foal. *May.*
FO'ALBIT. *f.* A plant.
FOAM. *f.* [fām, Saxon.] The white sub-
 stance which agitation or fermentation ga-
 thers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.
Hofa.
TO FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To froth; to gather foam. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
Mark.
FO'AMY. *a.* [from *foam*.] Covered with
 foam; frothy. *Sidney.*
FOB. *f.* [*fuppe*, German.] A small pocket.
Hudibras.
TO FOB. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]
 1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside
 with an artifice. *Addison.*
FO'CAL. *a.* [from *focus*, Latin.] Belonging
 to the focus. *Denham.*
FO'CIL. *f.* [*focile*, French.] The greater
 or less bone between the knee and ankle, or
 elbow and wrist. *Wiseman.*
FOCILLA'TION. *f.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Com-
 fort; support. *Dick.*
FO'CUS. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is
 the

the point of convergence or concurrence, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.

Harris. Newton.

2. **Focus of a Parabola.** A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*.

Harris.

3. **Focus of an Ellipsis.** A point toward each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis.

Harris.

FO'DDER. *f.* [fodre, Saxon.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

Knolles.

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Evelyn.

FO'DDERER. *f.* [from fodder.] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *f.* [fah, Saxon.]

1. An enemy in war.

Spenser.

2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.

Pope.

3. An opponent; an ill-wisher.

Watts.

FO'EMAN. *f.* [from foe and man.] Enemy in war.

Spenser.

FO'ETUS. *f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

Quincy. Locke.

FOG. *f.* [fog, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Raleigh.

FOG. *f.* [fogagium, low Latin.] Aftergrass.

FO'GGILY. *ad.* [from foggy.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *f.* [from foggy.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO'GGY. *a.* [from fog.]

1. Misty; cloudy; dark.

Evelyn.

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* An interjection of abhorrence.

Shakespeare.

FO'BLE. *f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side.

Friend.

To FOIL. *v. a.* [affuler, old French.] To put to the worst; to defeat.

Milton.

FOIL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage.

Southern.

2. Leaf; gilding.

Milton.

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

Sidney.

4. A blunt sword used in fencing.

Shakespeare.

FO'ILER. *f.* [from foil.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [poindre, Fr. Skinner.] To push in fencing.

Dryden.

FOIN. *f.* A thrust; a push.

FO'ISON. *f.* [forison, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance.

Shakespeare.

To FOIST. *v. a.* [fausser, French.] To insert by forgery.

Carew.

FO'ISTINESS. *f.* [from foisty.] Fustiness; mouldiness.

Tasso.

FO'ISTY. *a.* Mouldy; fusty.

FOLD. *f.* [falb, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which sheep are confined.

Milton.

2. The place where sheep are housed.

Raleigh.

3. The flock of sheep.

Dryden.

4. A limit; a boundary.

Creech.

5. A double; a complication; one part added to another.

Arbutnot.

6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added; as, *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

Matthew.

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut sheep in the fold.

Milton.

2. To double; to complicate.

Collins.

3. To inclose; to include; to shut.

Shakespeare.

To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind.

Kings.

FOLIA'CEOUS. *a.* [foliaceus, Latin.] Consisting of laminæ or leaves.

Woodward.

FO'LIAGE. *f.* [folium, Latin.] Leaves; tufts of leaves.

Addison.

To FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [foliatus, Latin.] To beat into laminas or leaves.

Newton.

FOLIATION. *f.* [foliatio, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. *Foliation* is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower.

Quincy.

FO'LIATURE. *f.* The state of being hammered into leaves.

FO'LIO. *f.* [in folio, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Watts.

FO'LIOMORT. *a.* A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *phyllost.*

Woodward.

FO'LK. *f.* [folc, Saxon.]

1. People, in familiar language.

Sidney.

2. Nations; mankind.

Psalms.

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

Shakespeare.

FOLKMOTE. *f.* A meeting of folk.

Spenser.

FO'LLICLE. *f.* [folliculus, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.

Brown.

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying the seed-vessels, capsula seminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them.

Quincy.

To FO'LLOW. *v. a.* [folgian, Saxon.]

1. To go after; not before or side by side.

Shakespeare.

2. To pursue as an enemy.

Trent.

3. To

F O N

F O O

3. To attend as a dependant.
4. To pursue.
5. To succeed in order of time.
6. To be consequential, as effects.
7. To imitate; to copy.
8. To obey; to observe.
9. To confirm by new endeavours.
10. To attend to; to be busied with.

Samuel.
Dryden.

Hooker.
Tillotson.
Spenser.
Eccles.

TO FOLLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.
2. To be posteriour in time.
3. To be consequential, as effect to cause.
4. To be consequential, as inference to premises.
5. To continue endeavours.

Ben. Johnson.
Locke.
Temple.
Hosea.

FOLLOWER. *f.* [from *follow*.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.
2. A dependant.
3. An attendant.
4. An associate; a companion.
5. One under the command of another.
6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer.

Shakespeare.
Pope.
Shakespeare.
Spenser.
Spratt.

FOLLY. *f.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.
2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.
3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom.

Shakespeare.
Pope.

TO FOMENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin]

1. To cherish with heat.
2. To bathe with warm lotions.
3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

Wotton.

FOMENTATION. *f.* [*fomentation*, French.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also *stoving*, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions.
2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

Bacon.
Arbuthnot.

FOMENTER. *f.* [from *foment*.]

1. An encourager; a supporter.
2. A fool; an ideot.

Howel.
Spenser.

FOND. *a.*

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.
2. Trifling; valued by folly.
3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.
4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted.

Ascham.
Shakespeare.
Addison.
Prior.

TO FOND. } *v. a.* To treat with great

TO FONDLE. } indulgence; to caress; to

TO FOND. } cocker.

TO FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to dote

on.

Dryden.
Shakespeare.

FO'NDLER. *f.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *f.* [from *fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Swift.

FO'NDLY. *ad.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently.
2. With great or extreme tenderness.

Pope.
Savage.

FO'NDNESS. *f.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense.
2. Foolish tenderness.
3. Tender passion.
4. Unreasonable liking.

Spenser.
Addison.
Swift.
Hammond.

FONT. *f.* [*fons*, Latin.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

Hooker.

FO'NTANEL. *f.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body.

Wiseman.

FONT'NGE. *f.* A knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dress.

Addison.

FOOD. *f.* [*frædan*, Saxon.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.
2. Any thing that nourishes.

Waller.
Shakespeare.

FOO'DFUL. *a.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food.

Dryden.

FOO'DY. *a.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.

Chapman.

FOOL. *f.* [*ffol*, Welsh.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.
3. A term of indignity and reproach.

Pope.
Psalms.
Dryden.

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.
5. To play the Fool. To play pranks like a hired jester.

Denham.
Sidney.

6. To play the Fool. To act like one void of common understanding.
7. To make a Fool. To disappoint; to defeat.

Shakespeare.
Herbert.

TO FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play.

TO FOOL. *v. a.*

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate.
2. To insinuate.
3. To cheat; as, to fool one of his money.

Ben. Johnson.
Calamy.

FOO'LBORN. *a.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from the birth.

Shakespeare.

FOO'LERY. *f.* [from *fool*.]

1. Habitual folly.
2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

Shakespeare.
Watts.

3. Object of folly.

Raleigh.

FOOLHA'PPY. *a.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

Spenser.

FOOL

FOO

FOOLHARDINESS. *f.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad rashness. *South.*

FOOLHARDISE. *f.* Adventurousness without judgment. *Spenser.*

FOOLHARDY. *a.* [from *fool* and *bardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *Hovvel.*

FOOLTRAP. *f.* [from *fool* and *trap.*] A snare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*

FOOLISH. *a.* [from *fool.*]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect. *Shakespeare.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakespeare.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *Maccabees.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOOLISHLY. *ad.* [from *foolish.*] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly. *Swift.*

FOOLISHNESS. *f.* [from *foolish.*]

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right. *Prior.*

FOOLSTONES. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

FOOT. *f.* plural *feet.* [from *Foot*, Saxon.]

1. The part upon which we stand. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is supported.

3. The lower part; the base. *Hakewill.*

4. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*

5. The act of walking. *Maccabees.*

6. *On Foot.* Walking; without carriage. *Emodus.*

7. *On Foot.* In a posture of action. *Shakespeare.*

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. *Clarendon.*

9. State; character; condition. *Addison.*

10. Scheme; plan; settlement. *Swift.*

11. A state of incipient existence. *Tillotson.*

12. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. *Ascham.*

13. A measure containing twelve inches. *Bacon.*

14. Step. *L'Estrange.*

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; not ride. *South.*

To FOOT. *v. a.*

1. To spurn; to kick. *Shakespeare.*

2. To settle; to begin to fix. *Shakespeare.*

3. To tread. *Tickel.*

FOOTBALL. *f.* [from *foot* and *ball.*] A ball

commonly made of a blown bladder cased with leather, driven by the foot. *Waller.*

FOOTBOY. *f.* [from *foot* and *boy.*] A low me-

nial; an attendant in livery. *Boyle.*

FOOTBRIDGE. *f.* [from *foot* and *bridge.*] A

bridge on which passengers walk. *Sidney.*

FOOTCLOTH. *f.* [from *foot* and *cloth.*] A

sumpter cloth. *Sumpter cloth.*

FOOTED. *a.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the

foot. *Grew.*

FOP

FOOTFIGHT. *f.* [from *foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback. *Sidney.*

FOOTHOLD. *f.* [from *foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot. *L'Estrange.*

FOOTING. *f.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot. *Shakespeare.*

2. Foundation; basis; support; root. *Locke.*

3. Place. *Dryden.*

4. Tread; walk. *Shakespeare.*

5. Dance. *Shakespeare.*

6. Steps; road; track. *Bacon.*

7. Entrance; beginning; establishment. *Clarendon.*

8. State; condition; settlement. *Arbutnot.*

FOOTlicker. *f.* [from *foot* and *lick.*] A slave; an humble fawner. *Shakespeare.*

FOOTMAN. *f.* [from *foot* and *man.*]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.*

2. A low menial servant in livery. *Bacon.*

3. One who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. *f.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOOTPACE. *f.* [from *foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place. *Moxon.*

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD. *f.* [from *foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH. *f.* [from *foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses. *Shakespeare.*

FOOTPOST. *f.* [from *foot* and *post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOOTSTALL. *f.* [from *foot* and *stall.*] A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP. *f.* [from *foot* and *step.*]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot. *Denham.*

2. Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.*

3. Example.

FOOTSTOOL. *f.* [from *foot* and *stool.*] Stool on which he that sits places his feet. *Roscommon.*

FOP. *f.* A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation. *Roscommon.*

FOPDOODLE. *f.* [from *fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an insignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

FOPPERY. *f.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence. *Shakespeare.*

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stillingfleet.*

FOPPISH. *a.* [from *fop.*]

1. Foolish; idle; vain. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vain in show; vain of dress. *Grip.*

FOPPISHLY.

FOR

FOPPISHLY, *ad.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, *s.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy vanity.

FOPPLING, *s.* [from *fop*.] A petty fop. *Tickel.*

FOR, *prep.* [*for*, Saxon.]

1. Because of. *Hooker, Suckling.*

2. With respect to; with regard to. *Stillington.*

3. In the character of. *Locke.*

4. With resemblance of. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*

5. Considered as; in the place of. *Clarendon.*

6. For the sake of. *Cowley.*

7. Conducive to; beneficial to. *Tillotson.*

8. With intention of going to a certain place. *Hayward.*

9. In comparative respect. *Dryden.*

10. In proportion to. *Tillotson.*

11. With appropriation to. *Shakespeare.*

12. After O an expression of desire. *Shakespeare.*

13. In account of; in solution of. *Burnet.*

14. Inducing to as a motive. *Tillotson.*

15. In expectation of. *Locke.*

16. Noting power or possibility. *Taylor.*

17. Noting dependence. *Bayle.*

18. In prevention of. *Bacon.*

19. In remedy of. *Garretson.*

20. In exchange for. *Dryden.*

21. In place of; instead of. *Cowley.*

22. In supply of; to serve in the place of. *Dryden.*

23. Through a certain duration. *Roscommon, Locke.*

24. In search of; in quest of. *Tillotson.*

25. According to. *Boyle.*

26. Noting a state of fitness or readiness. *Dryden.*

27. In hope of; for the sake of. *Shakespeare.*

28. Of tendency to; toward. *Kneller.*

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of. *Cowley.*

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation. *Tillotson.*

31. With intention of. *Cowley.*

32. Becoming; belonging to. *Bentley.*

33. Notwithstanding. *South.*

34. For all. Notwithstanding. *Spenser.*

35. To the use of; to be used in. *Dryden.*

36. In consequence of. *Dryden.*

37. In recompense of. *Shakespeare.*

38. In proportion to. *Hale.*

39. By means of; by interposition of. *Addison.*

40. In regard of.

FOR, *conj.*

1. The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before. *Cowley.*

2. Because; on this account that. *Spenser.*

3. For as much. In regard that; in consideration of. *Hooker.*

FOR

4. For why. Because; for this reason that. *Kneller.*

TO FO'RAGE, *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wander in search of provisions. *Denham.*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shakespeare.*

TO FO'RAGE, *v. a.* To plunder; to strip. *Spenser.*

FO'RAGE, *s.* [*fourage*, German and Fr. from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*

2. Provisions sought abroad. *Dryden.*

3. Provisions in general. *Dryden.*

FORA'MINOUS, *a.* [from *foramen*, Lat.]

Full of holes. *Bacon.*

TO FORBE'AR, *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn*. [*forþearan*, Saxon.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit. *Denham.*

2. To pause; to delay. *Shakespeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily; to abstain. *Cheyne.*

4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Proverbs.*

TO FORBE'AR, *v. a.*

1. To decline; to omit voluntarily. *Waller, Clarendon.*

2. To spare; to treat with clemency. *Ephraim.*

3. To withhold. *Chronicles.*

FORBE'ARANCE, *s.* [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing. *South.*

2. Intermision of something. *Shakespeare.*

3. Command of temper. *Rogers.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. *Tuffin.*

FORBE'ARER, *s.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

TO FORBI'D, *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [*forþeodan*, Sax.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing. *Davies.*

2. To command to forbear any thing. *Sidney.*

3. To oppose; to hinder. *Bacon, Dryden.*

4. To accuse; to blast. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORBI'D, *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. *Shakespeare.*

FORBI'DDANCE, *s.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition. *Milton.*

FORBI'DDENLY, *ad.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner. *Shakespeare.*

FORBI'DDER, *s.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits. *Brown.*

FORBI'DDING, *particip. a.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence. *Aaron Hill.*

FORCE, *s.* [*force*, French.]

1. Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.*

2. Violence.

FOR

FOR

2. Violence. *Dryden.*
 3. Virtus; efficacy. *Locke.*
 4. Validness; power of law. *Denham.*
 5. Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.*
 6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.
To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To compel; to constrain. *Swift.*
 2. To overpower by strength. *Milton.*
 3. To impel; to press. *Deuteronomy.*
 4. To draw or push by main strength. *Dryden.*
 5. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.*
 6. To drive by violence or power. *Decay of Piety.*
 7. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*
 8. To storm; to take or enter by violence. *Waller.*
 9. To ravish; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
 10. To constrain; to distort. *Addison.*
 11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Raleigh.*
 12. **To FORCE out.** To extort. *Atterbury.*
To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. *Camden.*
FO'RCEDELY. *v. a.* [from *force.*] Violently; constrainedly. *Burnet.*
FO'RCEFUL. *a.* [from *force* and *full.*] Violent; strong; impetuous. *Pope.*
FO'RCEFULLY. *ad.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuously.
FO'RCELESS. *a.* [from *force.*] Without force; weak; feeble.
FO'RCEPS. *f.* [Latin.] Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but it is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy.*
FO'RCER. *f.* [from *force.*]
 1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
 2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion. *Wilkins.*
FO'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *force.*]
 1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak. *Hooker.*
 2. Violent; impetuous.
 3. Efficacious; active; powerful. *Bacon.*
 4. Prevalent; of great influence. *Raleigh.*
 5. Done by force. *Swift.*
 6. Valid; binding; obligatory.
FO'RCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *forcible.*] Force; violence.
FO'RCIBLY. *ad.* [from *forcible.*]
 1. Strongly; powerfully. *Tillotson.*
 2. Impetuously.
 3. By violence; by force. *Spenser. Hammond.*
FO'RCIPATED. *a.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose. *Derham.*
FORD. *f.* [from *ford*, Saxon.]
 1. A shallow part of a river. *Fairfax.*
 2. The stream, the current. *Milton.*
- To FORD.** *v. a.* To pass without swimming. *Raleigh.*
FO'RDALE. *a.* [from *ford.*] Passable without swimming. *Raleigh.*
FORE. *a.* [from *fore*, Sax.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion. *Cibyes.*
FORE. *ad.*
 1. Anteriorly. *Raleigh.*
 2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.
To FOREA'RM. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*
To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *bode.*]
 1. To prognosticate; to foretel. *Dryden.*
 2. To foreknow; to be prescient of. *Pope.*
FOREBO'DER. *f.* [from *forebode.*]
 1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A foreknewer.
FOREBY'. *prep.* [from *fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by. *Spenser.*
To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *cast.*]
 1. To scheme; to plan before execution. *Daniel.*
 2. To adjust; to contrive. *Dryden.*
 3. To foresee; to provide against. *L'Estrange.*
To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenser.*
FORECA'ST. *f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy. *Pope.*
FORECA'STER. *f.* [from *forecast.*] One who contrives beforehand.
FO'RECASTLE. *f.* [from *fore* and *castle.*] In a ship, that part where the foremast stands. *Harris. Raleigh.*
FORECHO'SEN. *part.* [from *fore* and *chosen.*] Pre-elected.
FOREC'ITED. *part.* [from *fore* and *cited.*] Quoted before. *Arbutnot.*
To FORECLO'SE. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *close.*]
 1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent. *Carew.*
 2. **To FORECLOSE a Mortgage,** is to cut off the power of redemption.
FO'REDECK. *f.* [from *fore* and *deck.*] The anterior part of a ship. *Chapman.*
To FOREDES'IGN. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *design.*] To plan beforehand. *Cibyes.*
To FOREDO'. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *do.*]
 1. To ruin; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To overdo; to weary; to harass. *Shakespeare.*
To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *doom.*] To predestinate; to determine beforehand. *Pope.*
FOREE'ND. *f.* [from *fore* and *end.*] The anterior part. *Bacon.*
FOREFA'THER. *f.* [from *fore* and *father.*] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending

FOR

FOR

ceding genealogy precedes another.

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* [*fore and fend.*]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

2. To provide for; to secure.

FOREF'INGER. *f.* [*fore and finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

FO'REFOOT. *f.* plural, *forefeet.* [*fore and foot.*] The anterior foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO'. *v. a.* [*for and go.*]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

2. To go before; to be past.

FO'REGOER. *f.* [*from forego.*] Ancestor; progenitor.

FO'REGROUND. *f.* [*fore and ground.*] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FO'REHAND. *a.* [*fore and hand.*]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part.

FO'REHAND. *a.* A thing done too soon.

FOREHA'NDED. *a.* [*from fore and hand.*]

1. Early; timely.

2. Formed in the foreparts.

FO'REHEAD. *f.* [*fore and head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance.

FOREHO'LDING. *f.* [*fore and bold.*] Pre-

dictions; ominous accounts.

FO'REIGN. *a.* [*forain, Fr. forano, Span.*]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not be-

longing.

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a dis-

tance.

4. [*In law.*] A foreign plea, *plantum*

forinfecum; as being a plea out of the proper

court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

FO'REIGNER. *f.* [*from foreign.*] A man

that comes from another country; not a

native; a stranger.

FO'REIGNNESS. *f.* [*from foreign.*] Re-

moteness; want of relation to something.

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore and*

imagine.] To conceive or fancy before

proof.

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore and judge.*]

To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore and know.*]

To have prescience of; to foresee.

FOREKNO'WABLE. *a.* [*from foreknow.*]

Possible to be known before they happen.

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *f.* [*fore and know-*

ledge.] Prescience; knowledge of that

which has not yet happened.

FO'RELAND. *f.* [*fore and land.*] A pro-

montory; headland; high land jutting into

the sea; a cape.

To FORELA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore and lay.*] To

lay wait for; to intrap by ambush.

To FORELI'FT. *v. a.* [*fore and lift.*] To

raise aloft any interior part.

FO'RELOCK. *f.* [*fore and lock.*] The

hair that grows from the forepart of the

head.

FO'REMAN. *f.* [*fore and man.*] The first

or chief person.

FOREME'NTIONED. *a.* [*fore and men-*

tioned.] Mentioned or recited before.

FO'REMOST. *a.* [*from fore.*]

1. First in place.

2. First in dignity.

FORENA'MED. *a.* [*fore and name.*] No-

minated before.

FO'RENOON. *f.* [*fore and noon.*] The time

of day reckoned from the middle point,

between the dawn and the meridian, to the

meridian.

FORENO'TICE. *f.* [*fore and notice.*] In-

formation of an event before it happens.

FORE'NSICK. *a.* [*forensis, Latin.*] Belong-

ing to courts of judicature.

To FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore and ordain.*]

To predestinate; to predetermine; to pre-

ordain.

FO'REPART. *f.* [*fore and part.*] The an-

terior part.

FOREPA'ST. *a.* [*fore and past.*] Past be-

fore a certain time.

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *v. a.* [*fore and possess.*]

Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

FO'RRERANK. *f.* [*fore and rank.*] First

rank; front.

FORERECI'TED. *a.* [*fore and recite.*]

Mentioned or enumerated before.

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore and run.*]

1. To come before as an earnest of some-

thing following.

2. To precede; to have the start of.

FORERU'NNER. *f.* [*from forerun.*]

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before

to give notice of the approach of those that

follow.

2. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any

thing.

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore and say.*] To

predict; to prophesy.

TO FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*

TO FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*for* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RESHIP. *f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the ship. *Aët.*

TO FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind. *Dryden.*

TO FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]
1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. *Denham.*
2. To represent before it comes. *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT. *f.* [*fore* and *sight*.]
1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*
2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenser.*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Prescient; provident. *Sidney.*

TO FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FO'RESKIN. *f.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce. *Cowley.*

FO'RESKIRT. *f.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] *Spenser.*

TO FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.]
1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit. *P. Fleich.*

TO FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*.]
1. To predict; to foresay. *Camden.*
2. To forbid. *Shakespeare.*

FORESP'ENT. *a.*
1. Wasted; tired; spent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Forepassed; past. *Spenser.*

3. Bestowed before. *Shakespeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *f.* [*fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before. *Shakespeare.*

FO'REST. *f.* [*forest*, French.]
1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody ground and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure. *Cowley.*

TO FORESTA'L. *v. a.* [*forestall*, Saxon.]
1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand. *Herbert.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. *Milton.*

3. To seize or gain possession of before another. *Spenser.*

FORESTA'LLER. *f.* [*from forestall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price. *Lich.*

FORESTBO'RN. *a.* [*forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RESTER. *f.* [*foresteir*, Fr.]
1. An officer of the forest. *Shakespeare.*

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. *?* *a.* [*from fore* and *sweat*,
FO'RESWART. *?* *a.* [*from sweat*.] Spent with heat. *Sidney.*

TO FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste*.]
1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.

2. To taste before another. *Milton.*

FO'RETASTE. *f.* Anticipation of. *South.*

TO FORETE'L. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell*.]
1. To predict; to prophesy. *Dryden.*

2. To foretold; to foreshow.

TO FORETE'L. *v. n.* To utter prophecy. *Aët.*

FORETE'LLER. *f.* [*from foretell*.] Predicter; foreshower. *Boyle.*

TO FORETHI'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of. *Raleigh.*

TO FORETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT. *f.* [*from forethink*.]
1. Prescience; anticipation. *L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

TO FORETO'KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token*.]
To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign. *Daniel.*

FORETO'KEN. *f.* [*from the verb*.] Preventive sign; prognostick. *Sidney.*

FORETOO'TH. *f.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor. *Ray.*

FO'RETOP. *f.* [*fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. *Dryden.*

FOREVOU'CHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shakespeare.*

FOREWA'RD. *f.* [*fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front. *1 Mac.*

TO FOREWA'RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.]
1. To admonish beforehand. *Luke.*

2. To inform previously of any future event. *Milton.*

3. To caution against any thing beforehand. *Milton.*

TO FOREWA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waste*.] To desolate; to destroy. *Out of use.*

TO FOREWI'SH. *part.* [*fore* and *wish*.] To desire beforehand. *Knolles.*

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use. *Sidney.*

FORFEIT. *f.* [*forfeit*, Fr.]
1. Some-

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.*

2. A person obnoxious to punishment. *Shakespeare.*

To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence. *Davies. Boyle.*

FORFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime. *Pope.*

FORFEITABLE. *a.* [from forfeit.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE. *f.* [forfeiture, French.]

1. The act of forfeiting.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine. *Taylor.*

To FORFEEND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hanmer.*

FORGA'VE. The preterite of forgive.

FORGE. *f.* [forge, French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. *Pope.*
2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [forger, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer. *Shapman.*
2. To make by any means. *Shakespeare.*
3. To counterfeit; to falsify. *Shakespeare.*

FORGER. *f.* [from forge.]

1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing. *Webb.*

FORGERY. *f.* [from forge.]

1. The crime of falsification. *Stephens.*
2. Smith's work; the act of the forge. *Milton.*

To FORGE'T. *v. a.* preter. forgot; part. forgotten; or forgot. [pongyran, Saxon.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.*
2. Not to attend; to neglect. *Isaiah.*

FORGETFUL. *a.* [from forget.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Causing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*
3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless. *Hebrews. Prior.*

FORGETFULNESS. *f.* [from forgetful.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory. *Shakespeare.*
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hook.*

FORGETTER. *f.* [from forget.]

1. One that forgets.
2. A careless person.

To FORGI'VE. *v. a.* preter. forgave; p. p. forgiven. [forgifan, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish. *Prior.*
2. To pardon a crime. *Isaiah.*
3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty. *Matthew.*

FORGIVENESS. *f.* [forgifemisse, Sax.]

1. The act of forgiving. *Daniel.*
2. Pardon of an offender. *Pr. of Massabeb.*
3. Pardon of an offence. *South.*

4. Tenderacis; willingness to pardon. *Spenser.*

5. Remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER. *f.* [from forgiver.] One who pardons.

FORGO'T.

FORGO'TTEN. } [part. pass. of forget.] Not remembered.

To FORHA'IL. *v. a.* To harass; tease; torment. *Spenser.*

FORK. *f.* [fourche, French.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*
2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow. *Shakespeare.*
3. A point of a fork. *Addison.*

To FORK. *v. s.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

FOR'KED. *a.* [from fork.] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakespeare.*

FOR'KEDLY. *ad.* [from forked.] In a forked form.

FOR'KEDNESS. *f.* [from forked.] The quality of opening into two parts.

FOR'KHEAD. *f.* [fork and head.] Point of an arrow. *Spenser.*

FOR'KY. *a.* [from fork.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*

FORLO'RE. Deserted; forsaken; forsaken. *Keats.*

FORLO'RN. *a.*

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless. *Kneller. Milton.*
2. Lost; desperate. *Spenser.*
3. Small; despicable. *Shakespeare.*

FORLO'RN. *f.* A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

FORLO'RN Hops. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *f.* Misery; solitude. *Keats.*

To FORLYE. *v. s.* [from for and lye.] To lye across. *Spenser.*

FORM. *f.* [forma, Latin.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape. *Gray.*
2. Being, as modified by a particular shape. *Dryden.*
3. Particular model or modification.
4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Add.*
5. Regularity; method; order. *Isaiah.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*

8. Stated method; established practice. *Keats.*

9. A long seat. *Keats.*

10. A class; a rank of students. *Keats.*

11. The seat or bed of a horse. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the essential, specific, modification of the matter, so as to give it such a peculiar manner of existence.

Hooker.

To **FORM**. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

Pope.

1. To make out of materials.
2. To model to a particular shape.
3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Dryden.

4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner.

Decay of Piety.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Rowe.

6. To contrive; to join.

Dryden.

7. To model by education or institution.

FORMAL. *a.* [*formel*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

Bacon.

2. Not sudden; not extemporaneous.

Hooker.

3. Regular; methodical.

Waller.

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Dryden.

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Pope.

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is.

Holder. Stillingsfleet.

7. Retaining its proper and essential character.

Shakespeare.

FORMALIST. *f.* [*formaliste*, French.] One who prefers appearance to reality.

South.

FORMALITY. *f.* [*formalité*, French.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

Atterbury.

2. Solemn order, habit, or dress.

Swift.

3. The quality by which any thing is what it is.

Stillingsfleet.

To **FORMALIZE**. *v. a.* [*formaliser*, Fr.]

1. To model; to modify.

Hooker.

2. To affect formality.

FORMALLY. *ad.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules.

Shakespeare.

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

Collier.

3. In open appearance.

Hooker.

4. Essentially; characteristically.

Smalridge.

FORMATION. *f.* [*formation*, French.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

Watts.

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

Brown.

FORMATIVE. *a.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastic.

Bentley.

FORMER. *f.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

Ray.

FORMER. *a.* [from *forma*, Saxon.]

1. Before another in time.

Shakespeare.

2. Mentioned before another.

Pope.

3. Past: as, *this was the custom in former times.*

FORMERLY. *ad.* [from *former*.] In times past.

Addison.

FORMIDABLE. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Latin.]

- Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific.

Dryden.

FORMIDABLENESS. *f.* [from *formidabile*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

Decay of Piety.

FORMIDABLY. *ad.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner.

Dryden.

FORMLESS. *a.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form.

Shakespeare.

FORMULARY. *f.* [*formulaire*, French.] A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE. *f.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

To **FORNICATE**. *v. n.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdness.

Brown.

FORNICATION. *f.* [*fornication*, French.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Grain.

2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Ezekiel.

FORNICA'TOR. *f.* [*fornicateur*, French.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

Taylor.

FORNICA'TRESS. *f.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

Shakespeare.

To **FORSA'KE**. *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*. [*verjaken*, Dut.]

1. To leave in resentment, or dislike.

Cowley.

2. To leave; to go away from.

Dryden.

3. To desert; to fail.

Rowe.

FORSA'KER. *f.* [from *forsake*.] Deleter; one that forsakes.

Apocrypha.

FORSOO'TH. *ad.* [*forsoðe*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well.

Hayward.

2. A word of honour in address to women.

Guardian.

To **FORSWE'AR**. *v. a.* pret. *forsovere*, part. *forsovere*. [*forþswearan*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

Shakespeare.

2. To deny upon oath.

Shakespeare.

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to *for-swear himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

Smith.

To **FORSWE'AR**. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Shakespeare.

FORSWE'ARER. *f.* [from *forsovere*.] One who is perjured.

FORT. *f.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle.

DeBour.

FORTED. *a.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts.

Shakespeare.

FORTH

FORTH. *ad.* [forn, Saxon; whence further and farther.]

1. Forward; onward in time. *Spenser.*
2. Forward in place or order. *Whitgift.*
3. Abroad; out of doors. *Shakespeare.*
4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. *Spenser.*
5. Out into publick view. *Waller.*
6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. *Shakespeare.*
7. To a certain degree. *Hammond.*
8. On to the end. *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of. *Donne.*

FORTHCOMING. *a.* [forth and coming.] Ready to appear; not absconding. *Shakespeare.*

FORTHISSUING. *a.* [forth and issue.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert. *Pope.*

FORTHRIGHT. *ad.* [forth and right.] Straight forward; without flexions. *Dryden.*

FORTHWITH. *ad.* [forth and with.] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight. *Davies.*

FORTIETH. *a.* [from forty.] The fourth tenth. *Donne.*

FORTIFIABLE. *a.* [from fortify.] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION. *f.* [fortification, Fr.]

1. The science of military architecture. *Broome.*
2. A place built for strength. *Sidney.*

FORTIFIER. *f.* [from fortify.]

1. One who erects works for defence. *Carew.*
2. One who supports or secures. *Sidney.*

TO FORTIFY. *v. a.* [fortifier, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works. *Shakespeare.*
2. To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney.*
3. To fix; to establish in resolution. *Locke.*

FORTILAGE. *f.* [from fort.] A little fort. *Spenser.*

FORTIN. *f.* [French.] A little fort. *Shakespeare.*

FORTITUDE. *f.* [fortitudo, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery. *Milton.*
2. Strength; force. *Shakespeare.*

FORTLET. *f.* [from fort.] A little fort.

FORTNIGHT. *f.* [contracted from fourteen nights, forpnetige nixt, Saxon.] The space of two weeks. *Bacon.*

FORTRESS. *f.* [forteresse, Fr.] A strong hold; a fortified place. *Locke.*

FORTUITOUS. *a.* [fortuit, Fr. fortuitus, Latin.] Accidental; casual. *Ray.*

FORTUITOUSLY. *ad.* [from fortuitous.] Accidentally; casually; by chance. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS. *f.* [from fortuitous.] Accident; chance.

FORTUNATE. *a.* [fortunatus, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful. *Dryden.*

FORTUNATELY. *ad.* [from fortunate.] Happily; successfully. *Prior.*

FORTUNATENESS. *f.* [from fortunate.] Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE. *f.* [fortuna, Latin.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shakespeare.*
2. The good or ill that befalls man. *Bentley.*
3. The chance of life; means of living. *Swift.*
4. Event; success good or bad. *Temple.*
5. Estate; possessions. *Shakespeare.*
6. The portion of a man or woman. *Orway.*

7. Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*

TO FORTUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Knolles.*

FORTUNED. *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shakespeare.*

FORTUNEBOOK. *f.* [fortune and book.] A book consulted to know fortune. *Craslow.*

FORTUNEHUNTER. *f.* [fortune and hunt.]

A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them. *Spektor.*

TO FORTUNETELL. *v. n.* [fortune and tell.]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Walter.*
2. To reveal futurity. *Cleveland.*

FORTUNETELLER. *f.* [fortune and teller.]

One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Dumas.*

FORTY. *a.* [forpenti, Sax.] Four times ten.

FORUM. *f.* [Latin.] Any publick place. *Watts.*

TO FORWANDER. *v. a.* [for and wander.] To wander wildly. *Spenser.*

FORWARD. *ad.* [forpward, Saxon.] To-ward; to a part or place before; onward; progressively. *Hooker.*

FORWARD. *a.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest. *Gal. ii. 10.*
2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.*
3. Ready; confident; presumptuous. *Dryden.*
4. Not reserved; not over modest. *Shakespeare.*

5. Premature; early ripe. *Shakespeare.*

6. Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anterior; opposed to posterior. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not

FOU

F O U

8. Not behindhand ; not inferior, *Shak.*
TO FO'WARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten ; to quicken ; to accelerate. *Swift.*

2. To patronize ; to advance.

FO'WARDER. *f.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.

FO'WARDLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly ; hastily. *Atterbury.*

FO'WARDNESS. *f.* [from *forward.*] 1. Eagerness ; ardour ; readiness to act. *Hooker.*

2. Quickness ; readiness. *Wotton.*

3. Earliness ; early ripeness.

4. Confidence ; assurance ; want of modesty. *Addison.*

FO'WARDS. *ad.* Straight before ; progressively. *Arbutnot.*

FOSSE. *f.* [*fossa*, Latin.] A ditch ; a moat.

FO'SSEWAY. *f.* [*fosse* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FO'SSIL. *a.* [*fossilis*, Latin.] That which is dug out of the earth. *Woodward.*

FO'SSIL. *f.* Many bodies, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *fossils*. *Locke.*

TO FO'STER. *v. a.* [Portman, Saxon.] 1. To nurse ; to feed ; to support. *Cleveland.*

2. To pamper ; to encourage. *Sidney.*

3. To cherish ; to forward. *Thomson.*

FO'STERAGE. *f.* [from *foster.*] The charge of nursing. *Raleigh.*

FO'STERBROTHER. *f.* [Porten broder, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap.

FOSTERCHILD. *f.* [Porten cild, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*

FOSTERDA'M. *f.* [*foster* and *dam.*] A nurse ; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dryden.*

FOSVEREA'RTH. *f.* [*foster* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it. *Phillips.*

FO'STERER. *f.* [from *foster.*] A nurse ; one who gives food in the place of a parent. *Davies.*

FO'STERFATHER. *f.* [Porten fader, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

FO'STERMOTHER. *f.* [*foster* and *mother.*] A nurse.

FO'STERSON. *f.* [*foster* and *son.*] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

FOUGADE. *f.* [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well dug under some work or fortification. *D'A.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.

FOUGHTEN. The passive participle of *fight*. *Milton.*

FOUL. *a.* [pul, Saxon.]

1. Not clean ; filthy ; dirty ; milky. *Till.*

2. Impure ; polluted ; full of filth. *Tilleyson.*

3. Wicked ; detestable ; abominable. *Flak.*

4. Not lawful. *Shakespeare.*

5. Hateful ; ugly ; loathsome. *Bacon.*

6. Disgraceful ; shameful. *Milton.*

7. Coarse ; gross. *Felton.*

8. Full of gross humours ; wanting purification. *Shakespeare.*

9. Not bright ; not serene. *Dryden.*

10. With rough force ; with unseasonable violence. *Clarendon.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled ; as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

TO FOUL. *v. a.* [Fulan, Saxon.] To daub ; to hemire ; to make filthy. *Evelyn.*

FO'ULFACED. *a.* [*foul* and *faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shakespeare.*

FO'ULLY. *ad.* [from *foul.*] Filthily ; nastily ; odiously. *Hayward.*

FOULMOU'THED. *a.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous ; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms. *Addison.*

FOULNESS. *f.* [from *foul.*] 1. The quality of being foul ; filthiness ; nastiness. *Wilkin.*

2. Pollution ; impurity. *Bacon.*

3. Hatred ; atrociousness. *Sidney. Ben. Johnson.*

4. Ugliness ; deformity. *Dryden.*

5. Dishonesty ; want of candour. *Hammond.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find*. *Isaiah.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin.] 1. To lay the basis of any building. *Matthew.*

2. To build ; to raise. *Devies.*

3. To establish ; to erect. *Milton.*

4. To give birth or original to ; as, he *founded* an art.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To fix firm. *Shakespeare.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds ; to cast.

FOUNDA'TION. *f.* [*foundation*, French.] 1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice. *Hooker.*

2. The act of fixing the basis. *Titch.*

3. The principles or grounds on which any notion is raised. *Tilleyson.*

4. Original ; rise. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose ; particularly charity. *Swift.*

6. Establishment ; settlement. **FOUNDER.**

FOU

FRA

FOUNDER. f. [from *found.*]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice. *Waller.*
2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose. *Bentley.*
3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Roscommon.*
4. A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds. *Grew.*

To FO'UNDER. v. a. [*fondre*, French.] To cause such a foreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. *Shakespeare. Dorset.*

To FO'UNDER. v. n.
 1. To sink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*
 2. To fail; to miscarry. *Shakespeare.*

FO'UNDRY. f. A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting house.

FO'UNDLING. f. [from *found* of *find.*] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*

FO'UNDRESS. f. [from *funder.*]
 1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.
 2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT. } f. [*font*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]

- FO'UNTAIN. }**
 1. A well; a spring. *Milton.*
 2. A small basin of springing water. *Taylor.*
 3. A jet; a spout of water. *Bacon.*
 4. The head or first spring of a river. *Dryden.*
 5. Original; first principle; first cause. *Common Prayer.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. a. [from *fountain.*] Without a fountain.

FO'UNTFUL. a. [*fount* and *full.*] Full of springs. *Chapman.*

To FO'UPE. v. a. To drive with sudden impetuosity. *Camden.*

FOUR. [peopen, Saxon.] Twice two.

FOURBE. f. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. a. [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told. *Sam.*

FOURFO'OTED. a. [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped. *Dryden.*

FOURSCO'RE. a. [*four* and *score.*]
 1. Four times twenty; eighty. *Sandys.*
 2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years. *Temple.*

FOURSCUA'RE. a. [*four* and *square.*] Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*

FOURTE'EN. a. [*peopen* and *ten*, Saxon.] Four and ten.

FOURTE'ENTH. a. [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH. a. [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

FO'URTHLY. ad. [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place. *Bacon.*

FOURWHE'ELED. a. [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*

FO'UTRA. f. [from *fautre*, French.] A fig; a scold. *Shakespeare.*

FOWL. f. [*fugol*, Sax.] A winged animal; a bird. *Bacon.*

To FOWL. v. n. To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. f. [from *fowl.*] A sportsman who pursues birds. *Phillips. Pope.*

FO'WLINGPIECE. f. [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds. *Mortimer.*

FOX. f. [*fox*, Saxon.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals. *Shakespeare.*
2. A knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE. f. [*fox* and *case.*] A fox's skin. *L'Estrange.*

FO'XCHASE. f. [*fox* and *chase.*] The pursuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*

FO'XEVIL. f. [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XGLOVE. f. A plant. *Miller.*

FO'XHUNTER. f. [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spektator.*

FO'XSHIP. f. [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

FO'XTRAP. f. [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or snare to catch foxes. *Taylor.*

FOY. f. [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spens.*

To FRACT. v. a. [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakespeare.*

FRA'CTION. f. [*fraction*, French.]

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken. *Burnet.*
2. A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*

FRA'CTIONAL. a. [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*

FRA'CTURE. f. [*fractura*, Latin.]

1. Breach; separation of continuous parts. *Hale.*
2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*

To FRA'CTURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To break a bone. *Wise man.*

FRA'GILE. a. [*fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken. *Denham.*
2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed. *Milton.*

FRAGI'LITY. f. [from *fragile.*]

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.*
2. Weakness; uncertainty. *Kneller.*
3. Frailty; liableness to fault. *Wotton.*

FRA'GMENT. f. [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton.*

FRA'G.

FRAGMENTARY. *a.* [from *fragment*.] *Donne.*
Composed of fragments.

FRAGOR. *f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash. *Sandys.*

FRAGRANCE. *f.* [from *fragrantia*, Lat.] *Spenser.*
Sweetness of smell.

FRAGRANCY. *f.* [from *fragrantia*, Lat.] *Spenser.*
Pleasing scent.

FRAGRANT. *a.* [from *fragrans*, Lat.] *Spenser.*
Odorous; sweet of smell.

FRAGRANTLY. *ad.* [from *fragrant*, Lat.] *Spenser.*
With sweet scent.

FRAIL. *f.*
1. A basket made of rushes. *Spenser.*
2. A rush for weaving baskets. *Spenser.*

FRAIL. *a.* [from *fragilis*, Latin.] *Spenser.*
1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties. *Spenser.*

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction. *Spenser.*

FRAILNESS. *f.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability. *Spenser.*

FRAILTY. *f.* [from *frail*.] *Spenser.*
1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind. *Spenser.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity. *Spenser.*

FRANCHEUR. *f.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. *Spenser.*

FRANISE. *f.* [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it. *Spenser.*

To FRAME. *v. a.* *Spenser.*
1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts. *Spenser.*

2. To fit one to another. *Spenser.*

3. To make; to compose. *Spenser.*

4. To regulate; to adjust. *Spenser.*

5. To form to any rule or method. *Spenser.*

6. To contrive; to plan. *Spenser.*

7. To settle; to scheme out. *Spenser.*

8. To invent; to fabricate. *Spenser.*

FRAME. *f.* [from the verb.] *Spenser.*
1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members. *Spenser.*

2. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else. *Spenser.*

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition. *Spenser.*

4. Scheme; order. *Spenser.*

5. Contrivance; projection. *Spenser.*

6. Mechanical construction. *Spenser.*

7. Shape; form; proportion. *Spenser.*

FRAMER. *f.* [from *frame*; *fremman*, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer. *Spenser.*

FRAMPOLD. *f.* Peevish; boisterous; rugged. *Spenser.*

FRANCHISE. *f.* [from *franchise*, French.] *Spenser.*
1. Exemption from any onerous duty. *Spenser.*

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Spenser.*

3. District; extent of jurisdiction. *Spenser.*

To FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Spenser.*
To enfranchise; to make free.

FRANCHISE. *a.* [from *franchise*, French.] *Spenser.*
Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

FRANCHION. *f.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *a.* [from *franc*, French.] *Spenser.*
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Spenser.*

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved. *Spenser.*

3. Without conditions; without payment. *Spenser.*

4. Not restrained; licentious. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *f.* [from the adjective.] *Spenser.*
1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty. *Spenser.*

2. A letter which pays no postage. *Spenser.*

3. A French coin. *Spenser.*

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Spenser.*
1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Spenser.*

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Spenser.*

3. [from the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage. *Spenser.*

FRANKINCENSE. *f.* [from *frank* and *incense*.] *Spenser.*
Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. *Spenser.*

FRANKLIN. *f.* [from *frank*.] A steward; a bailiff of land. *Spenser.*

FRANKLY. *ad.* [from *frank*.] *Spenser.*
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *Spenser.*

2. Without constraint; without reserve. *Spenser.*

FRANKNESS. *f.* [from *frank*.] *Spenser.*
1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness. *Spenser.*

2. Liberality; bounteousness. *Spenser.*

3. Freedom from reserve. *Spenser.*

FRANKPLEDGE. *f.* [from *frank* and *pledge*, Lat.] *Spenser.*
A pledge or surety for freemen. *Spenser.*

FRANTICK. *a.* [from *frantick*, Greek.] *Spenser.*
1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad. *Spenser.*

2. Transported by violence of passion. *Spenser.*

FRANTICKLY. *ad.* [from *frantick*.] *Spenser.*
Madly; outrageously. *Spenser.*

FRANTICKNESS. *f.* [from *frantick*.] *Spenser.*
Madness; fury of passion. *Spenser.*

FRANTICK. *a.* [from *frantick*, Greek.] *Spenser.*
1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad. *Spenser.*

2. Transported by violence of passion. *Spenser.*

FRANTICKLY. *ad.* [from *frantick*.] *Spenser.*
Madly; outrageously. *Spenser.*

FRANTICKNESS. *f.* [from *frantick*.] *Spenser.*
Madness; fury of passion. *Spenser.*

FRANTICK. *a.* [from *frantick*, Greek.] *Spenser.*
1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad. *Spenser.*

2. Transported by violence of passion. *Spenser.*

FRE

FRE

FRATERNAL. *a.* [*fraternal*, Fr.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond.*

FRATERNALLY. *ad.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY. *s.* [*fraternité*, French.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society. *L'Estrange.*
3. Men of the same class or character. *South.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *s.* [*fratricide*, Fr.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *s.* [*fraus*, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice. *Dryden.*

FRAUDFUL. *a.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickish. *Shakespeare.*

FRAUDFULLY. *ad.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully.

FRAUDULENCE. *s.* [*fraudulentia*, Lat.]

FRAUDULENCY. *s.* [Lat.] Deceitfulness; trickiness; proneness to artifice. *Hooker.*

FRAUDULENT. *a.* [*fraudulentus*, French; *fraudulentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful. *Milton.*
2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton.*

FRAUDULENTLY. *ad.* [from *fraudulent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *particip. pass.* [from *freight*, now written *freight*.]

1. Laden; charged. *Shakespeare.*
2. Filled; stored; thronged. *Spenser. Guardian.*

FRAUGHT. *s.* A freight; a cargo. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* To load; to crowd. *Shakespeare.*

FRAUGHTAGE. *s.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. *Shakespeare.*

FRAY. *s.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A broil; a battle; a fight. *Fairfax.*
2. A duel; a combat. *Denham.*

To FRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]

1. To fright; to terrify. *Bacon.*
2. To rub.

FREAK. *s.* [*fræc*, Saxon.]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Spectator. Swift.*

To FREAK. *v. a.* To variegate. *Thomson.*

FREAKISH. *a.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humoursome. *L'Estrange.*

FREAKISHLY. *ad.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humoursomely.

FREAKISHNESS. *s.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; humoursomeness; whimsicalness.

To FR'EAM. *v. n.* [*framare*, Latin.] To growl. *Bailey.*

FRECKLE. *s.*

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun. *Dryden.*
2. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*

FRECKLED. *a.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated. *Dryden.*

FRECKLY. *a.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.

FRED. The same with peace. So *Frederick* is powerful, or wealthy in peace. *Gilpin.*

FREE. *a.* [*fræsh*, Saxon.]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved. *Prior.*
2. Uncompelled; unrestrained. *South.*
3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated. *Milton.*
4. Permitted; allowed. *Shakespeare.*
5. Licentious; unrestrained. *Temple.*
6. Open; ingenuous. *Ormsby.*
7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve. *Halswell.*

8. Liberal; not parsimonious. *Pope.*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased. *Bacon.*

10. Clear from distress. *Shakespeare.*

11. Guiltless; innocent. *Shakespeare.*

12. Exempt. *Denham.*

13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage. *Dryden.*

14. Without expence; as a *freeshoot*.

To FREE. *v. a.*

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery; to manumit; to loose. *Pope.*
2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon.*
3. To clear from impediments or obstructions. *Dryden.*
4. To banish; to send away; to rid. *Shakespeare.*

5. To exempt. *Romans.*

6. To unlock; to open. *Dryden.*

FREEBO'OTER. *s.* [*free* and *booty*.] A

robber; a plunderer. *Clarendon.*

FREEBOOTING. *s.* Robbery; plunder. *Spenser.*

FRE'BORN. *s.* Inheriting liberty. *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PEL. *s.* [*free* and *chapel*.]

Such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel. *Cowel.*

FRE'ECOST. *s.* [*free* and *cost*.] Without expence. *South.*

FRE'EDMAN. *s.* A slave manumitted. *Dryden.*

FRE'EDOM. *s.* [from *free*.]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence. *Dryden.*
2. Privilege; franchises; immunities. *Shakespeare.*
3. Ex-

F R E

3. Exemption from fate, necessity, or pre-determination. *South.*
 4. Unrestraint. *Maccabees.*
 5. The state of being without any particular inconvenience.
 6. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.
- FREEFO'OTED.** *a.* [*free and foot.*] Not restrained in the march. *Shakespeare.*
- FREEHE'ARTED.** *a.* [*free and heart.*] Liberal; unrestrained. *Davies.*
- FREEHO'L'D.** *s.* [*free and hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. Freehold in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. Freehold is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. *Convel. Swift.*
- FREEHO'LDER.** *s.* [*from freehold.*] One who has a freehold. *Davies.*
- FREE'LY.** *ad.* [*from free.*]
1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery.
 2. Without restraint; lavishly. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Without scruple; without reserve. *Pope.*
 4. Without impediment. *Ascham.*
 5. Without necessity; without predetermination. *Rogers.*
 6. Frankly; liberally. *South.*
 7. Spontaneously; of its own accord.
- FREE'MAN.** *s.* [*free and man.*]
1. One not a slave; not a vassal. *Locke.*
 2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden.*
- FREE'M'NDED.** *a.* [*free and mind.*] Unconstrained; without load of care. *Bacon.*
- FREE'NESS.** *s.* [*from free.*]
1. The state or quality of being free.
 2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour. *Dryden.*
 3. Generosity; liberality. *Spratt.*
- FREE'SCHO'OL.** *s.* [*free and school.*] A school in which learning is given without pay. *Davies.*
- FREESPO'KEN.** *a.* [*free and spoken.*] Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*
- FRE'ESTONE.** *s.* [*free and stone.*] Stone commonly used in building. *Addison.*
- FREETHI'NKER.** *s.* [*free and think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addison.*
- FREEWI'LL.** *s.* [*free and will.*]
1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*
 2. Voluntariness; spontaneity. *Exra.*
- FREEWO'MAN.** *s.* [*free and woman.*] A woman not enslaved. *Maccabees.*
- To FREEZE.** *v. n.* *pret.* *froze.* [*uriesen, Dutch.*]
1. To be congealed with cold. *Locke.*
 2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Dryden.*

F R E

- To FREEZE.** *v. a.* *pret.* *froze;* *part.* *frozen* *or froze.*
1. To congeal with cold.
 2. To kill by cold. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To chill by the loss of power or motion. *Dryden.*
- To FREIGHT.** *v. a.* *pret.* *freighted;* *part.* *freught, freighted.* [*freter, French.*]
1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shakespeare.*
- FREIGHT.** *s.*
1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded. *Dryden.*
 2. The money due for transportation of goods.
- FRE'IGHTER.** *s.* [*fretteur, Fr.*] He who freights a vessel.
- FREN.** *s.* A worthless woman. *Spenser.*
- FRENCH'CALK.** *s.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft to the touch. *Hill.*
- To FRE'NCHIFY.** *v. a.* [*from French.*]
- To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*
- FRE'NETICK.** *a.* [*φρενιτικος, Gr.*] Mad; distracted. *Daniel.*
- FRE'NZY.** *s.* [*φρενιτικ, Gr.*] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding. *Bentley.*
- FRE'QUENCE.** *s.* [*frequency, Fr.*] Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Milton.*
- FRE'QUENCY.** *s.* [*frequentia, Latin.*]
1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. *Atterbury.*
 2. Concourse; full assembly. *Ben. Johnson.*
- FRE'QUENT.** *a.* [*frequent, French.*]
1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.
 2. Used often to practise any thing. *Swift.*
 3. Full of concourse. *Milton.*
- To FREQUE'NT.** *v. a.* [*frequent, Latin.*]
- To visit often; to be much in any place. *Hooker.*
- FREQUE'NTABLE.** *a.* [*from frequent.*]
- Convertible; accessible. *Sidney.*
- FREQUE'NTATIVE.** *a.* [*frequentativus, Latin.*] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.
- FREQUE'NTER.** *s.* [*from frequent.*] One who often resorts to any place. *Swift.*
- FRE'QUENTLY.** *ad.* [*frequenter, Latin.*]
- Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift.*
- FRE'SCO.** *s.* [*Italian.*]
1. Coolness; shade; duskiness. *Prior.*
 2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*
- FRESH.** *a.* [*frisc, Saxon.*]
1. Cool; not rapid with heat. *Prior.*
 2. Not salt. *Albot.*
 3. New;

9. New; not impaired by time. *Milton.*
 10. In a state like that of recentness. *Denham.*

11. Recent; newly come. *Dryden.*
 12. Repaired from any loss or diminution. *Dryden.*

13. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon.*

14. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey.*

15. Brisk; strong; vigorous. *Holder.*

16. Fastidious; opposed to eating or drinking. *Hooker.*

17. Sweet; opposed to stale or stinking. *Shakespeare.*

FRESH. *f.* Water not salt. *Shakespeare.*
 To FRESHEN. *v. a.* [from *fresh*.] To make fresh. *Tobson.*

To FRESHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh. *Pope.*

FRESHET. *f.* [from *fresh*.] A pool of fresh water. *Milton.*

FRESHLY. *ad.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed. *Hooker.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shak.*

FRESHNESS. *f.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to rapidness. *Bacon.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness. *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness. *Addison.*

5. Ruddiness; colour of health. *Granville.*

6. Freedom from saltiness.

FRET. *f.* [from *fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strait, or strait of the sea. *Brown.*

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other cause. *Derham.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string. *Milton.*

4. Work rising in protuberance. *Speclator.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion. *Herbert.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub against any thing. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*

3. To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*

4. To corrode; to eat away. *Hakewill.*

5. To form into raised work. *Milton.*

6. To variegate; to diversify. *Shakespeare.*

7. To make angry; to vex. *Exekiel.*

To FRET. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated. *South.*

2. To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peacbam.*

3. To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish. *Hooker.*

FRETFUL. *a.* [from *fret*.] Angry; peevish. *Shakespeare.*

FRETFULLY. *ad.* [from *fretful*.] Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS. *f.* [from *fretful*.] Passion; peevishness.

FRETTY. *a.* [from *fret*.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY. *f.* [from *friable*.] Capacity of being reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRIABLE. *a.* [from *friable*, French.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

FRIAR. *f.* [from *frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of some regular order. *Swift.*

FRIARLIKE. *a.* [from *friar*.] Monastick; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRIARLY. *ad.* [from *friar* and *like*.] Like a friar; a man untaught in life. *Bacon.*

FRIARSCOWL. *f.* [from *friar* and *cowl*.] A plant.

FRIARY. *f.* [from *friar*.] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRIARY. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*

TO FRIBBLE. *v. n.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*

FRIBBLER. *f.* [from the verb.] A trifier. *Speclator.*

FRICASSE'E. *f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. *King.*

FRICATION. *f.* [from *fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. *Bacon.*

FRICITION. *f.* [from *fricatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.*

2. The resistances in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRIDAY. *f.* [from *frege* day, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity. *Shakespeare.*

FRIEND. *f.* [from *friend*, Dut. *freond*, Sax.]

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; opposed to foe or enemy. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions. *Shakespeare.*

3. One reconciled to another. *Shakespeare.*

4. An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.*

5. Favourer; one propitious. *Peacbam.*

6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*

To FRIEND. *v. a.* To favour; to befriend. *Shakespeare.*

FRIENDLESS. *a.* [from *friend*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; destitute; forlorn. *South.*

2. FRIENDLESS Man. An outlaw.

FRIENDLINESS. *f.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship. *Sidney.*

2. Exerction of benevolence. *Taylor.*

FRIENDLY. *a.* [from *friend*.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.*

2. Dis-

FRI

8. Disposed to union. *Pope.*
 9. Salutory; homogeneous. *Milton.*
FRIENDLY. *ad.* In the manner of friends. *Shakespeare.*
FRIENDSHIP. *f.* [*viendſchap*, Dutch.]
 1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence. *Clarendon.*
 2. Highest degree of intimacy. *Swift.*
 3. Favour; personal kindness. *Spenser.*
 4. Assistance; help. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence. *Dryden.*
FRIEZE. *f.* [*drap de frieze*, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in Friesland. *Milton.*
FRIEZE. *f.* [In architecture.] A large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harriſ.*
FRIEZED. *a.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze.
FRIEZELIKE. *a.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze. *Addiſon.*
FRI'GAT. *f.* [*frigate*, Fr.]
 1. A small ship. *Raleigh.*
 2. Any small vessel on the water. *Spenser.*
FRIGEFAC'ION. *f.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.
TO FRIGHT. *v. a.* [*frightran*, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear. *Dryden.*
FRIGHT. *f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour. *Dryden.*
TO FRIGHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread. *Prior.*
FRIGHTFUL. *a.* [from *fright*.] Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour. *Shakespeare.*
FRIGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *frightful*.] Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.*
FRIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terrour.
FRIGID. *a.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]
 1. Cold; without warmth. *Cheyne.*
 2. Without warmth of affection.
 3. Impotent; without warmth of body.
 4. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*
FRIGIDITY. *f.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]
 1. Coldness; want of warmth.
 2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire. *Brown.*
 3. Want of corporeal warmth. *Glanville.*
 4. Coldness of affection.
FRIGIDLY. *ad.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.
FRIGIDNESS. *f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.
FRIGORIFICK. *a.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus*, and *facio*, Lat.] Causing cold. *Quincy.*
TO FRILL. *v. n.* [*frilleux*, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dier.*
FRINGE. *f.* [*frange*, French.] Ornamental

FRO

- appendages added to dress or furniture. *Watson.*
TO FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Taylor.*
FRIPPERER. *f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.
FRIPPERY. *f.* [*fripperie*, French.]
 1. The place where old clothes are sold. *Hewel.*
 2. Old clothes; cast off dresses; tattered rags. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]
 1. To leap; to skip. *Lact.*
 2. To dance in frolick or gaiety. *L'Estrange.*
FRISK. *f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.
FRISKER. *f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled. *London.*
FRISKINESS. *f.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; liveliness.
FRISKY. *a.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk*.] Gay; airy.
FRIT. *f.* [Among chymists.] Ashes or salt.
FRITH. *f.* [*frētum*, Latin.]
 1. A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of net. *Carew.*
FRITILLARY. *f.* [*frutillaire*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*
FRITINANCY. *f.* [from *frutina*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*
FRITTER. *f.* [*friture*, French.]
 1. A small piece cut to be fried. *Tosſer.*
 2. A fragment; a small piece.
 3. A cheese cake; a wigg.
TO FRITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.
 2. To break into small particles or fragments. *Dunſon.*
FRIVOLOUS. *a.* [*frivolus*, Latin.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Roscommon.*
FRIVOLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.
FRIVOLOUSLY. *ad.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.
TO FRIZLE. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze. *Haleswill.*
FRIZLER. *f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.
FRO. *ad.* [of *fpa*, Saxon.]
 1. Backward; regressively. *Pope.*
 2. It is a contraction of *from*. *Ben. Johnson.*
FROCK. *f.* [*froc*, French.]
 1. A dress; a coat. *Milton.*
 2. A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden.*
FROG. *f.* [*frōgga*, Saxon.]
 1. A small animal with four feet, living both

FRO

FRO

both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Peacham.

2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FROGBIT. *f.* [*frog* and *bit.*] An herb.

FROGFISH. *f.* [*frog* and *fish.*] A kind of fish.

FROGGRASS. *f.* [*frog* and *grass.*] A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE. *f.* [*frog* and *lettuce.*] A plant.

FROISE. *f.* [*from* the French *freisser.*] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.

FROLICK. *a.* [*vrolijk*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity.

Wallor.

FROLICK. *f.* A wild prank; a flight of whim.

Roscommon.

TO FROLICK. *v. n.* To play wild pranks.

Roscoe.

FROLICKLY. *ad.* [*from frolick.*] Gaily; wildly.

FROLICKSOME. *a.* [*from frolick.*] Full of wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS. *f.* [*from frolicksome.*] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY. *ad.* [*from frolicksome.*] With wild gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [*fram*, Saxon.]

1. Away; noting privation.

Dryden.

2. Noting reception.

Pope.

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

Blackmore.

4. Noting transmission.

Shakespeare.

5. Noting abstraction; vacation from.

Shakespeare.

6. Noting succession.

Burnet.

7. Out of; noting emission.

Milton.

8. Noting progress from premisses to inferences.

South.

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

Shakespeare.

10. Out of; noting extraction.

Addison.

11. Because of.

Tillotson.

12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing.

Dryden.

13. Not near to.

Shakespeare.

14. Noting separation.

Dryden.

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

Prior.

16. At a distance.

Shakespeare.

17. Noting derivation.

Dryden.

18. Since.

Raleigh. Tillotson.

19. Contrary to.

Donne.

20. Noting removal.

Dryden.

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs; as, *from above, from the parts above.*

Hooker.

22. *From* afar.

23. *From* behind.

24. *From* high.

FROMWARD. *prep.* [*fram* and *weard*, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *forward.*

FRONDIFEROUS. *a.* [*frondifer*, Latin.] Bearing leaves.

Diff.

FRONT. *f.* [*frons*, Latin.]

1. The face.

Crash.

2. The face as opposed to an enemy.

Daniel.

3. The part or place opposed to the face.

Bacon.

4. The van of an army.

Milton.

5. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

Brown.

6. The most conspicuous part or particular.

TO FRONT. *v. a.* [*from* the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face.

Dryden.

2. To stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing.

Addison.

TO FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

Shakespeare.

FRONTAL. *f.* [*frontale*, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

Quincy. Brown.

FRONTATED. *a.* [*from frons*, Latin.] The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to *asymetrical.*

Quincy.

FRONTBOX. *f.* [*front* and *box.*] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

Pope.

FRONTED. *a.* [*from front.*] Formed with a front.

Milton.

FRONTIER. *f.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory.

Milton.

FRONTIER. *a.* Bordering.

Addison.

FRONTISPIECE. *f.* [*frontispicium*, Lat.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

Milton.

FRONTLESS. *a.* [*from front.*] Without blushes; without shame.

Dryden.

FRONTLET. *f.* [*from frons*, Lat.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

Wiseman.

FRONTROOM. *f.* [*front* and *room.*] An apartment in the forepart of the house.

Moxon.

FROME. *a.* Frozen.

Milton.

FROMNE. *a.* Frozen; congealed with cold.

Spenser.

FROST. *f.* [*frort*, Saxon.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

South.

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

Pope.

FROSTBITTEN. *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost.

Mortimer.

FROSTED. *a.* [*from frost.*] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

Gay.

FROSTILY.

FRU

FROSTILY. *ad.* [from *frosty*.]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection.

FROSTINESS. *f.* [from *frosty*.] *Ben. Johnson.* Cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. *f.* [*frost* and *nail*.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK. *f.* [*frost* and *work*.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. *Grew.* *Blackmore.*

FROSTY. *a.* [from *frost*.]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. *L'Estrange.*
2. Chill in affection. *Shakespeare.*
3. Hoary; grey-haired; resembling frost. *Shakespeare.*

FROTH. *f.* [*froe*, Danish and Scottish.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. *Bacon.*
2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume. *Dryden.*

FROTHILY. *ad.* [from *frothy*.]

1. With foam; with spume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY. *a.* [from *froth*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; not solid; wasting. *Bacon.*
3. Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Estrange.*

FROUNCE. *f.* A distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

To FROUNCE. *v. n.* To frizzle or curl the hair. *Skinner.* *Ascham.*

FRO'UZY. *a.* [A cant word.] Dim; fetid; musty. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *a.* [*froward*, Saxon.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *ad.* [from *froward*.] Peevishly; perversely. *Isaiah.*

FRO'WARDNESS. *f.* [from *froward*.] Peevishness; perverseness. *South.*

FRO'WER. *f.* A cleaving tool. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles. *Pope.*

FROWN. *f.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. *Shakespeare.*

FRO'WY. *a.* Musty; mossy. *Spenser.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze. *Sidney.*

F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

FRUCTIFEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit.

To FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilise. *Granville.*

FRU

To FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION. *f.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility. *Hooker.*

FRUCTUOUS. *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Brown.*

FRUGAL. *a.* [*frugalis*, Latin.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. *Phillips.*

FRUGALLY. *ad.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly. *Dryden.*

FRUGALITY. *f.* [*frugalité*, French.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry. *Dryden.*

FRUGIFEROUS. *a.* [*frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Bacon.*

FRUIT. *f.* [*fruit*, French.] The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. *Ainsworth.*

FRUIT. *f.* [*fruit*, French.] That part of a plant which is taken for food. *Shakespeare.*

FRUIT. *f.* [*fruit*, French.] Production. *Davies.*

FRUIT. *f.* [*fruit*, French.] The offspring of the womb. *Ezekiel.*

FRUIT. *f.* [*fruit*, French.] Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. *Sandys.*

FRUIT. *f.* [*fruit*, French.] The effect or consequence of any action. *Swift.*

FRUITAGE. *f.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *Proverbs.*

FRUITBE'ARER. *f.* [*fruit* and *bearer*.] That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRUITBE'ARING. *f.* [*fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality of producing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRUITERER. *f.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITERY. *f.* [*fruiterie*, French.] Fruit collectively taken. *Phillips.*

FRUITFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full*.] A fruit lost; a repository for fruit. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full*.] Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product. *Sidney.*

FRUITFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full*.] Actually bearing fruit. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full*.] Prolifick; childbearing; not barren. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full*.] Plenteous; abounding in any thing. *Addison.*

FRUITFULLY. *ad.* [from *fruitful*.] In such a manner as to be prolific. *Riscommon.*

FRUITFULLY. *ad.* [from *fruitful*.] Plenteously; abundantly. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITFULNESS. *f.* [from *fruitful*.] Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.*

FRUITFULNESS. *f.* [from *fruitful*.] The quality of being prolific. *Dryden.*

FRUITFULNESS. *f.* [from *fruitful*.] Exuberant abundance. *Ben. Johnson.*

FRUITGRO'VES. *f.* [*fruit* and *grove*.] Shades or close plantations of fruit trees. *Pope.*

FRUITION. *f.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; *Enjoi-*

FRY

ment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use. *Rogers.*
FRUITIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. *Boyle.*
FRUITLESS. *a.* [from *fruit*.]
 1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh.*
 2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton.*
 3. Without offspring. *Shakespeare.*
FRUITLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*
FRUIT-TIME. *f.* [from *fruit* and *time*.] The autumn.
FRUIT-TREE. *f.* [from *fruit* and *tree*.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. *Waller.*
FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.
FRUMENTY. *f.* [from *frumentum*, corn, Lat.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
TO FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to brow-beat. *Skinner.*
TO FRUSH. *v. a.* [from *froisser*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Shakespeare.*
FRUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole. *Farrier's Dict.*
FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *frustra*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage. *More.*
TO FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [from *frustror*, Latin.]
 1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk. *Hooker.*
 2. To make null; to nullify. *Spenser.*
FRUSTRATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable. *Raleigh.*
 2. Null; void. *Hooker.*
FRUSTRA'TION. *f.* [from *frustratio*, Latin.] Disappointment; defeat. *South.*
FRUSTRATIVE. *a.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious. *Answorth.*
FRUSTRATORY. *a.* [from *frustrate*.] That which makes any procedure void. *Ayliffe.*
FRUSTUM. *f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.
FRY. *f.* [from *froe*, foam, Danish. *Skinper.*]
 1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn. *Donne.*
 2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Oldham.*
FRY. *f.* A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*
TO FRY. *v. a.* [from *frigo*, Latin.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.
TO FRY. *v. n.*
 1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.
 2. To suffer the action of fire. *Dryden.*
 3. To melt with heat. *Waller.*

FUG

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*
FRY. *f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.
FRY'INGPAN. *f.* [from *fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire. *Hopewell.*
TO FUB. *v. a.* To put off. *Shakespeare.*
FUB. *f.* A plump chubby boy. *Answorth.*
FU'CATED. *a.* [from *fucatus*, Latin.]
 1. Painted; disguised with paint.
 2. Disguised by false show.
FU'CUS. *f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face. *Ben. Jonson.*
TO FU'DDLE. *v. a.* To make drunk. *Thomson.*
TO FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*
FU'EL. *f.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*
TO FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To feed fire with combustible matter. *Donne.*
 2. To store with firing. *Walton.*
FUE'ILLEMORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomat*. *Brown.*
 like a dry leaf. *Lacks.*
FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.
FUGA'CITY. *f.* [from *fugax*, Latin.]
 1. Volatility; quality of flying away.
 2. Uncertainty; instability.
FUGH. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence. *Dryden.*
FUGITIVE. *a.* [from *fugitivus*, Lat.]
 1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained. *Prior.*
 2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.
 3. Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward.*
 4. Flying; running from danger. *Milton.*
 5. Flying from duty; falling off. *Clarke.*
 6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*
FUGITIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. One who runs from his station or duty. *Denham.*
 2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment. *Dryden.*
FUGITIVENESS. *f.* [from *fugitives*.]
 1. Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.*
 2. Instability; uncertainty.
FUGUE. *f.* [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*
FU'L.

FUL

FUL

FULCIMENT. *f.* [*fulcimentum*, Latin.]
That on which a body rests. *Wilkins.*

To FULFYL. *v. a.* [*full and fill*.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more, *Shakespeare.*
2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance. *AEs.*
3. To answer any purpose or design. *Milton.*
4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden.*
5. To answer any law by obedience. *Milton.*

FULFRAUGHT. *a.* [*full and fraught*.] Fully stored. *Shakespeare.*

FU'LGENCY. *f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour. *Diæ.*

FU'LGENT. *a.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton.*

FU'LGID. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering.

FULGIDITY. *f.* [*from fulgid*.] Splendour.

FU'LGOUR. *f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *f.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightening.

FU'LHAM. *f.* A cant word for false dice. *Hammer. Shakespeare.*

FUL'GINOUS. *a.* [*fuliginosus*, Latin.] Sooty; smoky. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART. *f.* A kind of stinking ferret. *Walton.*

FULL. *a.* [*fulle*, Saxon.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; without any space void. *Ecclesiasticus.*
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad. *Sidney. Tillotson.*
3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing. *Tickell.*
4. Plump; saginated; fat. *Wifeman.*
5. Saturated; sated. *Bacon.*
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory. *Locke.*
7. That which fills or makes full. *Arbutnot.*
8. Complete; such as that nothing further is wanted. *Hammond.*
9. Complete without abatement. *Swift.*
10. Containing the whole matter, expressing much. *Denham.*
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Bacon.*
12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wifeman.*
14. Noting the conclusion of any matter. *Sidney.*
15. Spread to view in all dimensions. *Addison.*

FULL. *f.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon.*
2. The highest state or degree. *Shakespeare.*

3. The whole; the total. *Shakespeare.*

4. The state of being full. *Jeremiah.*

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*

FULL. *ad.*

1. Without abatement. *Dryden.*
2. With the whole effect. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly. *Addison.*
4. Directly. *Sidney.*

FULL-BLOWN. *a.* [*full and blown*.]

1. Spread to the utmost extent. *Denham.*
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-BO'TTOMED. *a.* [*full and bottom*.] Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*

FULL-EA'RED. *a.* [*full and ear*.] Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL-EY'ED. *a.* [*full and eye*.] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D. *a.* [*full and fed*.] Sated; fat; saginated. *Pope.*

FULL-LA'DEN. *a.* [*full and laden*.] Laden till there can be no more. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SPREA'D. *a.* [*full and spread*.] Spread to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-SU'MMED. *a.* [*full and summed*.] Complete in all its parts. *Howel.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FU'LLAGE. *f.* [*from full*.] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FU'LLER. *f.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth. *Shakespeare.*

FU'LLERS Earth. *f.* Fullers earth is a kind of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch; when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has something of a greenish cast in it. The finest fullers earth is dug in our own island. *Hill.*

FU'LLERY. *f.* [*from fuller*.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FU'LLINGMIL. *f.* [*full and mill*.] A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed. *Mortimer.*

FU'LLY. *ad.* [*from full*.]

1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*

FU'LMINANT. *a.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmine*, Latin.]

1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noise or crack. *Boyle.*
3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror. *Ayliffe.*

FULMINA'TION. *a.* [*fulminatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of censure. *Ayliffe.*

FUM

FUN

FULMINATORY. *a.* [*fulminatus*, Latin.]

Thundering; striking horror.

FULNESS. *f.* [from *full*.]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant. *King Charles.*

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired. *South.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts. *Bacon.*

5. Repletion; satiety. *Taylor.*

6. Plenty; wealth. *Shakespeare.*

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind. *Bacon.*

8. Largeness; extent. *Dryden.*

9. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour. *Pope.*

FULSOME. *a.* [from *fulle*, Saxon, foul.]

1. Nauseous; offensive. *Shakespeare. Quincy.*

2. Of a rank odious smell. *Bacon.*

3. Tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*

FULSOMELY. *ad.* [from *fulsome*.] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS. *f.* [from *fulsome*.]

1. Nauseousness.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obscenity. *Dryden.*

FUMADO. *f.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A smoked fish. *Carew.*

FUMAGE. *f.* [from *fumus*, Lat.] Hearth-money.

FUMATORY. *f.* [*fumaria*, Latin; *fumeterre*, Fr.] An herb. *Shakespeare.*

TO FUMBLE. *v. n.* [*fummelen*, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity. *Dryden.*

3. To play childishly. *Shakespeare.*

TO FUMBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly. *Dryden.*

FUMBLER. *f.* [from *fumble*.] One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *fumble*.] In an awkward manner.

FUME. *f.* [*fumés*, French.]

1. Smoke. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away. *Bacon.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach. *Dryden.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial. *Shakespeare.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*

TO FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French.]

1. To smoke. *Milton.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations. *Shakespeare.*

3. To pass away in vapours. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. To be in a rage. *Dryden.*

TO FUME. *v. a.*

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odour in the fire. *Dryden.*

3. To disperse in vapours. *Martinez.*

FUME'TTE. *f.* [French.] The sink of meat. *Swift.*

FUMID. *a.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

FUMIDITY. *f.* [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke.

TO FUMIGATE. *v. a.* [from *fumus*, Lat. *fumiger*, Fr.]

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour. *Dryden.*

2. To mediate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION. *f.* [*fumigation*, Fr.]

1. Scents raised by fire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY. *ad.* [from *fum*.] Angilly, in a rage. *Hooker.*

FUMITER. *f.* See **FUMATORY.** *Shak.*

FUMOUS. *a.* [*fumeux*, French.] Pro-

FUMY. *a.* [from *fume*.] Producing fumes. *Dryden.*

FUN. *f.* Sport; high merriment. *Shak.*

FUNCTION. *f.* [*functio*, Latin.]

1. Discharge; performance. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office. *Whig.*

3. Single act of any office. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Trade; occupation. *Shakespeare.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Dryden.*

6. Power; faculty. *Pope.*

FUND. *f.* [*fond*, Fr.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported. *Dryden.*

2. Stock or bank of money. *Addison.*

FUNDAMENT. *f.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.]

Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; not merely accidental. *Raleigh.*

FUNDAMENTAL. *f.* Leading proposition. *South.*

FUNDAMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *fundamental*.] Essentially; originally. *Craw.*

FUNERAL. *f.* [*funerailles*, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies. *Saunders.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Swift.*

3. Burial; interment. *Danham.*

FUNERAL. *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Danham.*

FUNERAL. *a.* [*funeres*, Latin.] Suit-

ing a funeral; dark; dismal. *Pope.*

FUNGOSITY. *f.* [from *fungus*, Latin.] Un-

solid excreescence.

FUNGIOUS. *a.* [from *fungus*, Lat.] Excre-

cent; spongy. *Sharp.*

FUNGUS. *f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mouth-

room: a word used to express such excre-

scences of flesh as grew out upon the lips of

wounds, or any other excreescence from

trees or plants not naturally belonging to

them. *Quincy.*

FUNICLE.

FUR

FURNICLE. *f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord.

FUNICULAR. *a.* [*funiculaire*, Fr.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK. *f.* A sink.

FUNNEL. *f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

FUR. *f.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part. *Dryden.*

TO FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair. *Sidney.*

2. To cover with soft matter. *Philips.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *a.* [fur and wrought.]

Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURACIOUS. *a.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish.

FURACITY. *f.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW. *f.* [fur and below.] Fur sewed on the lower part of the garment. *Pope.*

TO FURBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To adorn with ornamental appendages. *Prior.*

TO FURBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.]

To burnish; to polish. *South.*

FURBISHER. *f.* [*fourbisseur*, French; from *furbis*.] One who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *f.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*

FURFUR. *f.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff. *Quincy.*

FURFURACEOUS. *a.* [*furfuraceus*, Lat.]

Husky; branny; scaly.

FURIOUS. *a.* [*furieux*, Fr.]

1. Mad; phrenetick. *Hooker.*

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason. *Shakespeare.*

FURIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *furious*.] Madly;

violently; vehemently. *Spenser.*

FURIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *furious*.] Frenzy;

madness; transport of passion. *Prior.*

TO FURL. *v. a.* [*fiesler*, French.] To

draw up; to contract. *Creech.*

FURLONG. *f.* [*furlang*, Saxon.] A mea-

sure of length; the eighth part of a mile. *Addison.*

FURLOUGH. *f.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A tem-

porary dismissal from military service. *Dryden.*

FUR

FURMENTY. *f.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tusser.*

FURNACE. *f.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fire-place. *Tusser.*

TO FURNACE. *v. a.* To throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakespeare.*

TO FURNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.]

1. To supply with what is necessary. *Kneller.*

2. To give things for use. *Addison.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts.*

5. To decorate; to adorn. *Halifax.*

FURNISHER. *f.* [*fournisseur*, Fr.] One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE. *f.* [*fourniture*, Fr.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament. *South.*

2. Appendages. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations. *Spenser.*

FURRIER. *f.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs. *Johnson.*

FURROW. *f.* [*furph*, Saxon.]

1. A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed. *Dryden.*

2. Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*

FURROW-WEED. *f.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakespeare.*

TO FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *furnan*, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows. *Johnson.*

2. To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.*

3. To make by cutting. *Watts.*

FURRY. *a.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur. *Fellon.*

2. Consisting of fur. *Dryden.*

FURTHER. *a.* [from *fortb*; *fortb*, *further*, *further*.]

1. At a great distance. *Matthew.*

2. Beyond this.

FURTHER. *ad.* [from *fortb*.] To a greater distance. *Numbers.*

TO FURTHER. *v. a.* [*forþjwan*, Sax.]

To put onward; to forward; to promote; to assist. *Hooker.*

FURTHERER. *f.* [from *further*.] Pro-

moter; advancer. *Aitcham.*

FURTHERMORE. *ad.* [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; beside. *Shakespeare.*

FURTIVE. *a.* [*furtive*, French.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*

FURUNCLE. *f.* [*furunculus*, Latin.] A

bile; any angry pustule. *Wiseman.*

FURY. *f.* [*furor*, Latin.]

1. Madness.

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

4. A stormy, turbulent, raging woman. *Shakespeare.*

FURZE.

F U S

FURZE. *f.* [fur, Saxon.] Gorse; goss.
Miller. Dryden.

FURZY. *a.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown
with furze; full of gorse. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION. *f.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The
act of darkening.

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin.] To melt;
to put into fusion.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted.

FU'SEE. *f.* [*fuseau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the
chord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.*
2. A firelock; a small neat musquet.
3. FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is
that which makes the whole powder or
composition in the shell take fire, to do
the designed execution. 'Tis usually a
wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire.

FU'SEE. *f.* Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *fusus*.] Capable of be-
ing melted. *Boyle.*

FUSIB'LITY. *f.* [from *fusibile*.] Capacity
of being melted; quality of growing liquid
by heat. *Wotton.*

FU'SIL. *a.* [*fusile*, French.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by
heat. *Milton.*
2. Running by the force of heat. *Phillips.*

FU'SIL. *f.* [*fusil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.
2. [In heraldry.] Something like a spin-
dle. *Peacocks.*

FUSIL'ER. *f.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier
armed with a fusil.

FU'SION. *f.* [*fusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.
2. The state of being melted. *Newton.*

FUSS. *f.* [A low cant word.] A tumult;
a bustle. *Swift.*

FUST. *f.* [*fuste*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to smell
ill.

FU'STIAN. *f.* [*fustaine*, French.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cot-
ton. *Shakespeare.*

F Y

2. A high swelling kind of writing made
up of heterogeneous parts; bombast.
Hudibras. Smith.

FU'STIAN. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fustian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridi-
culously tumid. *Dryden.*

FU'STIC. *f.* A sort of wood brought from
the West-Indies.

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.]
To beat with a stick.

FUSTILA'RIAN. *f.* A low fellow; a
stinkard. *Shakespeare.*

FU'STINESS. *f.* [from *fussy*.] Mouldiness;
stink.

FU'STY. *a.* [from *fust*.] Ill smelling;
mouldy. *Shakespeare.*

FU'TILE. *a.* [*futile*, French.]

1. Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.*
2. Trifling; worthless.

FUTILITY. *f.* [*futilité*, French.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity. *L'Estrange.*
2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of
solidity. *Bentley.*

FU'TTOCKS. *f.* [from *foot books*. *Skinner.*] The
lower timbers that hold the ship toge-
ther.

FU'TURE. *a.* [*futurus*, Latin.] That
which will be hereafter; to come: as, the
future state. *Milton.*

FU'TURE. *f.* Time to come; somewhat
to happen hereafter. *Locks.*

FU'TURELY. *ad.* In time to come.
Raleigh.

FUTURITION. *f.* The state of being to
be. *Sourb.*

FUTU'RITY. *f.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come; events to come. *Swift.*
2. The state of being to be; futuration.
Glawville.

To FUZZ. *v. n.* To fly out in small par-
ticles.

FU'ZZBALL. *f.* A kind of fungus, which,
when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in
the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French; *φύ*, Greek.]
Spenser.

G.

G

G Has two sounds, one called that of
the hard G, because it is formed by
a pressure somewhat hard of the fore-
part of the tongue against the upper gum.
This sound G retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, *r*.

Vol. I.

G A B

The other sound, called that of the soft G,
resembles that of *j*, and is commonly found
before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibber*.

GA'BARDINE. *f.* [*garbardina*, Italian.]
A coarse frock. *Shakespeare.*

G A I

To GA'BLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian.]

1. To make an inarticulate noise. *Dryden.*
2. To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudibras.*

GA'BLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals. *Shakespeare.*
2. Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER. *f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GABEL. *f.* [*gabelle*, French.] An excise; a tax. *Addison.*

GA'BION. *f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE. *f.* [*gaval*, Welsh.] The sloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*

GAD. *f.* [*gad*, Saxon.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel. *Moxon.*
2. A stile or graver. *Shakespeare.*

To GAD. *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose. *Ecclus. Herbert.*

GADDER. *f.* [from *gad*.] A Rambler; one that runs much abroad without business. *Ecclus.*

GA'DDINGLY. *ad.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling manner.

GA'DFLY. *f.* [*gad* and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeze. *Bacon.*

GAFF. *f.* A harpoon or large hook.

GA'FFER. *f.* [*gefepe*, companion, Sax.] A word of respect, now obsolete. *Gay.*

GA'FFLES. *f.* [*gafelucar*, spears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial spurs upon cocks.
2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows.

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagbel*, Dutch.] To stop the mouth. *Pope.*

GAG. *f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *f.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southern.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to deponc as a wager; to impawn. *Knolles.*
2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids. *Shakespeare.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, Dutch.] To make a noise like a goose. *King.*

GA'ETY. See GAYETY.

GA'LY. *ad.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly; pompously. *Pope.*

GAIN. *f.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage. *Raleigh.*
2. Interest; lucrative views. *Shaksp.*
3. Unlawful advantage. *2 Cor.*
4. Overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

2. To have the overplus in comparative computation. *Boetius.*
3. To obtain; to procure. *Barnes.*
4. To obtain increase of any thing allotted. *Tillotson.*

5. To obtain whatever good or bad. *Daniel.*
6. To win. *Adi.*
7. To draw into any interest or party. *A. Phillips.*

8. To reach; to attain. *Waller.*
9. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest. *Swift.*

To GAIN. *v. n.*

1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dryden.*
2. To get ground; to prevail against. *Addison.*
3. To obtain influence with. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GAIN, *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage.

GAIN. *a.* [An old word.] Handy; ready.

GA'INER. *f.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage. *Denham.*

GA'INFUL. *a.* [*gain* and *full*.]

1. Advantageous; profitable. *South.*
2. Lucrative; productive of money. *Dryden.*

GA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS. *f.* Lucrativeness.

GA'NGIVING. *f.* [*gainst* and *give*.] The same as misgiving; a giving against. *Shakespeare.*

GA'INLESS. *a.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable.

GA'INLESSNESS. *f.* [from *gainless*.] Unprofitableness. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY. *ad.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*gainst* and *say*.] To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with. *Hosier.*

GA'INSAYER. *f.* [from *gainsey*.] Opponent; adversary. *Hosier.*

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *against*.]

To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* [*gainst* and *stand*.] To withstand. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH. *a.* [*geapuan*, to dress fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine. *Milton.*
2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS. *f.* [from *gaish*.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudinels.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor.*

GAIT. *f.* [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. A way; as, gang your gait. *Shaksp.*
2. March; walk. *Hubbard's Tale.*
3. The manner and air of walking. *Clarendon.*

GALA'GE.

GALA'GE. *f.* A shepherd's clog. *Spenser.*

GALA'NGAL. *f.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two species; the lesser galangal, and the larger galangal. They are both brought from the East-Indies; the small kind from China, and the larger from the island of Java.

GALAXY. *f.* [*γαλαξία*.] The milky way. *Cowley.*

GALBANUM. *f.* Galbanum is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour; its smell is strong and disagreeable; its taste acrid, nauseous and bitterish. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin. *Hill.*

GALE. *f.* [*gabling*, hasty, German.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. *Milton.*

GALEAS. *f.* [*galeasse*, French.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. *Addison.*

GALEATED. *a.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*
2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

GALERICULATE. *a.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GALLOT. *f.* [*gallotte*, French.] A little gally or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chafe. *Kneller.*

GALL. *f.* [*geala*, Saxon.]

1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness. *Arbutnot.*
2. The part which contains the bile. *Brown.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakspeare.*

4. Rancour; malignity. *Spenser.*

5. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. *Government of the Tongue.*

6. Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior.*

7. [From *galla*, Lat.] Galls or gálnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine.

The general history of galls is this: an insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within, on breaking it. *Hill Ray.*

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin. *Denham.*
2. To impair; to wear away. *Ray.*
3. To tease; to fret; to vex. *Tillotson.*
4. To harass; to mischief. *Sidney.*

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret. *Shakspeare.*

GALLANT. *a.* [*galant*, French.]

1. Gay; well-dressed; showy. *Isaiah.*
2. Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby.*
3. Fine; noble; specious. *Clarendon.*
4. Inclined to courtship. *Thomson.*

GALLANT. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man. *Kneller.*
2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them. *Addison.*
3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

GALLANTLY. *ad.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generously. *Swift.*

GALLANTRY. *f.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence. *Waller.*
2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity. *Glanville.*

3. A number of gallants. *Shakspeare.*

4. Courtship; refined address to women. *Glanville.*

5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery. *Swift.*

GALLERY. *f.* [*galerie*, French.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sidney.*
2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit. *Pope.*

GALLEY. *f.* [*galea*, Italian.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax.*
2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*

GALLEY-SLAVE. *f.* [*galley and slave*.]

A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallies. *Bramhall.*

GALLIARD. *f.* [*gaillard*, French.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Clearland.*
2. An active, nimble, spritely dance. *Bacon.*

GALLIARDE. *f.* [French.]

Merri-
ment; exuberant gaiety. *Brown.*

GALLICISM. *f.* [*gallicisme*, French; from

gallicus, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, he

figured in controversy. *Felton.*

GALLIGASKINS. *f.* [*Caliga Gallo Vasco-*

num. *Skinner.*] Large open hose. *Phillips.*

GALLI.

3 F 3

GAM

GALLIMATIA. *f.* [*galimatias*, French.]
Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY. *f.* [*galimaufrey*, French.]

1. A hoch-poch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenser.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.

GALLIPOT. *f.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth.] A pot painted and glazed. *Bacon. Fenton.*

GALLON. *f.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts. *Wiseham.*

GALLO'ON. *f.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GA'LLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney.*

3. To move very fast. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOP. *f.* The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

GALLOPER. *f.* [from gallop.]

1. A horse that gallops. *Morimer.*

2. A man that rides fast.

GALLOWAY. *f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

To GA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*gaelpian*, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWGLASSES. *f.* It is worn then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen they call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallopia* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. *Spenser.*

GA'LLOW. } *f.* [*gealga*, Saxon.] *

1. Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWSFREE. *a.* [*gallows* and *free*.]

Exempt by destiny from being hanged. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *f.* [*gallows* and *tree*.]

The tree of terror; the tree of execution. *Cleveland.*

GAMBA'DE. } *f.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.]

GAMBA'DO. } Spatterdashes. *Dennis.*

GAM'BLER. *f.* A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *f.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. *Hill.*

GAN

To GA'MBOL. *v. n.* [*gambollar*, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk. *Milnes.*

2. To leap; to start. *Shakespeare.*

GA'MBOL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy. *L'Estrange.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank. *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL. *f.* [from *gamba*, Ital.] The leg of a horse. *Grew.*

GAME. *f.* [*gaman*, a jest, Islandick.]

1. Sport of any kind. *Shakespeare.*

2. Jest, opposed to earnest. *Spenser.*

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult. *Milton.*

4. A single match at play. *Dryden.*

5. Advantage in play.

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned. *Temple.*

7. Field sports: as, the chase. *Waller.*

8. Animals pursued in the field. *Prior.*

9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people. *Denham.*

To GAME. *v. n.* [*gaman*, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*

GA'MECKOCK. *f.* [*game* and *cock*.] A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*

GAMEE'GG. *f.* [*game* and *egg*.] An egg from which fighting cocks are bred. *Garth.*

GAMKEE'PER. *f.* [*game* and *keeper*.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME. *a.* [from *game*.] Frolicksome; gay; sportive. *Sidney.*

GAMESOMENESS. *f.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESOMELY. *ad.* [from *gamesome*.] Merrily.

GAMESTER. *f.* [from *game*.]

1. One who is virtuously addicted to play. *Bacon.*

2. One who is engaged at play. *Bacon.*

3. A merry frolicksome person. *Shakespeare.*

4. A prostitute. *Shakespeare.*

GAMMER. *f.* The compellation of a woman corresponding to *gaffer*.

GAMMON. *f.* [*gambone*, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of play with dice. *Ybmaes.*

GAMUT. *f.* [*gama*, Italian.] The scale of musical notes. *Dante.*

'GAN, for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin*. *Spenser.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Italian.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey.

GA'NDER. *f.* [*gandra*, Saxon.] The male of the goose. *Morimer.*

To GANG. *v. n.* [*ganger*, Dutch.] To go.

G A P

to walk; an old word not now used, except ludicrously. *Spenser. Arbutnot.*

GANG. *f.* [from the verb.] A number herded together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior.*

GANGHON. *f.* [Fr.] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*

GANGLION. *f.* [γαστρον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Harris.*

GANGRENE. *f.* [gangrene, Fr. gangræna, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wiseman.*

To GANGRENE. *v. a.* [gangrener, Fr.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden.*

GANGRENOUS. *a.* [from gangrene.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbutnot.*

GANGWAY. *f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK. *f.* [gang and week.] Rogation week.

GANTELOPE. *f.* [gantelope, Dutch.]

GANTLET. *f.* A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man. *Dryden.*

GANZA. *f.* [gansa, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose. *Hudibras.*

GAOL. *f.* [geol, Welsh.] A prison; a place of confinement. *Shakespeare.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *f.* [gaol and deliver.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison. *Davies.*

GA'OLER. *f.* [from gaol.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. *Dryden.*

GAP. *f.* [from gape.]

1. An opening in a broken fence. *Tusser.*

2. A breach. *Knolles.*

3. Any passage. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an opening. *Spenser.*

5. A hole; a deficiency. *Mere.*

6. Any interstice; a vacancy. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. *Pope.*

8. *To stop a GAP,* is to escape by some mean shift; alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes. *Swift.*

GAP-TOOTHED. *a.* [gap and tooth.] Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [gæpan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn. *Arbutnot.*

2. To open the mouth wide, as a young bird. *Dryden.*

3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *Denham.*

4. To open in fissures or holes. *Shakespeare.*

5. To open with a breach. *Dryden.*

G A R

6. To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden.*

7. To make a noise with open throat. *Roscommon.*

8. To stare with hope or expectation. *Hudibras.*

9. To stare with wonder. *Dryden.*

10. To stare irreverently. *Job.*

GAPER. *f.* [from gape.]

1. One who opens his mouth. *Carew.*

2. One who stares foolishly. *Carew.*

3. One who longs or craves. *Gibson.*

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: End-gar is a happy weapon. *Gibson.*

To GAR. *v. n.* [giera, Islandick.] To cause; to make. *Spenser.*

GARB. *f.* [garbe, French.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit. *Milton.*

2. Fashion of dress. *Denham.*

3. Exterior appearance. *Shakespeare.*

GARBAGE. *f.* [garbear, Spanish.] The bowels; the offal. *Roscommon.*

GARBEL. *f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*

GARBIDGE. *f.* Corrupted from garbage. *Mortimer.*

GARBISH. *f.* Corrupted from garbage. *Mortimer.*

To GARBLE. *v. a.* [garbellare, Italian.]

To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad. *Locke.*

GARB'LER. *f.* [from garble.] He who separates one part from another. *Swift.*

GARBOIL. *f.* [garbouille, French.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Shakespeare.*

GARD. *f.* [garde, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

GARDEN. *f.* [gardd, Welsh; jardin, Fr.]

1. A piece of ground inclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs and fruits. *Bacon.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shakespeare.*

3. **GARDEN** is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.

GARDEN-WARE. *f.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer.*

To GARDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden. *Ben. Johnson.*

GARDENER. *f.* [from garden.] He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Horvel. Evelyn.*

GARDENING. *f.* [from garden.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARE. *f.* Coarse wool on the legs of sheep.

GARGARISM. *f.* [γαργαρισμός.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Bacon.*

To GARGARIZE. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; gargariser, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors. *Holder.*

GARGET. *f.* A distemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*

To GARGLE. *v. a.* [gargouiller, French.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor. *not*

G A R

G A T

- not suffered immediately to descend.
Harvey.
2. To warble; to play in the throat.
Waller.
- GARGLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed.
Wifeman.
- GARGLION.** *f.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise.
Quincy.
- GARGOL.** *f.* A distemper in hogs.
Mortimer.
- GARLAND.** *f.* [*garlande*, French.] A wreath of branches or flowers.
Sidney.
- GARLICK.** *f.* [*gar*, Saxon, a lance, and *lick*.] A plant.
- GARLICKEA'TER.** *f.* [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow.
Shakespeare.
- GARMENT.** *f.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered.
Raleigh.
- GARNER.** *f.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threshed grain is stored up.
Dryden.
- To **GARNER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in garners.
Shakespeare.
- GARNET.** *f.* [*garnato*, Italian.] The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its colour is ever of a strong red.
Hill.
- To **GARNISH.** *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]
1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.
Sidney.
 2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.
Dryden.
 3. To fit with fetters.
Dryden.
- GARNISH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
Prior.
 2. Things strewed round a dish.
 3. [In gaols.] Fetters.
- GARNISHMENT.** *f.* [from *garnish*.] Ornament; embellishment.
Wotton.
- GARNITURE.** *f.* [from *garnish*.] Furniture; ornament.
Granville.
- GAROUS.** *a.* [from *garum*, Lat.] Resembling pickle made of fish.
Brown.
- GARRAN.** *f.* [Erse.] A small horse; a hobby.
Temple.
- GARRRET.** *f.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]
1. A room on the highest floor of a house.
Swift.
 2. Rotten wood.
Bacon.
- GARRETER.** *f.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.
- GARRISON.** *f.* [*garnison*, French.]
1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.
Sidney.
 2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.
Waller.
 3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.
Spenser.
- To **GARRISON.** *v. a.* To secure by fortresses.
Dryden.
- GARRU'LITY.** *f.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]
1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue.
Milton.
 2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.
Ray.
- GARRULOUS.** *a.* [*garrulus*, Lat.] Prattling; talkative.
Thomson.
- GARTER.** *f.* [*gardus*, Welsh.]
1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.
Ray.
 2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.
Shakespeare.
 3. The principal king at arms.
- To **GARTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.
Wifeman.
- GARTH.** *f.* The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.
- GAS.** *f.* A spirit not capable of being coagulated.
Harris.
- GASCONADE.** *f.* [French.] A boast; a bravado.
Swift.
- To **GASCONADE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag.
- To **GASH.** *v. a.* [from *bachet*, Fr. to cut.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.
Tillotson.
- GASH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A deep and wide wound.
Spenser.
 2. The mark of a wound.
Arbutnot.
- GASKINS.** *f.* Wide hose; wide breeches.
Shakespeare.
- To **GASP.** *v. n.* [from *gape*. *Skinner.*]
1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.
Dryden.
 2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.
Dryden.
 2. To long for.
Spectator.
- GASP.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.
 2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.
Addison.
- To **GAST.** *v. a.* [from *gast*, Saxon.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock.
Shakespeare.
- GASTRICK.** *a.* [from *γαστήρ*.] Belonging to the belly.
- GASTRO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [*γαστήρ* and *γράφω*.] Sewing up any wound of the belly.
- GASTRO'TOMY.** *f.* [*γαστήρ* and *τομή*.] The act of cutting open the belly.
- GAT.** The preterite of *get*.
Exodus.
- GATE.** *f.* [*geat*, Saxon.]
1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building.
Shakespeare.
 2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.
Shakespeare.
 3. An avenue; an opening.
Kruller.
- GATEVEIN.** *f.* The *vena porta*.
Bacon.
- GATEWAY.**

GATEWAY. *f.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of inclosed grounds. *Mortimer.*

To GATHER. *v. a.* [*gabepan*, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place. *Leviticus.*

2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck. *Wotton.*

3. To crop. *Dryden.*

4. To assemble. *Bacon.*

5. To heap up; to accumulate. *Proverbs.*

6. To select and take. *Psalms.*

7. To sweep together. *Matthew.*

8. To collect charitable contributions. *Isaiah.*

9. To bring into one body or interest. *Pope.*

10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract. *Dryden.*

11. To gain. *Hooker.*

12. To pucker needlework. *Spenser.*

13. To collect logically. *Dryden.*

14. To GATHER Breatb. To have respite from any calamity. *Bacon.*

To GATHER. *v. n.*

1. To be condensed; to thicken. *Reclus.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To assemble. *Hudibras.*

4. To generate pus or matter. *Pucker;*

GATHER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras.*

GATHERER. *f.* [*from gather.*]

1. One that gathers; a collector. *Wotton.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind. *Amos.*

GATHERING. *f.* [*from gather.*] Collection of charitable contributions. *1 Cor.*

GATTEN-TREE. See **GORNELLIAN-CHERRY.**

GAUDE. *f.* [*gaude*, French, a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing. *Shakespeare.*

To GAUDE. *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing. *Shakesp.*

GAUDERY. *f.* [*from gaude.*] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. *South.*

GAUDILY. *ad.* [*from gaudy.*] Showily.

GAUDINESS. *f.* Showiness; tinsel appearance. *Milton.*

GAUDY. *a.* [*from gaude.*] Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine. *Cheyne.*

GAUDY. *f.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival. *Danne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give*.

GAVEL. *f.* A provincial word for ground.

GAVELKIND. *f.* [*In law.*] A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons. *Cowley.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, measuring rod, French.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel. *Pope.*

2. To measure with regard to any proportion. *Maxon.*

GAUGE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] A measure; a standard. *Carew.*

GAUGER. *f.* [*from gauge.*] One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities. *Shakespeare.*

GAUNT. *a.* [*As if gewant.*] Thin; slender; lean; meagre. *Chaucer.*

GAUNTLY. *ad.* [*from gaunt.*] Leanly; slenderly; meagerly. *Shakespeare.*

GAUNTLET. *f.* [*gantlet*, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Chaucer.*

GA'VOT. *f.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance. *Arbutnot.*

GAUZE. *f.* A kind of thin transparent silk. *Arbutnot.*

GAWK. *f.* [*zeac*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckoo. *Spenser.*

2. A foolish fellow. *Milton.*

GAWN. *f.* [*corrupted for gallon.*] A small tub. *Spenser.*

GA'WNTREE. *f.* [*Scottish.*] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned. *Spenser.*

GAY. *a.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolic. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy. *Bar. vi. 9.*

GAY. *f.* [*from the adjective.*] An ornament, or embellishment. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY. *f.* [*gayeté*, French.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment. *Deuham.*

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

3. Finery; show. *Shakespeare.*

GA'YLY. *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully; showily. *Spenser.*

GA'YNESS. *f.* [*from gay.*] Gayety; finery. *Milton.*

To GAZE. *v. n.* [*gazo*, Italian.] To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness. *Fairfax.*

GAZE. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look. *Spenser.*

2. The object gazed on. *Milton.*

GAZER. *f.* [*from gaze.*] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEFUL. *a.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *f.* [*gaze* and *hound*.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*

GA'ZETTE. *f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-penny, the price of a news paper.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. *Locke.*

GAZETTEER.

G E M

G E N

GAZETTEER. *f.* [from *gazette*.] A writer of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *f.* [*gaze* and *stock*.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

GAZON. *f.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.

GEAR. *f.* [German, Sax. to clothe.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

3. Stoff.

GE'ASON. *a.* Wonderful.

GEAT. *f.* [corrupted from *jett*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold.

GECK. *f.* [*geac*, Saxon, a cuckow.] A bubble easily imposed upon.

TO GECK. *v. a.* To cheer.

GEE. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

GEESE. The plural of *goose*.

GE'LABLE. *a.* [from *gela*, Latin.] What may be congealed.

GE'LATINE. *a.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]

GE'LATINOUS. *a.* Formed into a jelly.

TO GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, German.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

2. To deprive of any essential part.

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

GE'LDER. *f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.

GE'LDER-ROSE. *f.* [brought from *Gelderland*.] A plant.

GE'LDING. *f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GE'LDID. *a.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

GELIDITY. *f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold.

GE'LDIDNESS. *f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold.

GE'LLY. *f.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluey substance.

GELT. *f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding.

GELT. *f.* Tinsel; gilt surface.

GELT. part. pass. of *geld*.

GEM. *f.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

2. The first bud.

TO GEM. *v. a.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

TO GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

GEMELLIPAROUS. *a.* Bearing twins.

TO GEMINATE. *v. a.* [*geminus*, Latin.] To double.

GEMINA'TION. *f.* [from *geminare*.] Re-petition; reduplication.

GE'MINY. *f.* Twins; a pair; a brace.

GE'MINOUS. *a.* [*geminus*, Lat.] Double.

GE'MMAR. *a.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GE'MMEOUS. *a.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

2. Resembling gems.

GE'MOTE. *f.* The court of the hundred.

GE'NDER. *f.* [*genus*, Latin.]

1. A kind; a sort.

2. A sex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination.

TO GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

TO GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

GENEALOGICAL. *a.* [from *genealogy*.]

Pertaining to descents of families.

GENEA'LOGIST. *f.* [*genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEA'LOGY. *f.* [*genea* and *logos*.] History of the succession of families.

GE'NERABLE. *a.* [from *genero*, Latin.]

That may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL. *a.* [*general*, French.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special.

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men.

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

6. Not directed to any single object.

7. Extensive, though not universal.

8. Common; usual.

GE'NERAL. *f.*

1. The whole; the totality.

2. The publick; the interest of the whole.

3. The vulgar.

4. [*General*, French.] One that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO. *f.* [*generalissime*, It.]

The supreme commander.

GENERA'LITY. *f.* [*generalite*, French.]

1. The state of being general.

2. The main body; the bulk.

GENERALLY. *ad.* [from *general*.]

1. In general; without specification or exception.

2. Ex-

2. Extensively, though not universally.
3. Commonly; frequently.
4. In the main; without minute detail.

GENERALNESS. *f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*

GENERALTY. *f.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality. *Hale.*

GENERANT. *f.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*

To GENERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]

1. To beget; to propagate. *Bacon.*
2. To cause; to produce. *Milton.*

GENERATION. *f.* [*generation*, French.]

1. The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon.*
2. A family; a race. *Shakespeare.*
3. Progeny; offspring. *Shakespeare.*
4. A single succession. *Raleigh.*
5. An age. *Hooker.*

GENERATIVE. *a.* [*generatif*, French.]

1. Having the power of propagation. *Brown.*
2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley.*

GENERATOR. *f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces. *Brown.*

GENÉRICAL. } *a.* [*générique*, French.]

GENÉRIC. } That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus. *Watts.*

GENÉRICALLY. *ad.* [from *genérick*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species. *Woodward.*

GENÉROSITY. *f.* [*générosité*, French.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke.*

GENEROUS. *a.* [*generosus*, Latin.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Pope.*
3. Liberal; munificent.
4. Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*

GENEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimously; nobly. *Dryden.*
3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous. *Collier.*

GENESIS. *f.* [*γένεσις*; *genese*, French.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET. *f.* [French.] A small well proportioned Spanish horse. *Ray.*

GENETHLIACAL. *a.* [*γενεθλιακος*.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers. *Howel.*

GENETHLIACKS. *f.* [from *γενεθλια*.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the
Vol. I,

stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK. *f.* [*γενεθλια*.] He who calculates nativities. *Drummond.*

GENEVA. *f.* [*genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.] A distilled spirituous water, made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength. *Hill.*

GENIAL. *a.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation. *Dryden.*
2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life. *Milnes.*
3. Natural; native. *Brown.*

GENIALLY. *ad.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATED. *a.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*

GENICULATION. *f.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottiness.

GENIO. *f.* A man of a particular turn of mind. *Taylor.*

GENITALS. *f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown.*

GENITING. *f.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French.] An early apple gathered in June. *Bacon.*

GENITIVE. *a.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of a son; or one begetting, as son of a father.

GENIUS. *f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things. *Milnes.*
2. A man endowed with superiour faculties. *Addison.*
3. Mental power or faculties. *Waller.*
4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment. *Burnet.*
5. Nature; disposition. *Burnet.*

GENT. *a.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. A word now disused. *Fairfax.*

GENTE'EL. *a.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Addison.*
2. Graceful in mien.

GENTE'ELY. *ad.* [from *gentel*.]

1. Elegantly; politely. *South.*
2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *f.* [from *gentel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness. *Dryden.*
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. *f.* [*gentiane*, French.] Eelwort or baldmony. *Wise.*

GENTIANELLA. *f.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon.*

GE'NTILESS. *f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM. *f.* [*gentilisme*, Fr.] Heathenism; paganism. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NTILITIOUS. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbutnot.*

GENTI'LITY. *f.* [*gentilité*, French.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born. *Davies.*

4. Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker.*

GE'NTLE. *a.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Fairfax.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

GE'NTLE. *f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth.

2. A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakespeare.*

GENTLEFOLK. *f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN. *f.* [*gentilhomme*, French.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. *Sidney.*

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. *Shakespeare.*

3. A term of complaisance. *Addison.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank. *Camden.*

5. It is used of any man however high. *Shakespeare.*

GENTLEMANLI'KE. } *a.* [*gentleman* and

GENTLEMANLY. } *like.* Becoming a man of birth. *Swift.*

GENTLENESS. *f.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness. *Milton.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. *Obsolete.*

GENTLESHIP. *f.* Carriage of a gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

GENTLEWOMAN. *f.*

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. *Shakespeare.*

3. A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*

GENTLY. *ad.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence. *Grew.*

GE'NTRY. *f.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentle*.]

1. Birth; condition. *Shakespeare.*

2. Class of people above the vulgar. *Sidney.*

3. A term of civility real or ironical. *Prior.*

4. Civility; complaisance. *Shakespeare.*

GENUFLECTION. *f.* [*genuflexion*, Fr.]

The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knees. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NUINE. *a.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious. *Tillotson.*

GE'NUINELY. *ad.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS. *f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. *f.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as, *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts. *Watts.*

GEOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [*γῆ* and *κέντρον*.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆ'SIA. *f.* [*γεωδαισία*.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine of part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. *Harri.*

GEODÆ'TICAL. *a.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*γῆ* and *γράφω*.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. *Brown.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [*géographique*, Fr.] Relating to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a geographical manner. *Brown.*

GEO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*γῆ* and *γράφω*.] Knowledge of the earth.

GEO'LOGY. *f.* [*γῆ* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *f.* [*γῆ* and *μάντις*.] A fortuneteller; a caster of figures. *Brown.*

GE'OMANCY. *f.* [*γῆ* and *μάντις*.] The art of foretelling by figures. *Ayliffe.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the art of casting figures. *Dryden.*

GE'OMETER. *f.* [*γεωμέτρης*; *geometry*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometerician. *Watts.*

GE'OMETRAL. *a.* [*geometral*, French.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEOME'TRICAL. } *a.* [*γεωμετρική*.]

GEOME'TRICK. } *a.* [*γεωμετρική*.]

1. Pertaining to geometry. *More.*

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Disposed according to geometry. *Grew.*

GEOME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry. *Wilkins.*

GEOME.

G E S

G E T

GEOMETRICIAN. *f.* [*γεωμέτρης*.] One skilled in geometry. *Brown.*

To GEOMETRIZE. *v. n.* [*γεωμετρέω*.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*

GEOMETRY. *f.* [*γεωμετρία*.] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered. *Ray.*

GEOPO'NICAL. *a.* [*γῆ* and *πόνος*.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

GEOPO'NICKS. *f.* [*γῆ* and *πόνος*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *f.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]
1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakesp.*
2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

GEORGICK. *f.* [*γεωργικὴ*; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GEORGICK. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

GEOTICK. *a.* Belonging to the earth.

GERENT. *a.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing.

GERFALCON. *f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk. *Bailey.*

GERMAN. *f.* [*germain*, French.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney.*

GERMAN. *a.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. *Shakespeare.*

GERMANDER. *f.* [*germandrée*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME. *f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot. *Brown.*

GERMIN. *f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. *Shakespeare.*

To GERMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth. *Woodward.*

GERMINATION. *f.* [*germination*, French.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth. *Watson. Bentley.*

GERUND. *f.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST. *f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement. *Spenser.*

2. Show; representation.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progress of kings. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION. *f.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Brown. Ray.*

To GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Lat. *gesticular*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to

show postures.

GESTICULATION. *f.* [*gesticulatio*, Lat.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GE'STURE. *f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment. *Sidney.*

2. Movement of the body. *Addison.*

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture. *Hooker.*

To GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*geran*, *gertan*, Saxon.]

1. Procure; to obtain. *Boyle.*

2. To force; to seize. *Daniel.*

3. To win. *Knolles.*

4. To have possession of; to hold. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female. *Waller.*

6. To gain a profit. *Locke.*

7. To gain a superiority or advantage. *Shakespeare.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour. *Abbot.*

9. To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.*

10. To learn. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be. *South.*

12. To put into any state. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce. *Spektator.*

14. To draw; to hook. *Addison.*

15. To betake; to remove. *Knolles.*

16. To remove by force or art. *Boyle.*

17. To put. *Shakespeare.*

18. **To GET off.** To sell or dispose of by some expedient. *Swift.*

To GET. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney.*

2. To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way. *Boyle.*

4. To move; to remove. *Knolles.*

5. To have recourse to. *Knolles.*

6. To go; to repair. *Knolles.*

7. To put one's self in any state. *Clarendon.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage. *Waller.*

10. **To GET off.** To escape. *Bacon.*

11. **To GET over.** To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped. *Swift.*

12. **To GET up.** To rise from repose. *Bacon.*

13. **To GET up.** To rise from a seat. *Numbers.*

GET'TER. *f.* [from *get*.]

1. One who procures or obtains. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who begets on a female.

GET'TING. *f.* [from *get*.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition. *Proverbs.*

2. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GEW.

G I B

GE'WGAU. *f.* [gəgar, Saxon.] A showy trifle; to toy; a bauble. *Abbot.*

GE'WGAU. *a.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value. *Law.*

GHA'STFUL. *a.* [gart and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. *Spenser.*

GHA'STLINESS. *f.* [from ghaftly.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY. *a.* [gart, or ghoft, and like.] 1. Like a ghost, having horror in the countenance. *Knolles.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS. *f.* [from gart, Saxon.] Ghaftliness; horror of look. *Shakesp.*

GHE'RKIN. *f.* A pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* To conjecture.

GHOST. *f.* [gart, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man. *Sandys.*

2. A spirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*

3. To give up the GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God. *Shakespeare.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shakespeare.*

GHO'STLINESS. *f.* [from ghoftly.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY. *a.* [from ghoft.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual. *Shakespeare.*

GIALALINA. *f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEUX. *f.* [jambes, French, legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. *Spenser.*

GI'ANT. *f.* [geant, French.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*

GI'ANTESS. *f.* [from giant.] A she-giant. *Howel.*

GI'ANTLIKE. } *a.* [from giant and like.]

GI'ANTLY. } Gigantick; vast. *South.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *f.* [from giant.] Quality, or character of a giant. *Milton.*

GI'BBE. *f.* Any old worn out animal. *Shakespeare.*

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from jabber.] To speak inarticulately. *Shakespeare.*

GI'BBERISH. *f.* [Derived by Skinner from gaber, French, to cheat. But as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of

rogues and gipsies; words without meaning. *Swift.*

GI'BKET. *f.* [gibet, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed. *Cleveland.*

2. Any transverse beams.

To GI'BKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing going transverse. *Shakespeare.*

GI'BBIER. *f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl. *Aldison.*

GIBBO'SITY. *f.* [gibbosité, Fr. from gibbous.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Roj.*

GI'BBOUS. *a.* [gibbus, Latin.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities. *Dryden.*

2. Crookbacked. *Brown.*

GI'BBOUSNESS. *f.* [from gibbous.] Convexity; prominence. *Bentley.*

GI'BCAT. *f.* [gib and cat.] An old worn-out cat. *Shakespeare.*

To GIBE. *v. n.* [gaber, old French.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt. *Swift.*

GIBE. *f.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff. *Speth.*

GI'BER. *f.* [from gibe.] A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter. *Shakespeare. B. John.*

GI'BINGLY. *ad.* [from gibe.] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Shakespeare.*

GI'BLETS. *f.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted. *Dryden.*

GI'DDILY. *ad.* [from giddy.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Shakespeare.*

GI'DDINESS. *f.* [from giddy.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous. *Bacon.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

4. Frolick; wantonness of life. *Donne.*

GI'DDY. *a.* [giddig, Saxon.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion. *Tell.*

2. Rotatory; whirling. *Pope.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful. *Shakespeare.*

4. That which causes giddiness. *Prior.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncaring. *Rome.*

6. Totter.

GIL

6. Tottering; unfixed. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering inticement. *Shakespeare.*
- GIDDYBRAINED.** *a.* [giddy and brain.] Careless; thoughtless.
GIDDYHEADED. *a.* [giddy and head.] Without steadiness or constancy. *Burton.*
GIDDYPACED. *a.* [giddy and paced.] Moving without regularity. *Shakespeare.*
GIER-EAGLE. *f.* An eagle of a particular kind. *Leviticus.*
- GIFT.** *f.* [from give.]
 1. A thing given or bestowed. *Matthew.*
 2. The act of giving. *South.*
 3. Oblation; offering. *Tob. xiii.*
 4. A bribe. *Deuteronomy.*
 5. Power; faculty. *Shakespeare.*
- GIFTED.** *a.* [from gift.]
 1. Given; bestowed. *Milton.*
 2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryden.*
- GIG.** *f.*
 1. Any thing that is whirled round in play. *Locke.*
 2. [Gigia, Islandick.] A fiddle.
- GIGANTICK.** *a.* [gigantes, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous. *Milton.*
- To GIGGLE.** *v. n.* [gicbgelen, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter.
- GIGGLER.** *f.* [from giggle.] A laughter; a titterer. *Herbert.*
- GIGLET.** *f.* [zeagl, Saxon.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shakespeare.*
- GIGOT.** *f.* [French.] The hip-joint.
- To GILD.** *v. a.* pret. gilded, or gilt. [gilban, Saxon.]
 1. To wash over with gold. *Spenser.*
 2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To adorn with lustre. *Pope.*
 4. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
 5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
- GILDER.** *f.* [from gild.]
 1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body. *Bacon.*
 2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings. *Shakespeare.*
- GILDING.** *f.* [from gild.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*
- GILL.** *f.* [agulla, Spanish; gula, Latin.]
 1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head. *Walton.*
 2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.*
 3. The flesh under the chin. *Bacon.*
 4. [Gilla, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint. *Swift.*
 5. The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language. *Ben. Johnson.*

GIN

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
 7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
- GILLHOUSE.** *f.* [gill and house.] A house where gill is sold. *Pope.*
- GILLYFLOWER.** *f.* corrupted from *Julys flower.* *Mortimer.*
- GILT.** *f.* [from gild.] Golden shew; gold laid on the surface of any matter. *Shakespeare.*
- GILT.** The participle of **GILD**, which see. *Pope.*
- GILTHEAD.** *f.* [gilt and head.] A sea-fish.
- GILTTAIL.** *f.* [gilt and tail.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.
- GIM.** *a.* [An old word.] Neat; spruce.
- GIMCRACK.** *f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mechanism. *Prior.*
- GIMLET.** *f.* [gibelet, guimbeles, French.] A borer with a screw at its point. *Moxon.*
- GIMMAL.** *f.* [gimellus, Latin.] Some little quaint devices of pieces of machinery. *More.*
- GIMP.** *f.* A kind of silk twist or lace.
- GIN.** *f.* [from engine.]
 1. A trap; a snare. *Sidney. Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Any thing moved with screws; as, engine of torture. *Spenser.*
 3. A pump worked by rotatory sails. *Woodward.*
 3. [Contracted from **GENEVA**, which see.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.
- GINGER.** *f.* [zinziber, Latin; gingero, Italian.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromack, and of a very agreeable smell. *Hill.*
- GINGERBREAD.** *f.* [ginger and bread.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some other aromack seeds. *King's Cookery.*
- GINGERLY.** *ad.* Cautiously; nicely. *Shak.*
- GINGERNESS.** *f.* Niceness; tenderness.
- GINGIVAL.** *a.* [gingiva, Latin.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*
- To GINGLE.** *v. n.*
 1. To utter a sharp clattering noise. *Pope.*
 2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
- To GINGLE.** *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made. *Pope.*
- GINGLE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A shrill resounding noise.
 2. Affectation in the sound of periods.
- GINGLYMOID.** *a.* [γινγλυμοειδης and ἰδης.] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GING.

G I R

GINOLYMUS. *f.* [*ginglime*, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.

GINNET. *f.* [*γένος*,] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GINSENG. *f.* [I suppose *Chinese*.] A root brought lately into Europe. It is of a very agreeable aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the same latitudes in America.

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.

GIPSY. *f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptians*.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to fortune-telling, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shakespeare.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman. *L'Estrange.*

GIRASOLE. *f.* [*girafol*, French.]

1. The herb turnsol.

2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*gýrðan*, Saxon.]

1. To bind round. *1 Mac.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. To fasten by binding. *Milton.*

4. To invest. *Shakespeare.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel.*

6. To cover round as a garment. *Milton.*

7. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakespeare.*

8. To furnish; to equip. *Milton.*

9. To inclose; to incircle. *Milton.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer. *Shakespeare.*

GIRD. *f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotson. Goodman.*

GIRDER. *f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*

GIRDLE. *f.* [*gýrðel*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

2. Enclosure; circumference. *Shakespeare.*

3. The equator; the torrid zone. *Bacon.*

To GIRDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakespeare.*

2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ. *Shakespeare.*

GIRDLEBELT. *f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

GIRDLER. *f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion.

G I V

GIRL. *f.* [*Islandick karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or child. *Shakespeare.*

GIRLISH. *a.* [from *girl*.] Suited a girl; youthful. *Carew.*

GIRLISHLY. *ad.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grin*. Applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.

GIRROCK. *f.* A kind of fish.

GIRT. *p. pass.* [from *To gird*.] See **GIRD**.

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. *Thomson.*

GIRT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage. *Wiseman.*

GIRTH. *f.* [from *gird*.]

1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. The compass measured by the girdle. *Addison.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE Ground. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GISLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace. *Gibson.*

GITH. *f.* An herb called Guiney pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. *pass.* *given*. [*gýfan*, Saxon.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward. *Hooker.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate. *Burnet.*

3. To put into one's possession; to consign. *Temple.*

4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakespeare.*

5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.*

6. To quit; to yield as due. *Eccles.*

7. To confer; to impart. *Bramhall.*

8. To expose. *Dryden.*

9. To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.*

11. To yield without resistance. *Pope.*

12. To permit; to commission. *Hooker.*

13. To enable; to allow. *Shakespeare.*

14. To pay. *Shakespeare.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Shakespeare.*

16. To exhibit; to express. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbutnot.*

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply. *Sidney. Temple.*

21. To resign; to yield up. *Herbert.*

22. To

GLA

22. To conclude; to suppose. *Garth.*
 23. To GIVE away. To alienate from one's self. *Sidney, Taylor.*
 24. To GIVE back. To return; to restore. *Atterbury.*
 25. To GIVE forth. To publish; to tell. *Hayward.*
 26. To GIVE the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior. *Hooker.*
 27. To GIVE over. To leave; to quit; to cease. *Hooker.*
 28. To GIVE over. To addict; to attach to. *Sidney, Crew.*
 29. To GIVE over. To conclude lost. *Arbutnot.*
 30. To GIVE over. To abandon. *Hudibras.*
 31. To GIVE out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter. *Knolles.*
 32. To GIVE out. To show in false appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 33. To GIVE up. To resign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney.*
 34. To GIVE up. To abandon. *Stilling fleet.*
 35. To GIVE up. To deliver. *Swift.*
 To GIVE. *v. n.*
 1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. *Hooker.*
 2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw. *Bacon.*
 3. To move. A French phrase. *Daniel.*
 4. To GIVE in. To go back; to give way. *Hayward.*
 5. To GIVE into. To adopt; to embrace. *Addison.*
 6. To GIVE off. To cease; to forbear. *Locke.*
 7. To GIVE over. To cease; to act no more. *Hooker.*
 8. To GIVE out. To publish; to proclaim. *Acts.*
 9. To GIVE out. To cease; to yield. *Herbert.*
 10. To GIVE way. To yield; not to resist; to make room for. *Collier.*
 GIVER. *f.* [from *give.*] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter. *Milton.*
 GIZZARD. *f.* [*gesser*, French; *gigeria*, Latin. It is sometimes called *gizzern.*]
 1. The strong musculous stomach of a fowl. *More.*
 2. He frets his gizzard, he harrasses his imagination. *Hudibras.*
 GLABRITY. *f.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness.
 GLACIAL. *a.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.
 To GLACIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLA

- GLACIATION. *f.* [from *glaciare*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed. *Brown.*
 GLACIS. *f.* [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. *Harris.*
 GLAD. *a.* [*glæd*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]
 1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity. *Kings.*
 2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy. *Isaiah.*
 3. Pleased; elevated with joy. *Proverbs.*
 4. Pleasing; exhilarating. *Sidney.*
 5. Expressing gladness. *Pope.*
 To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.
 To GLADDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addison.*
 GLADDER. *f.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates. *Dryden.*
 GLADE. *f.* [from *glopan*, Sax. hence the Danish *glod*.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Pope.*
 GLADEN. *f.* [from *gladius*, Latin, & GLADER. *f.* sword.] Swordgrass; a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.
 GLADFULNESS. *f.* [*glad* and *fulness*.] Joy; gladness. *Spenser.*
 GLADIATOR. *f.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A swordplayer; prizefighter. *Denham.*
 GLADLY. *ad.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment. *Shakespeare. Blount to Pope.*
 GLADNESS. *f.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation. *Dryden.*
 GLADSOME. *a.* [from *glad*.]
 1. Pleased; gay; delighted. *Spenser.*
 2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety. *Prior.*
 GLADSOMELY. *ad.* [from *gladsome*.] With gayety and delight.
 GLADSOMENESS. *f.* [from *gladsome*.] Gayety; showiness; delight.
 GLAIRE. *f.* [*glær*, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass.]
 1. The white of an egg. *Peacocks.*
 2. A kind of halbert.
 To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.
 GLANCE. *f.* [*glantz*, German.]
 1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour. *Milton.*
 2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight. *Dryden.*
 3. A snatch of sight; a quick view. *Watts.*
 To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
 2. To

2. To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To strike in an oblique direction. *Pope.*
 4. To view with a quick cast of the eye. *Suckling.*
 5. To censure by oblique hints. *Shakespeare.*
To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely. *Shakespeare.*
GLANCINGLY. *ad.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken manner; transiently. *Hakerwill.*
GLAND. *f.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.] All the glands of the human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate gland is composed of many little conglobate glands, all tied together. *Wiseman.*
GLANDERS. *f.* [from *gland*.] In a horse, is the running of corrupt matter from the nose.
GLANDIFEROUS. *a.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns. *Mortimer.*
GLANDULE. *f.* [*glandula*, Latin.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours. *Ray.*
GLANDULOSITY. *f.* [from *glandulous*.] A collection of glands. *Brown.*
GLANDULOUS. *a.* [*glandulosus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands. *Brown.*
To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]
 1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes. *Fairfax.*
 2. To look with fierce piercing eyes. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To shine ostentatiously. *Felton.*
To GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear. *Milton.*
GLARE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye. *Pope.*
 2. A fierce piercing look. *Milton.*
GLAREOUS. *a.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareosus*, Latin; from *glaire*.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.
GLARING. *a.* Applied to any thing very shocking: as, a *glaring* crime.
GLASS. *f.* [*glær*, Saxon.]
 1. An artificial substance made by fusing salt and flint of sand together, with a vehement fire. *Peacbam.*
 2. A glass vessel of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A looking-glass; a mirror. *Dryden.*
 4. *An Hour-GLASS.* A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A cup of glass used to drink in. *Phillips.*
 6. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass. *Taylor.*
 7. A perspective glass. *Dryden.*
GLASS. *a.* Vitreous; made of glass. *Shakespeare, Mortimer.*
To GLASS. *v. a.*
 1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. *Sidney.*
 2. To case in glass. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*
GLASSFURNACE. *f.* [*glass* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction. *Locke.*
GLASSGAZING. *a.* [*glass* and *gazing*.] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror. A whorson, *glassgazing*, superserviceable, finical rogue. *Shakespeare.*
GLASSGRINDER. *f.* [*glass* and *grinder*.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass. *Boyle.*
GLASSHOUSE. *f.* [*glass* and *house*.] A house where glass is manufactured. *Addison.*
GLASSMAN. *f.* [*glass* and *man*.] One who sells glass. *Swift.*
GLASSMETAL. *f.* [*glass* and *metal*.] Glass in fusion. *Bacon.*
GLASSWORK. *f.* [*glass* and *work*.] Manufactory of glass. *Bacon.*
GLASSWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
GLASSY. *a.* [from *glass*.]
 1. Made of glass; vitreous. *Bacon.*
 2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness. *Sandys.*
GLASTONBURY Thorn. *f.* A species of MEDLAR.
GLAUCOMA. *f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour. *Quincy.*
GLAVE. *f.* [*glaiue*, French.] A broad sword; a falchion. *Fairfax.*
To GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery.] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Estrange.*
To GLAZE. *v. n.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied.]
 1. To furnish with windows of glass. *Bacon.*
 2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware.
 3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid. *Grew.*
GLAZIER. *f.* [corrupted from *glazier*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. *Gay.*
GLEAD. *f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite.
GLEAM. *f.* [*gelioma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness. *Spenser, Milton.*
 To

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shine with sudden coruscation.

2. To shine.

GLEAMY. *a.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light. *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French.]
1. To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind. *Dryden.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered. *Shakespeare.*

GLEAN. *f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

GLEANER. *f.* [from *glean*.]
1. One who gathers after the reapers. *Thomson.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously. *Locke.*

GLEANNING. *f.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE. *f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground. *Dryden.*

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman.*

GLEBOUS. *a.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy.

GLEBY. *a.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *f.* [*glidaglide*, Saxon.] A kite. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEE. *f.* [*glizze*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. *Gay.*

GLEED. *f.* [from *glopan*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal.

GLEEFUL. *a.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merrily; cheerful. *Shakespeare.*

GLEEK. *f.* [*glizze*, Saxon.] Musick; or musician. *Shakespeare.*

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [*gligman*, Saxon.] To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shakespeare.*

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. *Prior.*

GLEET. *f.* [*glidan*, Saxon.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore. *Wifeman.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor. *Wifeman.*

2. To run slowly. *Cheynes.*

GLEETY. *a.* [from *gleet*.] Ichery; thin; sanious. *Wifeman.*

GLENN. *f.* [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale. *Spenser.*

GLEW. *f.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB. *a.* [from *glu*.] *Skinner.*

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved. *Burnet.*

2. Smooth; voluble. *Shakespeare.*

GLIB. *f.* Thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenser.*

Vol. I.

To GLIB. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To castrate. *Shakespeare.*

GLIBLY. *ad.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLIBNESS. *f.* [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman.*

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [*glidan*, Saxon.]

1. To flow gently and silently. *Fairfax.*

2. To pass gently and without tumult. *Dryden.*

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along. *Milton.*

GLIDE. *f.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

GLIDER. *f.* [from *glide*.] One that glides. *Shakespeare.*

GLIKE. *f.* [*glig*, Saxon. See *GLIZZ*.] A sneer; a scoff. *Shakespeare.*

To GLIMMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish.]

1. To shine faintly. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly. *Wotton.*

GLIMMER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint splendour; weak light. *Wotton.*

2. A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *f.* [*glimpen*, Dutch.]

1. A weak faint light. *Locke.*

2. A quick flashing light. *Milton.*

3. Transitory lustre. *Dryden.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment. *Byron.*

5. A short transitory view. *Haweswill.*

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Shakespeare.*

To GLISTEN. *v. n.* [*glitten*, German.]

To shine; to sparkle with light. *Thomson.*

To GLISTER. *v. n.* [*glisteren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright. *Spenser.*

GLISTER. *f.* See *GLISTER*.

To GLITTER. *v. n.* [*glitzman*, Saxon.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking. *Decay of Piety.*

GLITTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show. *Collier.*

GLITTERAND. *part.* Shining; sparkling.

GLITTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *glitter*.] With shining lustre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeran*, Dutch.] To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

To GLOAT. *v. n.* To cast side-glances as a timorous lover. *Rowe.*

GLOBARD. *f.* [from *glow*.] A glow-worm.

GLOBATED. *a.* [from *globe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE. *f.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The

GLO

2. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.*
 3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky. *Creech.*
 4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle. *Milton.*
- GLOBE** *Amaranth, or everlasting flower. f.*
- GLOBE Daisy.** *f.* A kind of flower.
- GLOBE Fish.** *f.* A kind of orbicular fish.
- GLOBE Thistle.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- GLOBOSE.** *a.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*
- GLOBOSITY.** *f.* [from *globose*.] Sphericity; sphericity.
- GLOBOUS.** *a.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*
- GLOBULAR.** *a.* [*globosus*, Latin.] In form of a small sphere; round; spherical. *Grew.*
- GLOBULARIA.** *f.* [Lat. *globulaira*, Fr.] A scabulous flower, consisting of many florets. *Miller.*
- GLOBULE.** *f.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Lat.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood. *Newton.*
- GLOBULOUS.** *a.* [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round. *Boyle.*
- TO GLOMERATE.** *v. a.* [*glomerare*, Lat.] To gather into a ball or sphere.
- GLOMERATION.** *f.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.]
1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.
 2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*
- GLOMEROUS.** *a.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere.
- GLOOM.** *f.* [*glomaz*, Saxon. twilight.]
1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light. *Milton.*
 2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.
- TO GLOOM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. *Spenser.*
 2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
 3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.
- GLOOMILY.** *ad.* [from *gloomy*.]
1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally.
 2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*
- GLOOMINESS.** *f.* [from *gloomy*.]
1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.
 2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look. *Collier.*
- GLOOMY.** *a.* [from *gloom*.]
1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark. *Dryden. Pope.*
 2. Dark of complexion. *Milton.*
 3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.
- GLORIED.** *a.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious;

GLO

- honourable.
- GLORIFICATION.** *f.* [*glorification*, Fr. from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory. *Milton.*
- TO GLORIFY.** *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French.]
1. To procure honour or praise to one. *Taylor.*
 2. To pay honour or praise in worship. *Daniel.*
 3. To praise; to honour; to extol. *Hooker.*
 4. To exalt to glory or dignity. *Spenser.*
- GLORIOUS.** *a.* [*gloriosus*, Latin.]
1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentations. *Romans.*
 2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. *Bacon.*
- GLORIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously. *Pope.*
- GLO'RY.** *f.* [*gloria*, Latin.]
1. Praise paid in adoration. *Lute.*
 2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God. *Plains.*
 3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.*
 4. Splendour; magnificence. *Mattew.*
 5. Lustre; brightness. *Pope.*
 6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture. *Soub.*
 7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance. *Wisd.*
 8. Generous pride. *Sidney.*
- TO GLORY.** *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*
- TO GLOSE.** *v. a.* To flatter; to catalogue.
- GLOSS.** *f.* [*γλῶσσα*; *glose*, French.]
1. A scholium; a comment. *Davies.*
 2. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. *Hooker.*
 3. Superficial lustre. *Bacon. Chapman.*
- TO GLOSS.** *v. n.* [*gloser*, French.]
1. To comment. *Dryden.*
 2. To make fly remarks. *Prior.*
- TO GLOSS.** *v. a.*
1. To explain by comment. *Donne.*
 2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation. *Hooker.*
 3. To embellish with superficial lustre. *Dryden.*
- GLOSSARY.** *f.* [*glossarium*, Latin.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. *Stillingfleet.*
- GLOSSATOR.** *f.* [*glossateur*, French.] A writer of glosses; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*
- GLOSSER.** *f.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]
1. A scholiast; a commentator.
 2. A polisher.
- GLOSSINESS.** *f.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre. *Boyle.*
- GLOSSOGRAPHER.** *f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.
- GLOSSOGRAPHY.** *f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφω*.] The writing of commentaries.
- GLOSSY.** *a.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished. *Glove.*

GLOVE. *f.* [glove, Saxon.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*

To **GLOVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Cleveland.*

CLOVER. *f.* [from glove.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. *Shakespeare.*

To **GLOUT.** *v. n.* To pout; to look swollen. *Chapman.*

To **GLOW.** *v. n.* [glopan, Saxon.]
1. To be heated so as to shine without flame. *Hakewill.*

2. To burn with vehement heat. *Smith.*

3. To feel heat of body. *Addison.*

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour. *Milton.*

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Prior.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion. *Shadwell.*

To **GLOW.** *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. *Shakespeare.*

GLOW. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour. *Shakespeare.*

GLOW-WORM. *f.* [glow and worm.] A small creeping insect with a luminous tail. *Waller.*

To **GLOZE.** *v. n.* [glezan, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn. *South.*

2. To comment. *Shakespeare.*

GLOZE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation. *Shakespeare.*

2. Specious show; gloss. *Sidney.*

GLUE. *f.* [glu, Fr.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly; a cement. *Blackmore.*

To **GLUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement. *Ecclus.*

2. To hold together. *Newton.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate. *Tillotson.*

GLUE-BOILER. *f.* [glue and boil.] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER. *f.* [from glue.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *a.* [A low cant word.] Sullen; stubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

To **GLUT.** *v. a.* [engloutir, French; glutis, Lat.]

1. To swallow; to devour. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency. *Bacon.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

4. To overfill; to load. *Arbutnot.*

5. To saturate. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed. *Milton.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety. *Milton.*

3. More than enough; overmuch. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage. *Woodward.*

GLUTINOUS. *a.* [glutineux, French.] Gluey; viscous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLUTINOUSNESS. *f.* [from glutinous.] Viscosity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLUTTON. *f.* [glutton, French.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating. *Prior.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess. *Cowley.*

To **GLUTTONISE.** *v. a.* [from glutton.] To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS. *a.* Given to excessive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLUTTONOUSLY. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY. *f.* [gluttonie, Fr.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table. *Arbutnot.*

GLUY. *a.* [from glue.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

GLYNN. *f.* [Irish.] A hollow between two mountains. *Spenser.*

To **GNAR.** } *v. n.* [gnypian, Saxon.]

To **GNARL.** } To growl; to murmur; to snarl. *Spenser.*

GNARLED. *a.* Knotty. *Shakespeare.*

To **GNASH.** *v. a.* [knaschen, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash. *Dryden.*

To **GNASH.** *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Manbrow.*

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth. *Milton.*

GNAT. *f.* [gnat, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing proverbially small. *Matt.*

GNATFLOWER. *f.* [gnat and flower.] The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER. *f.* [gnat and snap.] A bird so called. *Hakewill.*

To **GNAW.** *v. a.* [gnagan, Saxon.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion. *Dryden.*

2. To bite in agony or rage. *Shakespeare.*

3. To wear away by biting. *Sandys.*

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

To **GNAW.** *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. *Shakespeare.*

GNAWER. *f.* [from gnaw.] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *f.* [γνῶμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Harris. Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *f.* [γνῶμονικὰ.] A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials.

To **GO.** *v. n.* pret. I went; I have gone. [gan, Saxon.]

1. To walk; to move step by step. *Shakespeare.*

2. To

3 H 2

2. To move, not stand still. *Matthew.*
 3. To walk solemnly. *Hooker.*
 4. To walk leisurely, not run. *Shakesp.*
 5. To travel; to journey a-foot. *Milton.*
 6. To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden.*
 7. To remove from place to place. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To depart from a place; to move from a place. *Cowley.*
 9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. *Herbert.*
 10. To pass in company with others. *Temple.*
 11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad. *Ezekiel.*
 12. To proceed in mental operations. *Digby.*
 13. To take any road. *Deuteronomy.*
 14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To change state or opinion for better or worse. *Knolles.*
 16. To apply one's self. *Bentley.*
 17. To have recourse to. *1 Cor.*
 18. To be about to do. *Locke.*
 19. To shift; to pass life not quite well. *Locke.*
 20. To decline; to tend toward death or ruin. *Shakespeare.*
 21. To be in party or design. *Dryden.*
 22. To escape. *2 Mac.*
 23. To tend to any act. *Shakespeare.*
 24. To be uttered. *Addison.*
 25. To be talked of; to be known. *Addison.*
 26. To pass; to be received. *Sidney.*
 27. To move by mechanism. *Otway.*
 28. To be in motion from whatever cause. *Shakespeare.*
 29. To move in any direction. *Shakespeare.*
 30. To flow; to pass; to have a course. *Dryden.*
 31. To have any tendency. *Dryden.*
 32. To be in a state of compact or partnership. *L'Estrange.*
 33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Spratt.*
 34. To be pregnant. *Shakespeare.*
 35. To pass; not to remain. *Judges.*
 36. To pass; not to be retained. *Shakesp.*
 37. To be expended. *Felton.*
 38. To be in order of time or place. *Watts.*
 39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*
 40. To extend to consequences. *L'Estrange.*
 41. To reach by effects. *Wilkins.*
 42. To extend in meaning. *Dryden.*
 43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach further. *Tate.*
 44. To have influence; to be of weight. *Temple.*
 45. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or lesser worth. *Arbutnot.*
 46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur. *Collux.*
 47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. *Bacon.*
 48. To be in any state. *1 Chron.*
 49. To proceed in train or consequence. *Shakespeare.*
 50. To Go about. To attempt; to endeavour. *Shakespeare.*
 51. To Go aside. To err; to deviate from the right. *Numbers.*
 52. To Go between. To interpose; to moderate between two. *Shakespeare.*
 53. To Go by. To pass away unnoticed. *Shakespeare.*
 54. To Go by. To find or get the conclusion. *Milton.*
 55. To Go by. To observe as a rule. *Sharp.*
 56. To Go down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden.*
 57. To Go in and out. To do the business of life. *Psalms.*
 58. To Go in and out. To be at liberty. *John.*
 59. To Go off. To die; to go out of life; to de cease. *Tatler.*
 60. To Go off. To depart from a post. *Shakespeare.*
 61. To Go on. To make attack. *Ben. Johnson.*
 62. To Go on. To proceed. *Sidney.*
 63. To Go over. To revolt; to betake himself to another party. *Swift.*
 64. To Go out. To go upon any expedition. *Shakespeare.*
 65. To Go out. To be extinguished. *Bacon.*
 66. To Go through. To perform thoroughly; to execute. *Sidney.*
 67. To Go through. To suffer; to undergo. *Arbutnot.*
 GO. — *go.*
 GO-TO. *interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation. *Sprenger.*
 GO-BY. *f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention. *Collux.*
 GO-CART. *f.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*
 GOAD. *f.* [*gād*, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Pope.*
 To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.
 2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate. *Dryden.*
 GOAL. *f.* [*gaule*, French.]
 1. The

GOD

1. The landmark set up to bound a race. *Milton.*
2. The starting post. *Dryden.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends. *Pope.*
- GOAR. *f.* [*goror*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth.
- GOAT. *f.* [*gat*, Saxon.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep. *Peacham.*
- GOATBEARD. *f.* [*goat and beard*.] A plant. *Miller.*
- GOATCHAFFER. *f.* A kind of beetle.
- GOATHERD. *f.* [*gat and hyrr*, Saxon.] One whose employment is to tend goats. *Spenser.*
- GOATMARJORAM. *f.* GOATSEARD.
- GOATS RUE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- GOATS-THORN. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- GOATISH. *a.* [*from goat*.] Resembling a goat in rankness, or lust. *More.*
- GOB. *f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. *L'Estrange.*
- GOBBET. *f.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful. *Sandys's Travels.*
- To GOBBET. *v. a.* To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Estrange.*
- To GOBBLE. *v. a.* [*gobber*, French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. *Prior.*
- GOBBLER. *f.* [*from gobbler*] One that devours in haste.
- GO-BETWEEN. *f.* [*go and between*.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. *Shakespeare.*
- GOBLET. *f.* [*gobelet*, French.] A bowl, or cup. *Denham.*
- GOBLIN. *f.* [*French; goblin*.]
 1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.*
 2. A fairy; an elf. *Shakespeare.*
- GOD. *f.* [*god*, Saxon, which likewise signifies good.]
 1. The Supreme Being. *John.*
 2. A false god; an idol. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured. *Shakespeare.*
- To GOD. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakespeare.*
- GOD-CHILD. *f.* [*god and child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.
- GOD-DAUGHTER. *f.* [*god and daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.
- GODDESS. *f.* [*from god*.] A female divinity. *Dryden.*
- GODDESS-LIKE. *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Pope.*
- GOD-FATHER. *f.* [*god and father*.] The sponsor at the font. *Bacon.*

GOD

- GO'DHEAD. *f.* [*from god*.]
 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton.*
 2. A deity in person; a god or goddess. *Dryden.*
- GO'DLESS. *a.* [*from god*.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Hooker. Dryden.*
- GO'DLIKE. *a.* [*god and like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity. *Milton.*
- GO'DLING. *f.* [*from god*.] A little divinity. *Dryden.*
- GO'DLINESS. *f.* [*from godly*.]
 1. Piety to God.
 2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion. *Hooker.*
- GO'DLY. *a.* [*from god*.]
 1. Pious toward God. *Common Prayer.*
 2. Good; righteous; religious. *Psalms.*
- GO'DLY. *ad.* Piously; righteously. *Hooker.*
- GO'DLYHEAD. *f.* [*from godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. *Spenser.*
- GO'D-MOTHER. *f.* [*god and mother*.] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.
- GO'DSHIP. *f.* [*from god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*
- GO'DSON. *f.* [*god and son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. *Shakespeare.*
- GO'DWARD. *a.* To Godward is toward God.
- GO'DWIT. *f.* [*god, good, and wit*, Sax.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*
- GO'DYELD. *?* *ad.* [*corrupted from God*]
- GO'DYIELD. *?* [*shield or protect*.]
- GOE'L. *a.* [*golep*, Saxon.] Yellow. *Tupper.*
- GO'ER. *f.* [*from go*.]
 1. One that goes; a runner. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Warton.*
- To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look askint. *Hudibras.*
- GO'GGLE-EYED. *a.* [*goel/egen*, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.
- GO'ING. *f.* [*from go*.]
 1. The act of walking. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Pregnancy. *Greene.*
 3. Departure. *Milton.*
- GO'LA. *f.* The same with CYNATHUM. *Spenser.*
- GOLD. *f.* [*gold*, Saxon; *gylud*, Welsh.]
 1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt. Gold is frequently found

found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. Native gold is seldom found pure, but has almost constantly silver with it. Gold dust, or native gold, in small masses, is mixed among the sand of rivers in many parts of the world. *Hill. Bacon.*

2. Money. *Shakespeare.*

GO'LD BEATER. *f.* [gold and beat.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold. *Boyle.*

GO'LD BEATER'S Skin. *f.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds. *Quincy.*

GO'LD BOUND. *a.* [gold and bound.] Encompassed with gold. *Shakespeare.*

GO'LDEN. *a.* [from gold.]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent. *Craftsw.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable. *Dryden.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold. *Shakespeare.*

GO'LDEN Saxifrage. *f.* [*chrysosplenium*, Lat.]

GO'LDENLY. *ad.* [from golden.] Delightfully; splendidly. *Shakespeare.*

GO'LD FINCH. *f.* [goldfinch, Saxon.] A singing bird, called in Staffordshire a proud taylor. *Carew.*

GO'LD FINDER. *f.* [gold and find.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes. *Swift.*

GO'LD HAMMER. *f.* A kind of bird.

GO'LDING. *f.* A sort of apple.

GO'LD NEY. *f.* A sort of fish.

GO'LD PLEASURE. *f.* An herb.

GO'LD SIZE. *f.* A glue of a golden colour. *Peachment.*

GO'LD SMITH. *f.* [gold and smit, Saxon.] 1. One who manufactures gold. *Shakespeare.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift.*

GO'LDY LOCKS. *f.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GOLL. *f.* Hands; paws. *Sidney.*

GOME. *f.* The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel. *Bentley.*

GO'MPHOSIS. *f.* A particular form of articulation. *Wiseman.*

GO'NDOLA. *f.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used at Venice; a small boat. *Spenser.*

GONDOLIER. *f.* [from gondola.] A boatman. *Shakespeare.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from go.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone. *Shakespeare.*

3. Past. *Shakespeare.*

4. Lost; departed. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*

GO'NFALON. *f.* [*gonfanon*, Fr.] An

GO'NFANON. *f.* ensign; a standard. *Milton.*

GONORRHOEA. *f.* [*gonorrhoea*, and *rhoia*] A morbid running of venereal humors. *Woodward.*

GOOD. *a.* comp. better; superl. best. [*gud*, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired. *Dryden.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.*

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.*

4. Wholesome; salubrious. *Prior.*

5. Medicinal; salutary. *Bacon.*

6. Pleasant to the taste. *Bacon.*

7. Complete; full. *Addison.*

8. Useful; valuable. *Collier.*

9. Sound; not false; not fallacious. *Atterbury.*

10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held. *Wotton.*

11. Confirmed; attested; valid. *Smith.*

12. Having the qualities desired; sufficient; not too little. *Clarendon.*

13. Well qualified; not deficient. *Locke.*

14. Skillful; ready; dexterous. *South.*

15. Happy; prosperous. *Psalms.*

16. Honourable. *Pope.*

17. Cheerful; gay. *Pope to Swift.*

18. Considerable; not small though not very great. *Bacon.*

19. Elegant; decent; delicate. *With breeding.* *Addison.*

20. Real; serious; earnest. *Shakespeare.*

21. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous. *Matthew.*

22. Kind; soft; benevolent. *Sidney.*

23. Favourable; loving. *1 Sam.*

24. Companionable; sociable; merry. *Clarendon.*

25. Hearty; earnest; not dubious. *Sidney.*

26. In GOOD time. Not too fast. *Collier.*

27. In GOOD sooth. Really; seriously. *Shakespeare.*

28. GOOD [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Clarendon.*

29. GOOD [To make.] To perform; to confirm. *Waller. Smalridge.*

30. GOOD [To make.] To supply. *L'Estrange.*

GOOD. *f.* 1. That which physically contributes to happiness; the contrary to evil. *Shakespeare.*

2. Prosperity; advancement. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. Earnest; not jest. *L'Estrange.*

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness. *Milton. South.*

GOOD.

GOOD. *ad.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. As Good. No worse.

GOOD. *interjection.* Well; right. *Shakespeare.*GOOD-CONDITIONED. *a.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Shakespeare.*GOOD-NOW. *interjection.*1. In good time: a low word. *Shakespeare.*2. A soft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*GO'ODLINESS. *f.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*GO'ODLY. *a.* [from *good*.]1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turpid. *Dryden.*3. Happy; desirable; gay. *Spenser.*GO'ODLY. *ad.* Excellently. *Spenser.*GO'ODMAN. *f.* [good and man.]1. A slight appellation of civility. *Shakespeare.*2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer. *Shakespeare.*GO'ODNESS. *f.* [from *good*.] Desirablequalities either moral or physical. *Hooker.*GOODS. *f.* [from *good*.]1. Moveables in a house. *Shakespeare.*2. Wares; freight; merchandise. *Raleigh.*GOO'DY. *f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] Alow term of civility used to mean persons. *Swift.*GOOSE. *f.* plural *geese*. [gor, Saxon.]1. A large water-fowl proverbially noted for foolishness. *Peacocks.*2. A taylor's smoothing iron. *Shakespeare.*GOOSEBERRY. *f.* [goose and berry.] A

tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT. *f.* [*chenopodium*, Lat.] Wildorach. *Miller.*GOOSEGRASS. *f.* Clivers; an herb. *Mortimer.*GO'RBELLY. *f.* [from *gor*, dung, and

belly.] A big paunch; a swelling belly.

GO'RBELLIED. *a.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat;bigbellied. *Shakespeare.*CORD. *f.* An instrument of gaming. *Warburton.*GORE. *f.* [gone, Saxon.]1. Blood. *Spenser.*2. Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton. Denb.*To GORE. *v. a.* [gebejan, Saxon.]1. To stab; to pierce. *Shakespeare.*2. To pierce. *Dryden.*GORGE. *f.* [gorge, French.]1. The throat; the swallow. *Sidney.*2. That which is gorged or swallowed. *Spenser.*To GORGE. *v. n.* [gorger, French.]1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate. *Addison.*

2. To swallow: as, the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGEOUS. *a.* [gorgeous, old French.]Fine; glittering in various colours; showy. *Milton.*GORGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gorgeous*.]Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Wotton.*GORGEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *gorgeous*.]

Splendour; magnificence; show.

GORGET. *f.* [from *gorge*.] The piece ofarmour that defends the throat. *Shakespeare. Knolles. Hudibras.*GORGON. *f.* [gorgeon.] A monster withsnaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid. *Dryden.*GORMAND. *f.* [gourmand, French.] Agreedy eater. *Milton.*To GORMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gourmand*.]

To feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER. *f.* [from the verb.] A

voracious eater.

GORSE. *f.* [gorr, Saxon.] Furz; a thick

prickly shrub.

GO'RY. *a.* [from *gore*.]1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenser.*2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. *Shakespeare.*GO'SHAWK. *f.* [gor, goose, and *shawc*, ahawk, Saxon.] A hawk of a larger kind. *Fairfax.*GO'SLING. *f.* [from *goose*.]1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown. *Swift.*

2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *f.* [gode rpe], or God's goodtidings; *εὐαγγέλιον*.

1. God's word; the holy book of the

Christian revelation. *Waller.*

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Tofill with sentiments of religion. *Shakespeare.*GO'SPELLER. *f.* [from *gospel*.] Followersof *Wicklif*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papistsin reproach. *Rowe.*GO'SSAMER. *f.* [gossipium, low Latin.]The down of plants. *Stachys.*GO'SSIP. *f.* [from *god* and *rye*, relation,

Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

2. A tippling companion. *Shakespeare.*3. One who runs about rattling like women at a lying-in. *Dryden.*To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

2. To be a pot companion. *Shakespeare.*GO'SSIPRED. *f.* [gossipry, from *gossip*.]

Gossipred or compaternity, by the canon

law, is a spiritual affinity. *Davies.*GO'STING. *f.* An herb.GOT. *pres.* [from the verb *get*.] *Dryden.*GOT. *part. pass.* of *get*. *Knolles.*

GOTTEN.

GOTTEN. *part. pass. of get.* *Temple.*

GOUD. *f.* Wood, a plant, *Farrier's Dict.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a
gove, goff, or mow. *Tusser.*

To GOVERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate. *Spenser.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Atterbury.*

3. To manage; to restrain. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with
regard to syntax: as, *amo* governs the accu-
sative case. *A. Wood.*

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a
ship. *Wood.*

To GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority.

GOVERNABLE. *a.* [from *govern*.] Sub-
[missive to authority; subject to rule. *Locke.*

GOVERNANCE. *f.* [from *gouverner*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

2. Control, as that of a guardian. *Spenser.*

3. Behaviour; manners. *Obsolete.*

GOVERNANTE. *f.* [*gouvernante*, French.]

A lady who has the care of young girls of
quality. *Locke.*

GOVERNESS. *f.* [*gouvernesse*, old Fr.]

1. A female invested with authority.

2. A tutress; a woman that has the care
of young ladies. *Clarendon.*

3. A tutress; an instructress; a direct-
ress. *More.*

GOVERNMENT. *f.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.]

1. Form of community with respect to the
disposition of the supreme authority. *Temple.*

2. An establishment of legal authority. *Dryden.*

3. Administration of publick affairs. *Waller.*

4. Regularity of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequi-
ousness. *Shakespeare.*

6. Management of the limbs or body. *Spenser.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard
to construction. *Locke.*

GOVERNOUR. *f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

2. One who is invested with supreme au-
thority in a state. *South.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated
and temporary authority. *Shakespeare.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young
man. *Shakespeare.*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager. *James.*

GOUGE. *f.* [French.] A chissel having a
round edge. *Maxon.*

GOURD. *f.* A plant; a bottle.

GO'RDINESS. *f.* [from *gourd*.] A swell-
ing in a horse's leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

GO'URNET. *f.* A fish.

GOUT. *f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease at-
tended with great pain. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*goutte*, French.] A drop. *Shakespeare.*

GOUT. *f.* [French.] A taste. *Woodward.*

GO'UTWORT. *f.* [*gout* and *wort*.] An
herb.

GO'UTY. *a.* [from *gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

2. Relating to the gout. *Graunt.*

GOWN. *f.* [*gonna*, Italian.]

1. A long upper garment. *Abbt.*

2. A woman's upper garment. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to
arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

4. The dress of peace. *Spenser.*

GO'WNED. *a.* [from *gown*.] Dressed in a
gown. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *f.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man
devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To grope. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on
the ground. *Arbuthnot.*

GRACE. *f.* [*grace*, French.]

1. Favour; kindness. *Sidney.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the hu-
man mind. *Milton. Common Prayer.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence. *Pope.*

4. Pardon. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred. *Prior.*

6. Privilege. *Dryden.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to
bestow beauty. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or un-
becoming. *Temple.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty. *Dryden.*

10. Natural excellence. *Hooker.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation;
beauty. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty. *Dryden.*

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfec-
tion. *Shakespeare.*

14. Virtue; goodness. *Shakespeare.*

15. Virtue physical. *Shakespeare.*

16. The title of a duke; formerly of the
king; meaning the same as *your goodness* or
your clemency. *Bacon.*

17. A short prayer said before and after
meat. *Swift.*

GRACE CUP. *f.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The
cup or health drank after grace. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.*

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish.

Hooker.

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.

Dryden.

Dryden.

3. To favour.

GRA'CED. *a.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful.

Sidney.

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

Shakespeare.

GRA'CEFUL. *a.* [from *grace*.]

Beautiful

with dignity.

Pope.

GRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *graceful*.]

Ele-

gantly; with pleasing dignity.

Swift.

GRA'CEFULNESS. *f.* [from *graceful*.]

El-
gancy of manner; dignity with beauty.

Dryden.

GRA'CELESS. *a.* [from *grace*.]

Without
grace; wicked; abandoned.

Spenser.

GRA'CES. *f.* Good *graces* for favour is sel-
dom used in the singular.

Hudibras.

GRA'CILE. *a.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender;
small.

GRA'CILENT. *a.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] Lean;

GRAC'ILITY. *f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slen-
derness.

GRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

South.

2. Favourable; kind.

2 Kings.

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Clarendon.

4. Virtuous; good.

Shakespeare.

5. Excellent.

Hooker.

6. Graceful; becoming.

Camden.

GRA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

Dryden.

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kind condescension.

Clarendon.

2. Pleasing manner.

GRAD'ATION. *f.* [*gradation*, French.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to an-
other.

L'Estrange.

2. Regular advance step by step.

Shakespeare.

3. Order; arrangement.

Shakespeare.

4. Regular process of argument.

South.

GRADATORY. *f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps
from the cloister into the church.

GRADIENT. *a.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walk-
ing.

Wilkins.

GRADUAL. *a.* [*graduel*, French.] Pro-
ceeding by degrees; advancing step by step.

Milton.

GRADUAL. *f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order
of steps.

Dryden.

GRADUA'LITY. *f.* [from *gradual*.] Re-
gular progression.

Brown.

GRADUALLY. *ad.* [from *gradual*.] By
degrees; in regular progression.

Newton.

To GRADUATE. *v. a.* [*graduatus*, French.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the univer-
sity.

Carew.

2. To mark with degrees.

Derham.

Vol. I.

3. To raise in a higher place in the scale
of metals.

Bacon.

4. To heighten; to improve.

Brown.

GRA'DUATE. *f.* [*gradus*, French.] A man
dignified with an academical degree.

Bramston.

GRADUA'TION. *f.* [*graduation*, French.]

1. Regular progression by succession of de-
grees.

Grew.

2. The act of conferring academical de-
grees.

GRAFF. *f.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a
moat.

Clarendon.

GRAFF. } *f.* [*greffe*, French.] A small

GRAFT. } branch inserted into the stock

of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but

bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

Raleigh. Pope.

To GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]

To GRAFT. } 1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree
into the stock of another.

Dryden.

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Tusser.

3. To insert into a place or body to which
it did not originally belong.

Romans.

4. To fill with an adscititious branch.

Shakespeare.

5. To join one thing so as to receive sup-
port from another.

Swift.

GRA'FTER. *f.* [from *graff*, or *graft*.] One
who propagates fruit by grafting.

Evelyn.

GRAIL. *f.* [from *grêle*, French.] Small
particles of any kind.

Spenser.

GRAIN. *f.* [*grain*, French; *granum*, Lat.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Shakespeare.

2. Corn.

Dryden.

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Shakespeare.

5. The smallest weight, of which in phy-
sick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy

weight twenty-four make a penny-weight;

a grain so named because it is supposed of
equal weight with a grain of corn.

Holder.

6. Any thing proverbially small.

Wisdom.

7. GRAIN of *Allorance*. Something in-
dulged or remitted.

Watts.

8. The direction of the fibres of wood,
or other fibrous matter.

Shakespeare.

9. The body of the wood.

Dryden.

10. The body considered with respect to
the form or direction of the constituent

Brown.

11. Dried or stained substance.

Spenser.

12. Temper; disposition; inclination;
humour.

Hudibras.

13. The heart; the bottom.

Hayward.

14. The form of the surface with regard to
roughness and smoothness.

Newton.

GRAINED. *a.* [from *grain*.] Rough;
made less smooth.

Shakespeare.

GRAINS.

GRA

GRAINS. *f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Ben. Johnson.

GRAINY. *a.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *inter.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise.

Shakespeare.

GRAMINEOUS. *a.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy.

GRAMINIVOROUS. *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass eating.

Sharp.

GRAMMAR. *f.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.
2. Propriety or justness of speech.
3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

Locke.

Dryden.

GRAMMAR School. *f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Locke.

GRAMMA'RIAN. *f.* [*grammairien*, Fr. from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

Hooker.

GRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to grammar.
2. Taught by grammar.

Sidney.

Dryden.

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or science of grammar.

Watts.

GRAMMATICA'STER. *f.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

Rymer.

GRA'MPLE. *f.* A crab-fish.

GRA'MPUS. *f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRANARY. *f.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn.

Addison.

GRANATE. *f.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

GRAND. *a.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Lat.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power.
2. Great; splendid; magnificent.
3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.
4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

Raleigh.

Young.

GRANDAM. *f.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.
2. An old withered woman.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

GRANDCHILD. *f.* [*grand* and *child*.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter.

Bacon.

GRANDDAUGHTER. *f.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE. *f.* [*grand*, French.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

Wotton.

GRA

GRANDE'VITY. *f.* [from *grandævi*, Lat.] Great age; length of life.

Dis.

GRANDE'VOUS. *a.* [*grandævi*, Latin.] Long-lived; of great age.

Dis.

GRANDEUR. *f.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.
2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

Soub.

GRANDFATHER. *f.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother.

Bacon.

GRANDIFICK. *a.* [*grandis* and *facis*, Latin.] Making great.

Dis.

GRANDINOUS. *a.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail.

GRANDITY. *f.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur.

Camden.

GRANDMOTHER. *f.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The father's or mother's mother.

1 Tim.

GRANDSIRE. *f.* [*grand* and *sire*.]

1. Grandfather.
2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Denham.

Pope.

GRANDSON. *f.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter.

Swift.

GRANGE. *f.* [*grange*, French.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

Ben. Johnson.

GRANITE. *f.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish.

Hill. Woodward.

GRANIVOROUS. *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain.

Arbutnot.

GRANNAM. *f.* [from *grandam*.] Grandmother.

Gay.

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *gratia*, or *gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved.
2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

Hooker.

Pope.

GRANT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Dryden.

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only.
4. Admission of something in dispute.

Cowd.

Dryden.

GRANTABLE. *a.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted.

Ayliffe.

GRANTE'E. *f.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

Swift.

GRANTOR. *f.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

Ayliffe.

GRA-

GRANULARY. *a.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Brown.*

To GRANULATE. *v. n.* [granuler, Fr.] To be formed into small grains. *Spratt.*

To GRANULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses.

2. To raise into small asperities. *Ray.*

GRANULATION. *f.* [granulation, Fr.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain. *Quincy.*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses. *Sharp.*

GRANULE. *f.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle. *Boyle.*

GRANULOUS. *a.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *f.* [grappe, French; krappe, Dut.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters. *Pope.*

GRAPHICAL. *a.* [γραφικόν.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*

GRAPHICALLY. *ad.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL. *f.* [grapin, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE. *v. n.* [krappeln, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other. *Milton.*

2. To contest in close fight. *Dryden.*

To GRAPPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix. *Shakespeare.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest, in which the combatants seize each other. *Milton.*

2. Close fight. *Shakespeare.*

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*

GRAPPLEMENT. *f.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight. *Spenser.*

GRASHOPPER. *f.* [gras and hop.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. *Addison.*

GRASIER. *f.* See **GRAZIER.**

To GRASP. *v. a.* [graspere, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.*

2. To seize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize. *Swift.*

2. To struggle; to strive.

3. To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand. *Milton.*

2. Possession; hold. *Shakespeare.*

3. Power of seizing. *Clarendon.*

GRASPER. *f.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps.

GRASS. *f.* [gnar, Saxon.] The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed. *Temple.*

GRASS of Parnassus. *f.* [parnassia, Latin.] A plant.

To GRASS. *v. n.* To breed grass. *Tusser.*

GRASS-PLOT. *f.* [grass and plot.] A small level covered with short grass. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLY. *f.* A species of **WILLOW-WORT.**

GRASSINESS. *f.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY. *a.* [from *grass*.] Covered with grass. *Milton. Dryden.*

GRATE. *f.* [crates, Latin.]

1. Partition made with bars placed near to one another. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [gratter, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenser.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of asperities. *Milton.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub so as to injure or offend. *L'Estrange.*

2. To make a harsh noise. *Hooker.*

GRATEFUL. *a.* [gratus, Latin.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton.*

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*

GRATEFULLY. *ad.* [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits. *Dryden.*

2. In a pleasing manner. *Watts.*

GRATEFULNESS. *f.* [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRATER. *f.* [gratoir, Fr.] A kind of

coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION. *f.* [gratificatio, Lat.]

1. The act of pleasing. *South.*

2. Pleasure; delight. *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompence.

To GRATIFY. *v. a.* [gratifico, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to please. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY. *ad.* [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.

G R A

G R E

GRATIS. *ad.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence. *Arbutnot.*

GRATITUDE. *f.* [gratitudo, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors. *Shakespeare.*

2. Desire to return benefits. *South.*

GRATUITOUS. *a.* [gratuitus, Latin.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted without proof. *Ray.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *ad.* [from gratuitous.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof. *Cbeyne.*

GRATUITY. *f.* [gratuité, Fr.] A present or acknowledgment. *Swift.*

TO GRATULATE. *v. a.* [gratular, Lat.]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. *Shakespeare.*

2. To declare joy for. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRATULATION. *f.* [from gratulatio, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy. *Hooker.*

GRATULATORY. *a.* [from gratulate.] Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson.*

GRAVE. *f.* [græf, Saxon.] The place in which the dead are reposit. *Milton.*

GRAVE-CLOATHS. *f.* [grave and cloaths.]

The dress of the dead. *Spenser. John.*

GRAVE-STONE. *f.* [grave and stone.]

The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shakespeare.*

TO GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. *pass. graven.*

1. To insculp; to carve in any hard substance. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form. *Hebrews. Dryden.*

3. [From the noun.] To entomb. *Shakespeare.*

4. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

TO GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exodus.*

GRAVE. *a.* [grave, French.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober. *More.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credit. *Grew.*

3. Not showy; nor tawdry.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute. *Holder.*

GRAVEL. *f.* [gravel, Dutch.]

1. Hard sand. *Woodward.*

2. [Gravelle, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbutnot.*

TO GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.*

2. To stick in the sand. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand. *Howel.*

GRAVEL. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS. *a.* [from grave.] Without a tomb; unburied. *Shakespeare.*

GRAVELLY. *a.* [graveleux, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey.*

GRAVELY. *ad.* [from grave.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness. *Spectator.*

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS. *f.* [from grave.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety. *Denham.*

GRAVEOLENT. *a.* [graveolens, Latin.] Strong scented.

GRAVER. *f.* [graveur, French.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper. *Dryden.*

2. The file or tool used in graving. *Boyle.*

GRAVIDITY. *f.* [from gravidus, Latin.] Pregnancy. *Arbutnot.*

GRAVING. *f.* [from grave.] Carved work. *Cham.*

TO GRAVITATE. *v. n.* [from gravitas, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction. *Bentley.*

GRAVITATION. *f.* [from gravitate.] Act of tending to the centre. *Pope.*

GRAVITY. *f.* [gravitas, Latin.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Brown.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt. *Hooker.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity. *Bacon.*

GRAVY. *f.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. *Arbutnot.*

GRAY. *f.* [græg, Saxon; gray, Danish.]

1. White with a mixture of black. *Newton.*

2. White or hoary with old age. *Warton.*

3. Dark, like the opening or close of day. *Camden.*

GRAY. *f.* A badger.

GRAYBEARD. *f.* [gray and beard.] An old man. *Shakespeare.*

GRAYLING. *f.* The umber, a fish. *Walton.*

GRAYNESS. *f.* [from gray.] The quality of being gray.

TO GRAZE. *v. n.* [from græs.]

1. To eat græs; to feed on græs. *Shakespeare.*

2. To supply græs. *Bacon.*

3. [From *graser*, French.] To touch lightly. *Bacon.*

TO GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle. *Daniel.*

2. To feed upon. *Milton.*

GRAZIER. *f.* [from graze.] One who feeds cattle. *Howel.*

GREASE. *f.* [graisse, French.]

1. The soft part of the fat. *Shakespeare.*

2. [

GRE

9. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and
gourdfiness of the legs, which generally
happens to a horse after his journey.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.
2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Dryden.

GREASINESS. *f.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness;
fatness.

Boyle.

GREASY. *a.* [from *grease*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.
2. Smear'd with grease.
3. Fat of body; bulky.

Shakespeare.

Mortimer.

Shakespeare.

GREAT. *a.* [great, Saxon.]

1. Large in bulk or number.
2. Having any quality in a high degree.

Locke.

Tillotson.

3. Considerable in extent or duration.

2 Sam.

4. Important; weighty.

Shakespeare.

5. Chief; principal.

Shakespeare.

6. Of high rank; of large power.

Pope.

7. Illustrious; eminent.

Jeremiah.

8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Dryden.

9. Noble; magnanimous.

Sidney.

10. Swelling; proud.

Knolles.

11. Familiar; much acquainted.

Bacon.

12. Pregnant; teeming.

May.

13. It is added in every step of ascending or
descending consanguinity: as, great grand-
son is the son of my grandson.

Addison.

14. Hard; difficult; grievous.

Taylor.

GREAT. *f.* [from the adjective.] The
whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

Raleigh.

GRE'ATBELLIED. *a.* [great and belly.]
Pregnant; teeming.

Wilkins.

To GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from great.] To
aggrandize; to enlarge.

Raleigh.

GREATHEARTED. *a.* [great and heart.]
High spirited; undaunted.

Clarendon.

GRE'ATLY. *a.* [from great.]

1. In a great degree.

Milton.

2. Nobly; illustriously.

Dryden.

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

Addison.

GRE'ATNESS. *f.* [from great.]

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity.

Locke.

3. High degree of any quality.

Rogers.

4. High place; dignity; power; influ-
ence.

Dryden. Swift.

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

Bacon.

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of
mind.

Milton.

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Pope.

GREAVE. *f.* A groove.

Spenser.

GREAVES. *f.* [from *grèves*, French.] Ar-
mour for the legs.

1 Sam.

GRE'CISM. *f.* [gracismus, Latin.] An
idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *f.* Good-will; favour.

Spenser.

GRE

GREECE. *f.* [corrupted from *degrées*.] A
flight of steps.

Shakespeare.

GRE'DILY. *a.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly;
ravenously; voraciously.

Denham.

GRE'EDINESS. *f.* [from *greedy*.] Rave-
nousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of
appetite or desire.

Denham.

GRE'EDY. *a.* [grædix, Saxon.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

King Charles.

2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

Fairfax.

GREEN. *a.* [grun, German; groen, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed by compound-
ing blue and yellow.

Pope.

2. Pale; sickly.

Shakespeare.

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed.

4. New; fresh; as, a green wound.

Shakespeare.

5. Not dry.

Hooker.

6. Not roasted; half raw.

Watts.

7. Unripe; immature; young.

Shakespeare.

GREEN. *f.*

1. The green colour.

Dryden.

2. A grassy plain.

Milton.

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

Dryden.

To GREEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
make green.

Thomson.

GREENBROOM. *f.* This shrub grows
wild upon barren dry heaths.

Miller.

GREENCLOTH. *f.* A board or court of
justice held in the counting-house of the
king's household, for the taking cognizance
of all matters of government and justice
within the king's court-royal.

Dist. Bacon.

GRE'NEYED. *a.* [green and eye.] Having
eyes coloured with green.

Shakespeare.

GRE'ENFINCH. *f.* A kind of bird.

Mora.

GRE'ENFINCH. *f.* A kind of fish.

GRE'ENGAGE. *f.* A species of Plum.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *f.* [green and house.] A
house in which tender plants are sheltered.

Evelyn.

GRE'ENISH. *a.* [from green.] Somewhat
green.

Spenser.

GRE'ENLY. *ad.* [from green.]

1. With a greenish colour.

2. Newly; freshly.

3. Immaturely.

4. Wanly; timidly.

Shakespeare.

GRE'ENNESS. *f.* [from green.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity.

Ben. Johnson.

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

Sidney.

3. Freshness; vigour.

Scrub.

4. Newness.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. *f.* [green and sickness.]
The disease of maids, so called from the
paleness which it produces.

Arbutnot.

GREENSWARD. } *f.* [green and sword.]

GREENSWORD. } The turf on which
grass grows.

Shakespeare. Swift.

GREENWEED. *f.* [green and weed.] Dye-
weed.

GREEN.

GREENWOOD. *f.* [*green and wood.*] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. *Dryden.*

To GREET. *v. a.* [*grator, Latin; gnetan, Saxon.*]

1. To address at meeting. *Donne.*
2. To address in whatever manner. *Shakesp.*
3. To salute in kindness or respect. *Dryd.*
4. To congratulate. *Spenser.*
5. To pay compliment at a distance. *Shakespeare.*

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute. *Shakespeare.*

GREETER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] He who greets.

GREETING. *f.* [*from greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance. *Shakespeare.*

GREEZE. *f.* A flight of steps. *Shakesp.*

GRE'GAL. *a.* [*greg, gregis, Latin.*] Belonging to a flock. *DiEt.*

GRE'GARIOUS. *a.* [*gregarius, Latin.*] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL. *a.* [*gremium, Lat.*] Pertaining to the lap. *DiEt.*

GRE'NADE. *f.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *f.* [*grenadier, French; from grenade.*] A tall foot-soldier of whom there is one company in every regiment. *Gay.*

GRE'NA'DO. *f.* See **GRE'NADE.** *Cleveland.*

GREUT. *f.* A kind of fossil body. *Grew.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow.* *Dryden.*

GREY. *a.* [*gris, French.*] See **GRAY.**

GRE'YHOUND. *f.* [*grughund, Sax.*] A tall fleet dog that chafes in fight. *Sidney.*

GRICE. *f.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A step or greeze. *Shakespeare.*

To GRIDÉ. *v. n.* [*gridare, Italian.*] To cut. *Milton.*

GRY'DELIN. *f.* A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*

GRY'DIRON. *f.* [*grind, Islandick, a grate, and iron.*] A portable grate. *Spettator.*

GRIEF. *f.* [*from grieve.*]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past. *South.*

2. [*Grief, French.*] Grievance; harm. *Shakespeare.*

GRI'EVANCE. *f.* [*from grief.*]

1. A state of uneasiness. *South.*
2. The cause of uneasiness. *Swift.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever, French.*] To afflict; to hurt. *Psalms.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

GRIE'VINGLY. *ad.* [*from grieve.*] In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shakespeare.*

GRIE'VOUS. *a.* [*gravis, Latin.*]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. *Hooker.*

2. Such as causes sorrow. *Watts.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy. *Shakespeare.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language. *Shakespeare.*

GRIE'VOUSLY. *ad.* [*from grievous.*]

1. Painfully; with pain. *Spenser.*

2. With discontent; with ill-will. *Kneller.*

3. Calamitously; miserably. *Hooker.*

4. Vexatiously. *Ray.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *f.* [*from grievous.*] Sorrow; pain. *Isaiah xxi.*

GRIFFIN. } *f.* [*griffin.*] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peacocks.*

GRIF'FON. }

GRIG. *f.* [*kricke, Bavarian, a little duck.*]

1. A small eel.

2. A merry creature. [*Supposed from Greek.*]

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille, a grate, French.*] To broil on a gridiron.

GRILLADE. *f.* [*from grill.*] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRIL'LY. *v. a.* [*from grill.*] To harass; to hurt. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *a.* [*gramma, Saxon.*]

1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible. *Denham.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shakespeare.*

GRIMACE. *f.* [*French; from grim.*]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. *South.*

2. Air of affectation. *Granville.*

GRIM'ALKIN. *f.* [*gris, French, and mal-kin.*] An old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME. *f.* [*from grim.*] Dirt deeply insinuated. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To dirt; to sully deeply. *Shakespeare.*

GRIM'LY. *ad.* [*from grim.*]

1. Horribly; hideously. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sourly; sullenly. *Shakespeare.*

GRIMNESS. *f.* [*from grim.*] Horror; frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [*grienman, Saxon.*]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish. *Shakespeare.*

GRIN. *f.* [*from the verb.*] The act of closing the teeth. *Watts.*

GRIN. *f.* [*from the verb.*] The act of closing the teeth. *Watts.*

GRIN. *f.* [*from the verb.*] The act of closing the teeth. *Watts.*

GRI

GRIN. *f.* [grȳn, grȳne, Saxon.] A snare; a trap. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. I ground; part. pass. ground. [grindan, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction. *Bentley.*
2. To sharpen or smooth. *Herbert.*
3. To rub one against another. *Bacon.*
4. To harass; to oppress. *Addison.*

To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in grinding. *Milton. Rowe.*

GRINDER. *f.* [from grind.]

1. One that grinds. *Sandys.*
2. The instrument of grinding. *Bacon.*
3. The back tooth.

GRINDLESTONE. } *f.* [from grind and
GRINDSTONE. } *stone.*] The stone
on which edged instruments are sharpened. *Hammond.*

GRINNER. *f.* [from grin.] He that grins. *Addison.*

GRINNINGLY. *ad.* [from grin.] With a grinning laugh. *Ainsworth.*

GRIP. *f.* A small ditch.

To GRIPE. *v. n.* [greipan, Gothick.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed. *Dryden.*
2. [Gripper, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shakespeare.*
3. To close; to clutch. *Pope.*
4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly. *Dryden.*

GRIPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. *Dryden.*
2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.*
3. Oppression; crushing power. *Shakesp.*
4. Affliction; pinching distress. *Otway.*
5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick. *Floyer.*

GRIPPER. *f.* [from gripe.] Oppressor; usurer. *Burton.*

GRIPINGLY. *ad.* [from griping.] With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*

GRIPPLE. *f.* A griping miser. *Spenser.*

GRISAMBER. *f.* Used by *Milton* for ambergris.

GRISE. *f.* A step, or scale of steps. *Shakespeare.*

GRISKIN. *f.* [griskin, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRISLY. *ad.* [grislū, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous. *Addison.*

GRIST. *f.* [grist, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground. *Tusser.*
2. Supply; provision. *Swift.*

GRISTLE. *f.* [gristle, Saxon.] A cartilage. *Ray.*

GRISTLY. *a.* [from gristle.] Cartilaginous. *Blackmore.*

GRO

GRIT. *f.* [grȳta, Saxon.]

1. The coarse part of meat.
2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles. *Philips.*
4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. *Hill.*

GRITTYNESS. *f.* [from gritty.] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*

GRITTY. *a.* [from grit.] Full of hard particles. *Newton.*

GRIZELIN. *a.* [More properly gridelin.] *Temple.*

GRIZZLE. *f.* [from gris, gray; grisaille, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED. *a.* [from grizzle.] Interspersed with gray. *Dryden.*

GRIZZLY. *a.* [from gris, gray, French.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [granan, Saxon.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony. *Pope.*

GROAN. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty. *Dryden.*
 2. An hoarse dead sound. *Shakespeare.*
- GROANFUL.** *a.* [groan and full.] Sad; agonizing. *Spenser.*

GROAT. *f.* [groot, Dutch.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum. *Swift.*

3. **GROATS.** Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*

GROCER. *f.* [from gros, a large quantity.] A man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plums and spices. *Watts.*

GROCERY. *f.* [from grocer.] Groceries ware. *Clarendon.*

GROGERAM. } *f.* [gros grain, French.]

GROGRAM. } Stuff woven, with a
GROGRAN. } large woof and a rough pile. *Danne.*

GROIN. *f.* The part next the thigh. *Dryden.*

GROMWELL. *f.* Gromill, or graymill, A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *f.* [grom, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
2. A young man. *Fairfax.*
3. A man newly married. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *f.* [from grave.]

1. A deep cavern or hollow. *Boyle.*
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool. *Maxon.*

To

G R O

G R O

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [grapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot see. *Sandys.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *f.* [from *grops*.] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *a.* [*gros*, French; *grosso*, Italian.]

1. Thick; bulky. *Baker.*

2. Shameful; unseemly. *Hooker.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Smalridge.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk. *Thomson.*

5. Thick; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.*

6. Stupid; dull. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate. *Watson.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

GROSS. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts. *Hooker.*

3. Not individual, but a body together. *Shakespeare.*

4. The chief part; the main mass. *Bacon.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. *Locke.*

GROSSLY. *ad.* [from *gross*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely.

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy. *Newton.*

GROSSNESS. *f.* [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness. *Milton.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence. *Ascham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy. *Dryden.*

GROT. *f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.]

A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure. *Prior.*

GROTESQUE. *a.* [*grottesque*, French.]

Distorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*

GROTTO. *f.* [*grotte*, French.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *f.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Glanville.*

To GROVEL. *v. n.* [*grufde*, Islandick, flat on the face.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenser.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity. *Addison.*

GROUND. *f.* [*grun'd*, Saxon.]

1. The earth, considered as solid or as low. *Milton.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water. *Dryden.*

3. Land; country. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory. *Milton.*

5. Farm; estate; possession. *Dryden.*

6. The floor or level of the place. *Mart.*

7. Dregs; lees; feces. *Sharps.*

8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. *Hakewill.*

9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported. *Pope.*

10. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. *Shakespeare.*

11. First hint; first traces of an invention. *Dryden.*

12. The first principles of knowledge. *Milton.*

13. The fundamental cause. *Sidney. Atterbury.*

14. The field or place of action. *Daniel.*

15. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. *Dryden.*

16. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer. *Addison.*

17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.*

18. State of progress or recession. *Dryden.*

19. The foil to set a thing off. *Shakespeare.*

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground. *Rambler.*

2. To found as upon cause or principle. *Hooker.*

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Eph.*

GROUND. The preterite and part. pass. of *grind*.

GRO'UND-ASH. *f.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-BAIT. *f.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle. *Walton.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *f.* [*ground* and *floor*.]

The lower story of a house.

GRO'UND-IVY. *f.* Alehoof, or tunhoof. *Temple.*

GRO'UND-OAK. *f.* [*ground* and *oak*.] A saplin oak. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PINE. *f.* A plant. *Hill.*

GRO'UND-PLATE. *f.* [In architecture.]

The outermost pieces of timber lying off or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and temons. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PLOT. *f.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

GRO'UND-RENT. *f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. *Arbutnot.*

GRO'UND-ROOM. *f.* A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler.*

GRO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *grounded*.]

Upon firm principles. *Glanville.*

GRO'UNDLESS.

GROUNDESS. *a.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason. *Freeholder.*

GROUNDESSLY. *ad.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause. *Boyle.*

GROUNDESSNESS. *s.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason. *Tillotson.*

GROUNDLING. *s.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar. *Shakespeare.*

GROUNDLY. *ad.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham.*

GROUNDESEL. *s.* [from *grund* and *sel*, the basis, Saxon.] The timber next the ground. *Moxon.*

GROUNDESEL. *s.* [*senecio*, Latin.] A plant.

GROUNDEWORK. *s.* [from *ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the first stratum. *Dryden.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton.*

3. First principle; original reason. *Spenser.*

GROUP. *s.* [*groupe*, French.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle. *Swift.*

To GROUPE. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *s.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock. *Swift.*

GROUT. *s.* [*grut*, Saxon.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard. *King.*

2. That which purges off. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*grupan*, Saxon.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion. *Wisdom.*

2. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.*

3. To shoot in any particular form. *Dryden.*

4. To increase in stature. *Samuel.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy. *Locke.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil. *Dryden.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater. *Bacon.*

8. To improve; to make progress. *Pope.*

9. To advance in any state. *Shakespeare.*

10. To come by degrees. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one state to another. *Dryden.*

13. To proceed as from a cause. *Hooker.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shakespeare.*

15. To adhere; to stick together. *Walton.*

16. To swell; a sea term. *Raleigh.*

GROWER. *s.* [from *grow*.] An increaser. *Mortimer.*

To GROWL. *v. n.* [*grullen*, Flemish.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur. *Ellis.*

2. To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Proverbs.*

3. Arrived at full growth or stature. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *s.* [from *grow*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury.*

2. Product; thing produced. *Milton.*

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advanced to maturity. *Arbutnot.*

5. Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GROWTHEAD. *s.* [from *grost* or *great* and *head*.]

1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow. *Tusser.*

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*grahan*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging. *Dryden.*

GRUB. *s.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies. *Shakespeare.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

To GRUBBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

GRUBSTREET. *s.* The name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [*grûgnach*, Welsh.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent. *Sidney.*

2. To give or take unwillingly. *Addison.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine. *Hooker.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh.*

3. To be envious. *James.*

4. To wish in secret. *Dryden.*

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. *Sidney.*

2. Anger; ill-will. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. Remorse of conscience.

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGINGLY. *ad.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. *s.* [*gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbutnot.*

GRUFF. *a.* [*graff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners. *Addison.*

GRUFFLY. *ad.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*

GRUFF. *s.*

GRUFFNESS. *f.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien.

GRUM. *a.* [from *grumble*.] Sour; furly.

To GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [from *grommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl. *Dryden.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle. *Rowe.*

GRUMBLER. *f.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING. *f.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent. *Shakespeare.*

GRUME. *f.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid. *Quincy.*

GRUMLY. *ad.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMMEL. *f.* [*litbospermum*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GRUMOUS. *a.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted. *Arbutnot.*

GRUMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor. *Wiseman.*

GRUNSEL. *f.* [usually *groundfil*.] The lower part of the building. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Latin.]

To GRUNTLE. } To murmur like a hog. *Swift.*

GRUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog. *Dryden.*

GRUNTER. *f.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

GRUNTLING. *f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* To envy; to repine. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRUTCH. *f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *f.* Any thing of little value. *Diſt.*

GUAIA'CUM. *f.* A physical wood. It is attenuant and aperient, and promotes discharge by sweat and urine. *Hill.*

GUARANTE'E. *f.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed. *South.*

To GUARANTY. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, French.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

2. To protect; to defend. *Waller.*

3. To preserve by caution. *Addison.*

4. To provide against objections. *Notes on Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. *Shakespeare.*

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence. *Collier.*

GUARD. *f.* [*garde*, French.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch. *Milton.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance. *Smalridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem; lace, or border. *Shakespeare.*

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUARDAGE. *f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship.

GUA'RDER. *f.* One who guards.

GUA'RDIAN. *f.* [*gardien*, French.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan. *Arbutnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. *Shakespeare.*

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

GUA'RDIAN of the Spiritualities. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. *Cowel.*

GUA'RDIAN. *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent. *Dryden.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *f.* [from *guardian*.]

The office of a guardian. *L'Estrange.*

GUA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *guard*.] Without defence. *Waller.*

GUA'RDSHIP. *f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection. *Swift.*

2. [*Guard and ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUA'IVA. } *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

GUA'VA. }

GUBERNA'TION. *f.* [*gubernatio*, Latin.]

Government; superintendency. *Watts.*

GU'DGEON. *f.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers. *Pope.*

2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage. *Shakespeare.*

GUE'RDON. *f.* [*guerdon*, French.] A reward; a recompence. *Kneller.*

To GUESS. *v. n.* [*gissen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. *Raleigh.*

2. To conjecture rightly. *Stillingfleet.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident. *Locke.*

GUESS. *f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds. *Prior.*

GUE'SSER. *f.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge. *Swift.*

GUE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shakespeare.*

GUEST. *f.* [*gæst*, *gæst*, Saxon.]

1. One entertained in the house of another. *Dryden.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside. *Sidney.*

GUE'STCHAMBER. *f.* Chamber of entertainment. *Mart.*

2

GUI

TO GU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.]
To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow vessel.

GUIDAGE. *f.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE. *f.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government. *Rogers.*

TO GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]

1. To direct. *South.*

2. To govern by counsel; to instruct. *Psalms.*

3. To regulate; to superintend. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *f.* [*guide*, French.]

1. One who directs another in his way. *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct. *Waller.*

3. Director; regulator. *Hooker.*

GUIDELESS. *a.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide. *Dryden.*

GUIDER. *f.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. *South.*

GUIDON. *f.* [French.] A standardbearer; a standard.

GUILD. *f.* [*gildric*, Saxon.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowel.*

GUILE. *f.* [*guille*, old French.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice. *Milton.*

GUILEFUL. *a.* [*guile* and *full*.]

1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful. *Hooker. Dryden.*

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous. *Shakespeare.*

GUILEFULLY. *ad.* [from *guileful*.] Infidiously; treacherously. *Milton.*

GUILEFULNESS. *f.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUILELESS. *a.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without insidiousness.

GUILER. *f.* [from *guile*.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices. *Spenser.*

GUILT. *f.* [*gilt*, Saxon.]

1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime. *Hammond.*

2. A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*

GUILTYLY. *ad.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence. *Shakespeare.*

GUILTINESS. *f.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being guilty; consciousness of a crime. *Sidney.*

GUILTLESS. *a.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime. *Pope.*

GUILTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt; innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence; freedom from crime. *King Charles.*

GUILTY. *a.* [*giltig*, Saxon.]

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Shakespeare.*

GUM

2. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomson.*

GU'NEA. *f.* [from *Guinea*, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

GU'NEADROPPER. *f.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Locke.*

GU'NEAHEN. *f.* A small Indian hen. *Gay.*

GUINEAPEPPER. *f.* [*capsicum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GU'NEAPIG. *f.* A small animal with a pig's snout.

GUISE. *f.* [*guise*, French.]

1. Manner; mien; habit. *Fairfax. More.*

2. Practice; custom; property. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. External appearance; dress. *Temple.*

GUITA'R. *f.* [*guitar*, Italian.] A stringed instrument of music. *Prior.*

GULCH. *f.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A little glutton. *Skinner.*

GULCHIN. *f.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A little glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES. *a.* [perhaps from *geule*, the throat.] Red. *Shakespeare.*

GULF. *f.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

1. A bay; an opening into land. *Knolles.*

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. *Spenser.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any thing insatiable. *Shakespeare.*

GULFY. *a.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope.*

GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr. to cheat.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

GULL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sea bird.

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shakespeare.*

3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated. *Hudibras.*

GULLCATCHER. *f.* [from *gull* and *catch*.] A cheat. *Shakespeare.*

GULLER. *f.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor.

GULLERY. *f.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; imposture. *Ainsworth.*

GULLET. *f.* [*goulet*, French.] The throat; the meat pipe. *Denham.*

TO GULLY. *v. n.* To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE. *f.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *f.* [from *gulosus*, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*

TO GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to sink down without intermission. *Gay.*

GULP. *f.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once. *More.*

GUM. *f.* [*gummi*, Latin.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstrua. *Quincy. Dryden.*

2. [Loma,

G U S

2. [Loma, Saxon.] The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*
 To GUM. *v. a.* To close with gum. *Wiseman.*
 GU'MMINES. *f.* [from *gummy.*] The state of being gummy. *Wiseman.*
 GUMMO'SITY. *f.* [from *gummos.*] The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer.*
 GU'MMOUS. *a.* [from *gum.*] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*
 GU'MMY. *a.* [from *gum.*]
 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Dryden.*
 2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*
 3. Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*
 GUN. *f.* The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Knolles, Granville.*
 GU'NNEL. *f.* [corrupted for *gunwale.*]
 GU'NNER. *f.* [from *gun.*] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Shakespeare.*
 GU'NNERY. *f.* [from *gunnery.*] The science of artillery.
 GU'NPOWDER. *f.* [gun and *powder.*] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*
 GU'NSHOT. *f.* [gun and *shot.*] The reach or range of a gun. *Dryden.*
 GU'NSHOT. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. *Wiseman.*
 GU'NSMITH. *f.* [gun and *smith.*] A man whose trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*
 GU'NSTICK. *f.* [gun and *stick.*] The rammer.
 GU'NSTOCK. *f.* [gun and *stock.*] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*
 GU'NSTONE. *f.* [gun and *stone.*] The shot of a cannon. *Shakespeare.*
 GU'NWALE, or GU'NNEL of a Ship. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the forecable; this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no. *Harris.*
 GURGE. *f.* [gorges, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*
 GU'RGION. *f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.
 To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [gorgoliare, Italian.] To fall or gush with a noise, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*
 GU'RNARD. *f.* [gournal, French.] A
 GU'RNET. *f.* kind of sea-fish. *Shakespeare.*
 To GUSH. *v. n.* [goshelen, Dutch.]
 1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body. *Thomson.*
 2. To emit in a copious effluxion. *Pope.*
 GUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once. *Harvey.*
 GU'SSET. *f.* [gousset, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it,

G U Z

- GUST. *f.* [gouss, French; gustus, Latin.]
 1. Sense of tasting. *Pope.*
 2. Height of perception. *Milton.*
 3. Love; liking. *Tilston.*
 4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. *Dryden.*
 5. [From *gustick*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind. *Shakespeare, Addison.*
 GU'STABLE. *a.* [gusto, Latin.]
 1. To be tasted. *Harvey.*
 2. Pleasant to the taste. *Derham.*
 GUSTA'TION. *f.* [gusto, Latin.] The act of tasting. *Brown.*
 GU'STFUL. *a.* [gust and *full.*] Tasteful; well-tasted. *Decay of Piety.*
 GU'STO. *f.* [Italian.]
 1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate. *Derham.*
 2. Intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden.*
 GU'STY. *a.* [from *gust.*] Stormy; tempestuous. *Shakespeare.*
 GUT. *f.* [kutteln, German.]
 1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; proverbially. *Hudibras.*
 3. Gluttony; love of gormandising. *Hakewill.*
 To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate. *Carew.*
 2. To plunder of contents. *Speiser.*
 GU'TTATED. *a.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Diſ.*
 GU'TTER. *f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Lat.] A passage for water. *Addison.*
 To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Sandy.*
 To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To feed luxuriously; to gormandise. A low word. *Dryden.*
 To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To swallow. *L'Estrange.*
 GU'TTLER. *f.* [from *guttle.*] A greedy eater.
 GU'TTULOUS. *a.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop. *Brown.*
 GU'TTURAL. *a.* [gutturalis, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Holder.*
 GU'TTURALNESS. *f.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural. *Diſ.*
 GU'TWORT. *f.* [gut and *wort.*] An herb.
 GUY. *f.* [from *guide.*] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship.
 To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust.*] To gormandise; to feed immoderately. *Gay.*
 To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*
 GU'ZZLER.

GYM

GU'ZZLER. *f.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandiser. *Dryden.*
GYBE. *f.* [See *GIBE*.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*
To GYBE. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt. *Spens.*
GYMNA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise. *Brown.*
GYMNA'STICK. *a.* [*gymnastikos*.] Pertaining to athletick exercises. *Arbutnot.*
GYMNICK. *a.* [*gymnikos*.] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises. *Milton.*

GYV

GYMNOSPERMOUS. *a.* [*gymnospermus*.] Having the seeds naked.
GY'NECOCRASY. *f.* [*gynocrazia*.] Pettycoat government; female power.
GYRA'TION. *f.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*
GYRE. *f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing going in an orbit. *Spenser. Sandys. Dryden.*
GYVES. *f.* [*gevin*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben. Johnson.*
To GYVE. *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle. *Shakespeare.*

H.

H A B

H Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word; as, *house*.

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprize, sudden question, or sudden exertion. *Shakesp.*
2. An expression of laughter. *Dryden.*

HAAK. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

HABEAS CORPUS. *f.* [Latin.] A writ which a man, indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs. *Coquel.*

HABERDA'SHER. *f.* One who sells small wares; a pedlar. *Bacon.*

HABERDINE. *f.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HABERGEON. *f.* [*baubergeon*, French.] Armour to cover the neck and breast. *Hudibras.*

HABYLIMENT. *f.* [*habillement*, French.] Dress; clothes; garment. *Swift.*

To HABYLITATE. *v. n.* [*habilitar*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION. *f.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification. *Bacon.*

HABILITY. *f.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power.

HABIT. *f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing; as, *habit* of body,
2. Dress; accoutrement. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

3. Habit is a power or ability in man of

H A C

doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *Locke.*

4. Custom; inveterate use. *South.*

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array. *Clarendon.*

HA'BITABLE. *a.* [*habitable*, Fr.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Danne.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *f.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in. *Mori.*

HA'BITANCE. *f.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenser.*

HA'BITANT. *f.* [*habitant*, French.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION. *f.* [*habitation*, French.]

1. The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers.

2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*

HABITATOR. *f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Brown.*

HABI'TUAL. *a.* [*habituel*, Fr.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate. *South.*

HABI'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit. *Arbutnot.*

HA'BITUDE. *f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. Relation; respect. *Hale.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse. *Dryden.*

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use. *Dryden.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB. *ad.* [*hap ne hap*.] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [*haccan*, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop. *Sida.*

2. To speak unreadyly, or with hesitation. *Shakespeare.*

To HACK. *v. n.* To turn hackney or prostitute. *Shakespeare.*

HA'CKLE.

H A H

HA'CKLE. *f.* Raw silk; a filmy substance unspun. *Walton.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *back*.] To dress flax.

HA'CKNEY. *f.* [*bacnai*, Welsh.]

1. A pacing horse.

2. A hired horse, hired horses being usually taught to pace. *Bacon.*

3. A hireling; a prostitute. *Roscommon.*

4. Any thing let out for hire. *Pope.*

5. Much used; common. *Harvey.*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road. *Shakespeare.*

HA'CQUETON. *f.* [*baquet*, old French.]

Some piece of armour. *Spenser.*

HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of *have*.

Shakespeare.

HA'DDOCK. *f.* [*badot*, French.] A leafish

of the cod kind. *Carew.*

HAFT. *f.* [*pæft*, Saxon.] A handle;

that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set

in a haft.

HAG. *f.* [*Dægette*, a goblin, Saxon.]

1. A fury; a the monster.

2. A witch; an enchantress. *Shakespeare.*

3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

torment; to harass with terror.

Hudibras.

HA'GARD. *a.* [*bagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.

Spenser.

2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. *L'Estrange.*

3. [*Hage*, Welsh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed. *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *f.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

Shakespeare.

2. A species of hawk. *Sandys.*

HA'GGARDLY. *a.* [from *baggard*.] De-

formed; ugly. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESE. *f.* [from *bog* or *back*.] A mass

of meat inclosed in a membrane.

HA'GGISH. *a.* [from *bag*.] Of the na-

ture of a hag; deformed; horrid.

Shakespeare.

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *backle*

or *back*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle.

Shakespeare.

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a

bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GLER. *f.* [from *baggle*.]

1. One that cuts.

2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER. *f.* [*ἅγιος* and *γραφω*.]

A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy

scriptures of the Old Testament into the

law, the prophets, and the *bagiographers*.

HAH. *interj.* An expression of sudden

effort.

Dryden.

H A L

HAIL. *f.* [*hægel*, Saxon.] Drops of rain

frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Isaiah.*

HAIL. *interj.* [*hæl*, health, Saxon.] A

term of salutation. *Milton.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To la-

lute; to call to. *Dryden.*

HAILSHOT. *f.* [*bail* and *shot*.] Small shot

scattered like hail. *Hayward.*

HAILSTONE. *f.* [*bail* and *stone*.] A par-

ticle or single ball of hail. *Shakespeare.*

HAILY. *a.* [from *bail*.] Consisting of hail.

Pope.

HAIR. *f.* [*hæp*, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the

body. When we examine hairs with a

microscope, we find that they have each a

round bulbous root which lies pretty deep

in the skin, and which draws their nour-

ishment from the surrounding humours;

that each hair consists of five or six others,

wrapt up in a common tegument. *Quincy.*

2. A single hair. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing proverbially small. *Shaks.*

4. Course; order; grain. *Shakespeare.*

HA'IRBRAINED. *a.* [rather *bare-brained*.]

Wild; irregular. *Judge.*

HA'IRBEL. *f.* The name of a flower; the

hyacinth.

HA'IRBREADTH. *f.* [*bair* and *breadth*.]

A very small distance. *Judge.*

HA'IRCLOTH. *f.* [*bair* and *cloth*.] Stuff

made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn

sometimes in mortification. *Grew.*

HAIRLACE. *f.* [*bair* and *lace*.] The fillet

with which the women tie up their hair.

Harvey.

HA'IRLESS. *a.* [from *bair*.] Without hair.

Shakespeare.

HA'IRINESS. *f.* [from *hair*.] The state

of being covered with hair.

HA'IRY. *a.* [from *bair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair. *Shakespeare.*

2. Consisting of hair. *Dryden.*

HAKE. *f.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

HA'KOT. *f.* [from *bake*.] A kind of fish.

Ainsworth.

HAL. The Saxon *pealle*, i. e. a hall.

Gibson.

HALBERD. *f.* [*balebarde*, French.] A

battle-ax fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*

HALBERDIER. *f.* [*balebardier*, French.]

One who is armed with a halberd.

HA'LCYON. *f.* [*balcyo*, Latin.] A bird that

breeds in the sea: there is always a

calm during her incubation. *Shakespeare.*

HA'LCYON. *a.* [from the noun.] Quiet;

still. *Spenser.*

HALE. *a.* Healthy; sound; hearty.

Spenser.

To HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch.] To drag

by force; to pull violently. *Sandys.*

Brown.

HA'LER.

HAL

HA'LER. *f.* [from *bale*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *f.* [Dealt, Saxon.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF. *ad.* In part; equally. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *f.* One not born of the same father and mother. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *a.* [half and blood.] Mean; degenerate. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-FACED. *a.* [half and faced.] Showing only part of the face. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-HEARD. *a.* Imperfectly heard. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON. *f.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENY. *f.* plural *half-pence*. [half and penny.] A copper coin, of which two make a penny. *Dryden.*

HALF-PIKE. *f.* [half and pike.] The small pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*

HALF-SEAS over. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk. *Dryden.*

HALF-SPHERE. *f.* [half and sphere.] Hemisphere. *Ben. Johnson.*

HALF-STRAINED. *a.* [half and strained.] Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *f.* Close fight. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-WAY. *ad.* [half and way.] In the middle. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *f.* [half and wit.] A block-head; a foolish fellow. *Dryden.*

HALIBUT. *f.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HALIDOM. *f.* Our blessed lady. *Spenser.*

HALIMASS. *f.* [Dalg and mass.] The feast of All-souls. *Shakespeare.*

HALITUOUS. *a.* [halitus, Latin.] Vaporous; fumes. *Boyle.*

HALL. *f.* [Pal, Saxon.]

1. A court of justice. *Addison.*

2. A manour-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants. *Garth.*

3. The publick room of a corporation. *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH. *f.* [הללו יה] Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving. *Milton.*

HALLOO. *interj.* [allons, let us go! Fr.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game. *Dryden.*

To HALLOO. *v. n.* [baler, French.] To cry as after the dogs. *Sidney.*

To HALLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts. *Shakespeare.*

3. To call or shout to. *Shakespeare.*

To HALLOW. *v. a.* [Palgian, Dalg, Saxon, holy.]

HAM

1. To consecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.*

2. To reverence as holy: as, hallowed be thy name.

HALLUCINATION. *f.* [hallucinatio, Lat.] Errour; blunder; mistake. *Addison.*

HALM. *f.* [Dealm, Saxon.] Straw.

HA'LO. *f.* A red circle round the sun or moon. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING. *a.* [hals, German.] Sounding harshly. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *f.* [from Dalg, neck, and reel, Sax. a rope.] A rope less than a cable. *Chapman.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [Dealt, Saxon, lame.]

1. To limp; to be lame. *Dryden.*

2. To stop in a march. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious. *Kings.*

4. To fail; to fault. *Shakespeare.*

HALT. *a.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled. *Luke.*

HALT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [Alte, French.] A stop in a march. *Milton.*

HA'LTTER. *f.* [from halt.] He who limps.

HA'LTTER. *f.* [Dealt, Saxon.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakespeare.*

2. A cord; a strong string. *Sandys.*

To HA'LTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from half, balves.] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from half.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share. *Cleaveland.*

HAM. *f.* [Dam, Saxon.] A house; a farm.

HAM. *f.* [Dam, Saxon.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. *Wyseman.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted. *Pope.*

HAMATED. *a.* [hamatus, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.

To HAMBLE. *v. a.* [from ham.] To cut the sinews; to hamstring.

HAME. *f.* [Dama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in the waggon.

HA'MLET. *f.* [Dam, Saxon.] A small village. *Bacon.*

HAMMER. *f.* [Damen, Saxon.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown.*

2. Any thing destructive. *Hakewill.*

To HAMMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Shakespeare.*

To HAMMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy. *Shakespeare.*

2. To

H A N

4. To be in agitation. *Shakespeare.*
HA'MMERER. *f.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.
HA'MMERHARD. *a.* [*hammer* and *hard*.] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Maxon.*
HA'MMOCK. *f.* [*Pamaca*, Saxon.] A swinging bed. *Temple.*
HA'MPER. *f.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A large basket for carriage. *Swift.*
To HA'MPER. *v. a.*
 1. To shackle; to entangle in chains. *Herbert.*
 2. To ensnare; to inveigle. *Hudibras.*
 3. To complicate; to entangle. *Blackmore.*
 4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*
HA'MSTRING. *f.* [*bam* and *string*.] The tendon of the ham. *Shakespeare.*
To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *bamstrung.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*
HA'NAPER. *f.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*
HAN'CES. *f.* [In a ship.] Falls of the side-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*
HAN'CES. *f.* [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris. Maxon.*
HAND. *f.* [*Pant*, *Pond*, Saxon.]
 1. The palm with the fingers. *Berkley.*
 2. Measure of four inches. *Exodus.*
 3. Side, right or left. *Swift.*
 4. Part; quarter; side. *Tillotson.*
 5. Ready payment. *Bacon.*
 6. Rate; price. *Taylor.*
 7. Terms; conditions.
 8. Act; deed; external action. *King Charles.*
 9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addison.*
 10. Performance. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Power of performance. *Addison.*
 12. Attempt; undertaking. *Spenser.*
 13. Manner of gathering or taking. *Bacon.*
 14. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making. *Dryden.*
 15. Manner of acting or performing. *Soub.*
 16. Agency; part in action.
 17. The act of giving or presenting. *2 Samuel.*
 18. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand. *Locke.*
 19. Care; necessity of managing. *Pope.*
 20. Discharge of duty. *Hooker.*
 21. Reach; nearness: as, at hand, within reach. *Boyle.*
 22. Manual management. *Dryden.*
 23. State of being in preparation. *Shakespeare.*

H A N

24. State of being in present agitation. *Shakespeare.*
 25. Cards held at a game. *Bacon.*
 26. That which is used in opposition to another. *Hudibras.*
 27. Scheme of action. *Ben. Johnson.*
 28. Advantage; gain; superiority. *Hayward.*
 29. Competition; contest. *Shakespeare.*
 30. Transmission; conveyance. *Col.*
 31. Possession; power. *Hooker.*
 32. Pressure of the bridle. *Shakespeare.*
 33. Method of government; discipline; restraint. *Bacon.*
 34. Influence; management. *Daniel.*
 35. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.*
 36. Agent; person employed. *Swift.*
 37. Giver, and receiver. *Tillotson.*
 38. An actor; a workman; a soldier. *Locke.*
 39. Catch or reach without choice. *Milton.*
 40. Form or cast of writing. *Denham. Felton.*
 41. **HAND over head.** Negligently; rashly. *L'Estrange.*
 42. **HAND to HAND.** Close fight. *Shakespeare.*
 43. **HAND in HAND.** In union; conjointly. *Swift.*
 44. **HAND in HAND.** Fit; pat. *Shakespeare.*
 45. **HAND to mouth.** As want requires. *L'Estrange.*
 46. **To bear in HAND.** To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shakespeare.*
 47. **To be HAND and GLOVE.** To be intimate and familiar.
To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To give or transmit with the hand. *Brown.*
 2. To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne.*
 3. To seize; to lay hands on. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To manage; to move with the hand. *Prior.*
 5. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another. *Woodward.*
HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *band saw*; or borne in the hand, as a *band-barrow*.
HAND-BASKET. *f.* A portable basket. *Mortimer.*
HAND-BELL. *f.* A bell rung by the hand. *Bacon.*
HAND-BREADTH. *f.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand. *Arbutnot.*
HANDED. *a.* [from *band*.]
 1. Having the use of the hand left or right. *Brown.*
 2. With hands joined. *Milton.*
HANDER. *f.* [from *band*.] Transmitter; conveyor in succession. *Dryden.*
HAND.

H A N

HANDFAST. *f.* [*band and fast.*] Hold; custody. *Shakespeare.*

HANDFUL. *f.* [*band and full.*] 1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain. *Freeholder.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches. *Bacon.*

3. A small number or quantity. *Raleigh. Clarendon.*

HAND-GALLOP. *f.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *f.* A gun wielded by the hand. *Camden.*

HANDICRAFT. *f.* [*band and craft.*] Manual occupation. *Swift.*

HANDICRAFTSMAN. *f.* [*bandicraft and man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*

HANDILY. *ad.* [*from bandy.*] With skill; with dexterity.

HANDINESS. *f.* [*from bandy.*] Readiness; dexterity.

HANDIWORK. *f.* [*bandy and work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Estrange.*

HANDKERCHIEF. *f.* [*band and kerchief.*] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbutnot.*

TO HANDLE. *v. a.* [*bandelen, Dutch.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.*

4. To treat in discourse. *Shakespeare. Atterbury.*

5. To deal with; to practise. *Jeremiab.*

6. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*

7. To practise upon; to do with. *Shakespeare.*

HANDLE. *f.* [*handle, Saxon.*]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. *Taylor.*

2. That of which use is made. *South.*

HANDLESS. *a.* [*band and left.*] Without a hand. *Shakespeare.*

HANDMAID. *f.* A maid that waits at hand. *Fairfax.*

HANDMIL. *f.* [*band and mill.*] A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HANDS off. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear. *L'Estrange.*

HANDSAILS. *f.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HANDSAW. *f.* A saw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*

HANDSEL. *f.* [*banfel, Dutch.*] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. *Herbert.*

TO HANDSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time. *Cowley.*

HANDSOME. *a.* [*bandsaem, Dutch.*]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Add.*

3. Elegant; graceful. *Polind.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a handsome fortune. *Spenser.*

5. Generous; noble: as, a handsome action. *Spenser.*

TO HANDSOME. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*] To render elegant or neat. *Denon.*

HANDSOMELY. *ad.* [*from handsome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterously. *Spenser.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully. *Spenser.*

3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wisdom.*

4. Liberally; generously. *Addison.*

HANDSOMENESS. *f.* [*from handsome.*]

Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*

HANDVICE. *f.* [*band and vice.*] A vice to hold small work in. *Maxon.*

HANDWRITING. *f.* [*band and writing.*]

A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*

HANDY. *a.* [*from band.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand. *Kneller.*

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient. *Maxon.*

HANDYDANDY. *f.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakespeare.*

TO HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hang-*

ed or bung, anciently bong.

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above. *South.*

2. To place without any solid support. *Sandys.*

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck. *Shakespeare.*

4. To display; to show aloft. *Addison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation. *Ecclus.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable. *1 Mac.*

7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden.*

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. *Bacon.*

TO HANG. *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below. *Spenser.*

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle. *2 Mac. Dryden.*

3. To bend forward. *Addison.*

4. To float; to play. *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground. *Addison.*

6. To rest upon by embracing. *Peacham.*

7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*

8. To be loosely joined. *Shakespeare.*

9. To drag; to be incommodiously joined. *Addison.*

10. To be compact or united. *Addison.*

11. To adhere. *Addison.*

12. To rest. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*

14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*

15. To be dependant on. *Shakespeare.*

16. To

H A P

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention. *Pope.*
 17. To have a steep declivity. *Mortimer.*
 18. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.*
 19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*
H'ANGER. *f.* [from *bang.*] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *bangers.*
H'ANGER. *f.* [from *bang.*] A short broad sword.
H'ANGER-ON. *f.* [from *bang.*] A dependant. *Brown. Swift.*
H'ANGING. *f.* [from *bang.*] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. *Prior.*
H'ANGING. *participial a.* [from *bang.*]
 1. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.
H'ANGMAN. *f.* [*bang* and *man.*] The public executioner. *Sidney.*
HANK. *f.* [*bank*, Islandick.] A skein of thread.
To H'ANKER. *v. n.* [*bankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Hudibras. Addison.*
HANT, for *has not*, or *have not.* *Addison.*
HAP. *f.* [*anbap*, in Welsh, is misfortune.]
 1. Chance; fortune. *Hooker.*
 2. That which happens by chance or fortune. *Sidney.*
 3. Accident; casual event; misfortune. *Fairfax.*
To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*
HAP-HAZARD. *f.* Chance; accident. *Locke.*
H'PLY. *ad.* [from *bap.*]
 1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Swift.*
 2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*
H'PLESS. *a.* [from *bap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. *Smith.*
To H'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *bap.*]
 1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass. *Tillotson.*
 2. To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*
H'PPILY. *ad.* [from *bappy.*]
 1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully. *Waller.*
 2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*
 3. In a state of felicity.
H'PPINESS. *f.* [from *bappy.*]
 1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker.*
 2. Good luck; good fortune.
 3. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*
H'PPY. *a.* [from *bap.*]
 1. In a state of felicity. *Sidney. Milton. Addison.*
 2. Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle.*
 3. Addressful; ready. *Swift.*

H A R

- HA'QUETON.** *f.* A piece of armour. *Spenser.*
HARA'NGUE. *f.* [*barangue*, French.] A speech; a popular oration. *Swift.*
To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*baranguer*, Fr.] To make a speech.
HARA'NGUER. *f.* [from *barangue.*] An orator; a public speaker.
To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [*barasser*, French.] To weary; to fatigue. *Addison.*
HA'RASS. *f.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance. *Milton.*
HA'RBIKER. *f.* [*berberger*, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precursor. *Dryden.*
HA'RBOUR. *f.* [*berberge*, French.]
 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dryden.*
 2. A port or haven for shipping. *Shakespeare.*
 3. An asylum; a shelter.
To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn. *Phillips.*
To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*
 1. To entertain; to permit to reside. *Rowe.*
 2. To shelter; to secure. *Sidney.*
HA'RBOURAGE. *f.* [*berbergage*, French.] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
HA'RBOURER. *f.* [from *barbour.*] One that entertains another.
HA'RBOURLESS. *a.* [from *barbour.*] Without harbour.
HARD. *a.* [*hard*, Saxon; *bard*, Dutch.]
 1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. *Sidney.*
 3. Difficult of accomplishment. *Dryden.*
 4. Painful; distressful; laborious. *Clarendon.*
 5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous. *Atterbury.*
 6. Sour; rough; severe. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.*
 8. Insensible; untouched. *Dryden.*
 9. Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.*
 10. Vehement; keen; severe; as, a *hard* winter.
 11. Unreasonable; unjust. *Swift.*
 12. Forced; not easily granted. *Burnet.*
 13. Powerful. *Watts.*
 14. Austere; rough, as liquids. *Bacon.*
 15. Harsh; stiff; constrained. *Dryden.*
 16. Not plentiful; not prosperous. *Dryden.*
 17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.
HARD. *ad.* [*bardo*, German.]
 1. Close; near. *Judge.*
 2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly. *Atterbury.*
 3. Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Vehemently; distressfully. *L'Estrange.*
 5. Fast; himbly. *L'Estrange.*
 6. With difficulty. *Bacon.*
 7. Tem-

H A R

7. Tempestuously; boisterously. *Taylor.*
HARDBOUND. *a.* [*bard* and *bound.*] Con-
 tive. *Pope.*

TO HARDEN. *v. a.* [*from bard.*]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Woodward.

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make im-
 pudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make
 obdurate. *Addison.*

4. To make insensible; to stupify. *Swift.*

5. To make firm; to endue with constan-
 cy. *Dryden.*

HARDENER. *f.* [*from barden.*] One that
 makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED. *a.* [*bard* and *favour.*]
 Coarse of feature.

HARDHANDDED. *a.* [*bard* and *band.*]
 Coarse; mechanick. *Shakespeare.*

HARDHEAD. *f.* [*bard* and *head.*] Clash
 of heads. *Dryden.*

HARDHEARTED. *a.* [*bard* and *heart.*]
 Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless.

Arbutnot.

HARDHEARTEDNESS. *f.* [*from bard-*
hearted.] Cruelty; want of tenderness.

South.

HARDIHEAD. } *f.* [*from bardy.*] Stout-
HARDIHOOD. } ness; bravery. *Obso-*
lete. *Milton.*

HARDIMENT. *f.* [*from bardy.*] Cou-
 rage; stoutness; bravery.

Shakespeare. Fairfax.

HARDINESS. *f.*

1. Hardship; fatigue. *Spenser.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

Shakespeare.

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLABOURED. *a.* [*bard* and *labour.*]
 Elaborate; studied. *Swift.*

HARDLY. *ad.* [*from bard.*]

1. With difficulty; not easily. *South.*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly. *Swift.*

3. Grudgingly, as an injury. *Shakespeare.*

4. Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*

5. Rigorously; oppressively. *Swift.*

6. Unwelcomely; harshly. *Locke.*

7. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicate-
 ly. *Dryden.*

HARDMOUTHED. *a.* [*bard* and *mouth.*]
 Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the
 bit. *Dryden.*

HARDNESS. *f.* [*from bard.*]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Woodward.

2. Difficulty to be understood. *Shakespeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accomplished. *Sidney.*

4. Scarcity; penury. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateness. *South.*

6. Coarseness; harshness of look. *Roy.*

7. Keeness; vehemence of weather or
 seasons. *Mortimer.*

H A R

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harsh-
 ness. *Shakespeare.*

9. Stiffness; harshness. *Dryden.*

10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HARDOCK. *f.* I suppose the same with
burdock. *Shakespeare.*

HARDS. *f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP. *f.* [*from bard.*]

1. Injury; oppression. *Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Spratt.*

HARDWARE. *f.* [*bard* and *ware.*] Ma-
 nufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. *f.* [*hardware* and
man.] A maker or seller of metalline
 manufactures. *Swift.*

HARDY. *a.* [*bardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring. *Bacon.*

2. Strong; hard; firm. *South.*

HARE and **HEAR**, differing in pronuncia-
 tion only, signify both an army and a lord.
Gibson.

HARE. *f.* [*hapa*, Saxon.]

1. A small quadruped, remarkable for ti-
 midity, vigilance, and fecundity. *More.*

2. A constellation. *Creech.*

TO HARE. *v. n.* [*barier*, French.] To
 fright. *Locke.*

HAREBEL. *f.* [*bare* and *bell.*] A blue
 flower campaniform. *Shakespeare.*

HAREBRAINED. *a.* [*from bare* the verb,
 and *brain.*] Volatile; unsettled; wild.
Bacon.

HAREFOOT. *f.* [*bare* and *foot.*]

1. A bird.

2. An herb.

HARELIP. *f.* A fissure in the upper lip
 with want of substance. *Quincy.*

HARESEAR. *f.* [*bupleurum*, Latin.] A
 plant. *Miller.*

HARIER. *f.* [*from bare.*] A dog for hunt-
 ing hares. *Answorth.*

TO HARK. *v. a.* [*contracted from bearken.*]
 To listen. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [*It is originally the impera-*
tive of the verb bark.] List! hear! listen!
Rowe.

HARL. *f.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*

HARLEQUIN. *f.* [*Ménage* derives it from a
 famous comedian that frequented M. Har-
 ley's house, whom his friends called Har-
 lequino, little Harley.] A buffoon who
 plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-
 pudding. *Prior.*

HARLOT. *f.* [*berlodes*, Welsh, a girl.] A
 whore; a strumpet. *Dryden.*

HARLOTRY. *f.* [*from harlot.*]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

Dryden.

Shakespeare.

HARM.

H A R

HARM. *f.* [hearm, Saxon.]
 1. Injury; crime; wickedness.
 2. Mischief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*
To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Waller.*

HARMFUL. *a.* [barm and full.] Hurtful; mischievous. *Raleigh.*

HARMFULLY. *ad.* [from barmful.] Hurtfully; noxiously. *Ascham.*

HARMFULNESS. *f.* [from barmful.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness.

HARMLESS. *a.* [from harm.]
 1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*

HARMLESSLY. *ad.* [from harmless.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Decay of Piety.*

HARMLESSNESS. *f.* [from harmless.] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt. *Donne.*

HARMONICAL. *a.* [armonique; barmonique, French.] Adapted to each other; musical. *Pope.*

HARMONIOUS. *a.* [harmonieux, French; from harmony.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*

2. Musical. *Dryden.*

HARMONIOUSLY. *ad.* [from harmonious.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds. *Stillingfleet.*

HARMONIOUSNESS. *f.* [from harmonious.] Proportion; musicalness.

To HARMONIZE. *v. a.* [from harmony.] To adjust in fit proportions. *Dryden.*

HARMONY. *f.* [armonia.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon.*

2. Just proportion of sound. *Watts.*

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment. *Milton.*

HARNES. *f.* [barois, French.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. *Shakespeare.*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure. *Dryden.*

To HARNES. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horses in their traces. *Hale.*

HARP. *f.* [hearp, Saxon.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger. *Dryden.*

2. A constellation. *Creech.*

To HARP. *v. n.* [harper, French.]

1. To play on the harp. *Cor.*

2. To touch any passion. *Shakespeare.*

HARPER. *f.* [from harp.] A player on the harp. *Tickell.*

H A R

HARPING Iron. *f.* [from harpage, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught. *Waller.*

HARPONEER. *f.* [harpeneur, French.] He that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON. *f.* [harpon, French.] A harping iron.

HARPSICORD. *f.* A musical instrument.

HARPY. *f.* [harpyia, Latin.]

1. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.*

2. A ravenous wretch. *Shakespeare.*

HARQUEBUSS. *f.* [See ARQUEBUS.] A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER. *f.* [from harquebust.] One armed with a harquebust. *Kneller.*

HARRIDA'N. *f.* [corrupted from haridelle, French, a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*

HARROW. *f.* [charrou, French.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth. *Mortimer.*

To HARROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break with the harrow. *Shakspe.*

2. To tear up; to rip up. *Rowe.*

3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. *Bacon.*

4. [From hegran, Sax.] To invade; to harass with incursions.

5. To disturb; to put into commotion.

HARROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress.

HARROWER. *f.* [from harrow.]

1. He who harrows. *Sinworth.*

2. A kind of hawk. *Sinworth.*

To HARRY. *v. a.* [harer, French.]

1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle. *Shakspe.*

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress. *Milton.*

HARSH. *a.*

1. Austere; rough; sour. *Denham.*

2. Rough to the ear. *Dryden.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish. *Taylor.*

4. Rugged to the touch. *Boyle.*

5. Unpleasing; rigorous. *Dryden.*

HARSHLY. *ad.* [from harsh.]

1. Sourly; austere to the palate.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness. *Milton.*

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly. *Addison.*

4. Ruggedly to the ear. *Shakespeare.*

HARSHNESS. *f.* [from harsh.]

1. Sourness; austere taste. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear. *Dryden.*

3. Ruggedness to the touch. *Bacon.*

4. Crabbedness; peevishness.

HART. *f.* [heort, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind; the male of the roe. *May.*

HART.

H A S

HART-ROYAL. *f.* A plant.
HARTSHORN. *f.* Spirit drawn from horn.
HARTSHORN. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HARTSTONGUE. *f.* A plant.
HARTWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
HARVEST. *f.* [hæpɛrt, Saxon.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn. *L'Estrange.*
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned, *Shakespeare.*
3. The product of labour. *Dryden.*

HARVEST-HOME. *f.*

1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest. *Dryden.*
2. The time of gathering harvest. *Dryden.*
3. The opportunity of gathering harvest. *Shakespeare.*

HARVEST-LORD. *f.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*

HARVESTER. *f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN. *f.* A labourer in harvest.
TO HASH. *v. n.* [basher, French.] To mince; to chop into small pieces; and mingle. *Garth.*

HASK. *f.* This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Spenser.*

HA'SLET. *f.* [basse, Isandick, a hun-
HA'SLET. *s. dle; bastier, Fr.]* The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the wind-pipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *f.* [hæpr, Saxon.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock. *Mortimer.*

TO HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HA'SSOCK. *f.* [basseck, German.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Addison.*

HAST. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *f.* [baste, French.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation. *Dryden.*
2. Passion; vehemence.

TO HASTE. *v. n.* [baster, French.]

TO HA'STEN. *v. n.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry. *Jeremiah.*
2. To move with swiftness. *Denham.*

TO HASTE. *v. a.* To push forward;
TO HA'STEN. *v. a.* to urge on; to precipitate. *Prior.*

HA'STENER. *f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.

HA'STILY. *ad.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly. *Spenser.*
2. Rashly; precipitately. *Swift.*
3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *f.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Haste; speed. *Sidney.*
2. Hurry; precipitation. *Dryden.*

H A T

3. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.
HA'STINGS. *f.* [from *hasty*.] Pease that come early. *Mortimer.*

HA'STY. *a.* [bastif, French.]

1. Quick; speedy. *Shakespeare.*
2. Passionate; vehement. *Proverbs.*
3. Rash; precipitate. *Eccl.*
4. Early ripe. *Isaiah.*

HA'STY-PUDDING. *f.* A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together. *Dorset.*

HAT. *f.* [hæt, Saxon.] A cover for the head. *Dryden.*

HA'TBAND. *f.* [bat and band.] A string tied round the hat. *Bacon.*

HA'TCASE. *f.* [bat and case.] A slight box for a hat. *Addison.*

TO HATCH. *v. a.* [becken, German.]

1. To produce young from eggs. *Milton.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation. *Addison.*
3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive. *Hayward.*

5. [from *bachen*, Fr. to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden.*

TO HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in the state of growing quick.
2. To be in a state of advance toward effect.

HATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of exclusion from the egg.
3. Disclosure; discovery. *Shakespeare.*
4. [hæca, Saxon.] The half door. *Shakespeare.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another. *Dryden.*

6. *To be under HATCHES.* To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. *Locke.*

TO HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [bachelen, German.]

To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL. *f.* [from the verb; *bachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten. *Shakespeare.*

HA'TCHELLER. *f.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET. *f.* [hachette, French.] A small axe. *Crauford.*

HA'TCHET-FACE. *f.* An ugly face. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHMENT. *f.* [corrupted from *attribution*.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shakespeare.*

HA'TCHWAY. *f.* [hatches and way.] The way over or through the hatches.

TO HATE. *v. a.* [hatan, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate. *Shakespeare.*

HATE.

H A V

H A W

HATE. *f.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation. *Broome.*

HA'TEFUL. *a.* [bate and full.]

1. That which causes abhorrence.

Shakespeare. Peacham. Milton.

2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *bateful*.]

1. Odiously; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciously. *Chapman.*

HA'TEFULNESS. *f.* [from *bateful*.] Odiousness.

HA'TER. *f.* [from *bate*.] One that hates. *Sidney.*

HA'TRED. *f.* [from *bate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity. *South.*

To HA'TTER. *v. a.* To harrafs; to weary. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER. *f.* [from *bat*.] A maker of hats. *Swift.*

HA'TTOCK. *f.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock of corn. *Diſt.*

HAU'BERK. *f.* [*bauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail. *Spenser.*

To HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *had*. [habban, Saxon; habben, Dutch.]

1. Not to be without. *Aſts.*

2. To carry; to wear. *Sidney.*

3. To make use of. *Judges.*

4. To possess. *Exodus.*

5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant. *Shakespeare.*

6. To obtain; to enjoy. *John.*

7. To take; to receive. *Dryden.*

8. To be in any state. *1 Sam.*

9. To put; to take. *Tuſſer.*

10. To procure; to find. *Locke.*

11. Not to neglect; not to omit. *Shakeſp.*

12. To hold; to regard. *Pſalms.*

13. To maintain; to hold opinion. *Bacon.*

14. To contain. *Shakespeare.*

15. To require; to claim. *Dryden.*

16. To be a husband or wife to another. *Shakespeare.*

17. To be engaged, as in a task. *Hook. Add.*

18. To buy. *Collier.*

19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses. *Have* the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.

20. **HAVE** at, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. *Dryden.*

HAVEN. *f.* [*haden*, Dutch.]

1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships. *Denham.*

2. A shelter; an asylum. *Shakespeare.*

HAVENER. *f.* [from *baven*.] An overseer of a port. *Carew.*

HAVER. *f.* [from *bave*.] Possessor; holder. *Shakespeare.*

H'VER is a common word in the northern

counties for oats.

HAUGHT. *a.* [*haut*, French.] *Peacham.*

1. Haughty; insolent; proud. *Shakeſp.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenser.*

HAU'GHTILY. *ad.* [from *haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS. *f.* [from *haughty*.] Pride; arrogance. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY. *a.* [*bautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clarendon.*

2. Proudly great. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous. *Spenser.*

HA'VING. *f.* [from *have*.]

1. Possession; estate; fortune. *Shakeſp.*

2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. *Shakespeare.*

HA'VIOUR. *f.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners. *Spenser.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*aler*, French, to draw.]

To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. *Denham.*

HAUL. *f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. *Thomson.*

HAUM. *f.* [*healm*, Saxon.] Straw. *Tuſſer.*

HAUNCH. *f.* [*banche*, Dutch; *banche*, Fr. anca, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part. *Shakeſp.*

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*banter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person. *Sidney.*

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently used of apparitions.

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shakespeare.*

HAUNT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found. *L'Eſtrange. Pope.*

2. Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbutnot.*

HA'UNTER. *f.* [from *haunt*.] Frequenter; one that is often found in a place. *Wotton.*

HA'VOCK. *f.* [*bafog*, Welsh.] Waste; wide and general devastation. *Addison.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy. *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. *f.* [*baut* and *bois*, Fr.] A wind instrument. *Shakespeare.*

HA'UTBOY Strawberry. See **STRAW-BERRY**.

HAW. *f.* [*hag*, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. *Tuſſer.*

2. An excrescence in the eye.

3. [*haga*, Saxon.] A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. *Carew.*

HA'WTHORN. *f.* [*hag thorn*, Saxon.]

H A Z

A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller.*

To HAW. *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Estrange.*

HAWK. *f.* [*bæbeg*, Welsh.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds. *Peacham.*

2. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden.*

3. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise. *Wiseman.*

4. To sell by proclaiming in the streets. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *a.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*

HA'WKER. *f.* [from *bock*, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *f.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. *Harris.*

HAY. *f.* [*bieg*, *hig*, Saxon.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden.* *May.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring. *Drayton.*

HAY. *f.* [from *haie*, French.] A net which incloses the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

HAYMAKER. *f.* [*bay* and *make*.] One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope.*

HA'ZARD. *f.* [*bazard*, French.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*bazarder*, French.] To expose to chance. *Hayward.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adventure. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *a.* [from *bazard*.] Venturesome; liable to chance. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *f.* [from *bazard*.] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *f.* [from *bazard*.] Temerity; precipitation. *Spenser.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *a.* [*bazardeux*, Fr. from *bazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *ad.* [from *bazardeux*.] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *f.* Fog; mist.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright ope. *Ainsworth.*

HA'ZEL. *f.* A nut-tree. *Miller.*

HA'ZEL. *a.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

H E A

HA'ZELLY. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *a.* [from *baze*.] Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [he, Saxon.]

1. The man that was named before. *Milton.*

2. The man; the person. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being. *Dryden.*

4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. *Bacon.*

HEAD. *f.* [*heapod*, *he-pod*, Saxon.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought. *Dryden.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty. *Milton.*

3. Denomination of any animals. *Arbutnot.*

4. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate. *Tillotson.*

5. Place of honour; the first place. *Addison.*

6. Place of command. *Addison.*

7. Countenance; presence. *Dryden.*

8. Understanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Estrange.*

9. Face; front; fore part. *Dryden.*

10. Resistance; hostile opposition. *South.*

11. Spontaneous resolution. *Davies.*

12. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shakespeare.*

13. Individual. *Grant.*

14. The top of any thing bigger than the rest. *Watts.*

15. Place of chief resort. *Clarendon.*

16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship. *Raleigh.*

17. That which rises to the top. *Mart.*

18. The blade of an ax. *Deuter.*

19. Upper part of a bed. *Genesis.*

20. The brain. *Pope.*

21. Dress of the head. *Swift.*

22. Principal topics of discourse. *Atterbury.*

23. Source of a stream. *Raleigh.*

24. Crisis; pitch. *Addison.*

25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion. *South.*

26. Body; conflux. *Bacon.*

27. Power; armed force. *Shakespeare.*

28. Liberty in running a horse. *Shakesp.*

29. It is very improperly applied to roots. *Gay.*

30. HEAD and ears. The whole person. *Granville.*

31. HEAD and shoulders. By force; violently. *Felton.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shakespeare.*

3. To

H E A

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenser.*
 4. To lop trees. *Mortimer.*
HE'ADACH. *f.* [head and ach.] Pain in the head. *Sidney.*
HE'ADBAND. *f.* [head and band.]
 1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Isaiab.*
 2. The band to each end of a book.
HE'ADBOROUGH. *f.* [head and borough.]
 A constable; a subordinate constable. *Camden.*
HE'ADDRESS. *f.* [head and dress.]
 1. The covering of a woman's head. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing resembling a headdress. *Addison.*
HE'ADER. *f.* [from head.]
 1. One that heads nails, or pins, or the like.
 2. The first brick in the angle. *Moxon.*
HE'ADGARGLE. *f.* A disease in cattle. *Mortimer.*
HE'ADINESS. *f.* [from heady.] *Hurry;*
 rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy. *Spenser.*
HE'ADLAND. *f.* [head and land.]
 1. Promontory; cape. *Dryden.*
 2. Ground under hedges. *Tusser.*
HE'ADLESS. *a.* [from head.]
 1. Without a head; beheaded. *Spenser.*
 2. Without a chief. *Raleigh.*
 3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant. *Spenser.*
HE'ADLONG. *a.*
 1. Rash; thoughtless.
 2. Sudden; precipitate. *Sidney.*
HE'ADLONG. *a.* [head and long.]
 1. With the head foremost. *Pope.*
 2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately. *Dryden.*
 3. Hastily; without delay or respite.
 4. It is very negligently used by *Shakespeare.*
HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *f.* [head, mould, and shot.] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another. *Quincy.*
HE'ADPIECE. *f.* [head and piece.]
 1. Armour for the head; helmet; motion. *Swift.*
 2. Understanding; force of mind. *Prideaux.*
HE'ADQUARTERS. *f.* [head and quarters.]
 The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers. *Collier.*
HE'ADSHIP. *f.* [from head.] Dignity; authority; chief place.
HE'ADSMAN. *f.* [head and man.] Executioner. *Dryden.*
HE'ADSTAL. *f.* [head and stall.] Part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakespeare.*
HE'ADSTONE. *f.* [head and stone.] The first or capital stone. *Psalms.*

H E A

- HE'ADSTRONG.** *a.* [head and strong.] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker. Phillips.*
HE'ADWORKMAN. *f.* [head, work, and man.] The foreman. *Swift.*
HE'ADY. *a.* [from head.]
 1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent.
 2. Apt to affect the head. *Ben. Johnson. Boyle.*
TO HEAL. *v. n.* [hælan, Saxon.]
 1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness. *Watts.*
 2. To cure a wound or distemper. *Wiseman.*
 3. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize. *Wiseman.*
 4. To reconcile: as, he healed all dissensions.
TO HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. *Sharp.*
HE'ALER. *f.* [from heal.] One who cures or heals. *Isaiab.*
HE'ALING. *participial a.* [from heal.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive.
HEALTH. *f.* [from heel, Saxon.]
 1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness. *Quincy.*
 2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness. *Bacon.*
 3. Salvation spiritual and temporal. *Pf.*
 4. Wish of happiness in drinking. *Shakespeare.*
HE'ALTHFUL. *a.* [health and full.]
 1. Free from sickness. *South.*
 2. Well disposed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Wholesome; salubrious. *Bacon.*
 4. Salutary; productive of salvation. *Common Prayer.*
HE'ALTHFULLY. *ad.* [from healthful.]
 1. In health.
 2. Wholesomely.
HE'ALTHFULNESS. *f.* [from healthful.]
 1. State of being well.
 2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities. *Addison.*
HE'ALTHILY. *ad.* [from healthy.] Without sickness.
HE'ALTHINESS. *f.* [from healthy.] The state of health.
HE'ALTHLESS. *a.* [from health.] Weak; sickly; infirm. *Taylor.*
HE'ALTHSOME. *a.* [from health.] Wholesome; salutary. *Shakespeare.*
HE'ALTHY. *a.* [from health.] In health; free from sickness. *Arbutnot.*
HEAM. *f.* In beasts, the same as the afterbirth in women.
HEAP. *f.* [heap, Saxon.]
 1. Many single things thrown together; a pile. *Dryden.*
 2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble. *Bacon.*
 3. Cluster; number driven together. *Dryden.*
TO HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job.*
 3. To add to something else. *Shakespeare.*
HEAPER. *f.* [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.
HEAPY. *a.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps. *Gay.*
TO HEAR. *v. n.* [hytan, Saxon.]
 1. To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished. *Holder.*
 2. To listen; to hearken. *Denham.*
 3. To be told; to have an account. *Affs.*
TO HEAR. *v. a.*
 1. To perceive by the ear. *2 Chronicles.*
 2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. *Affs.*
 3. To attend; to listen to; to obey. *Matthew.*
 4. To try; to attend judicially. *Ezekiel.*
 5. To attend favourably. *Deuteronomy.*
 6. To acknowledge. *Psalm.*
HEARD signifies a keeper; as *beardbearbt*, a glorious keeper. *Gibson.*
HE'ARER. *f.* [from *hear*.] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse. *Beh. Johnson.*
HE'ARING. *f.* [from *hear*.]
 1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.
 2. Audience. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Judicial trial. *Addison.*
 4. Reach of the ear. *Hooker.*
TO HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [hearken, Saxon.]
 1. To listen by way of curiosity. *Rogers.*
 2. To attend; to pay regard. *Pope.*
HE'ARKENER. *f.* [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that hearkens.
HE'ARSAY. *f.* [bear and say.] Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*
HEARSE. *f.* [of unknown etymology.]
 1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
 2. A temporary monument set over a grave. *Shakespeare.*
HEART. *f.* [heort, Saxon.]
 1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.*
 3. The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.*
 4. Person; character. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Courage; spirit. *Clarendon.*
 6. Seat of love. *Pope.*
 7. Affection; inclination. *Dryden.*
 8. Memory. *South.*
 9. Good will; ardour of zeal. *Clarendon.*
 10. Passions; anxiety; concern. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. *Davies.*
 12. Disposition of mind. *Sidney.*
 Vol. I.
 13. A hard heart is cruelty. *Rowe.*
 14. To find in the HEART. To be not wholly averse. *Sidney.*
 15. Secret meaning; hidden intention. *Shakespeare.*
 16. Conscience; sense of good or ill. *Hooker.*
 17. Strength; power. *Bacon.*
 18. Utmost degree. *Shakespeare.*
 19. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.
HEART-ACH. *f.* [heart and ach.] Sorrow; pang; anguish. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-BREAK. *f.* [heart and break.] Overpowering sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-BREAKER. *f.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras.*
HEART-BREAKING. *a.* Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser.*
HEART-BREAKING. *f.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*
HEART-BURNED. *a.* [heart and burn.] Having the heart inflamed. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-BURNING. *f.* [heart and burn.]
 1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward.*
 2. Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*
HEART-DEAR. *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-EASE. *f.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-EASING. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*
HEART-FELT. *a.* Felt in the conscience. *Pope.*
HEART-PEAS. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
HEART-SICK. *a.*
 1. Pained in mind. *Taylor.*
 2. Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution. *Shakespeare.*
HEARTS-EASE. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
HEART-STRING. *f.* [heart and string.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Spenser. Taylor.*
HEART-STRUCK. *a.*
 1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton.*
HEART-SWELLING. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenser.*
HEART-WHOLE. *a.*
 1. With the affections yet unfixed. *Shakespeare.*
 2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.
HEART-WOUNDED. *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope.*
HE'ARTED. *a.* It is only used in composition: as, hard hearted.
TO HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart*.]
 1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up. *Sidney.*
 2. To meliorate with manure. *May.*
HEARTH.

H E A

H E A

HEARTH. *f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made. *Dryden.*

HEARTILY. *ad.* [from *heart*.] 1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously. *Atterbury.*

2. From the heart; fully. *Prior.*

3. Eagerly; with desire. *Addison.*

HEARTINESS. *f.* [from *heart*.] 1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; diligence; strength. *Taylor.*

HEARTLESS. *a.* [from *heart*.] Without courage; spiritless. *Cowley.*

HEARTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heartless*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HEARTY. *a.* [from *heart*.] 1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. *Clarendon.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE. *a.* [from *heart* and *bale*.] Good for the heart. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *f.* [heat, hæ, Saxon.] 1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

2. The cause of the sensation of burning. *Hooker.*

3. Hot weather. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Moxon.*

5. One violent action unintermitted. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being once hot. *Dryden.*

7. A course at a race. *Dryden.*

8. Pimples in the face; flush. *Addison.*

9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion. *Sidney.*

10. Faction; contest; party rage. *King Charles.*

11. Ardour of thought or elocution. *Add.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Daniel.*

2. To cause to ferment. *Mortimer.*

3. To make the constitution feverish. *Arbutnot.*

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action. *Dryden.*

HEATER. *f.* [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH. *f.* [eric, Latin.] 1. A plant. *Shakespeare.*

2. A place overgrown with heath. *Shakespeare.*

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *f.* [beath and cock.] A large fowl that frequents heaths. *Carver.*

HEATH-PEAS. *f.* A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE. *f.* [beath and rose.] A plant. *Simsworth.*

HEATHEN. *f.* [heyden, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. *Addison.*

HEATHEN. *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison.*

HEATHENISH. *a.* [from *heathen*.] 1. Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel. *South.*

HEATHENISHLY. *ad.* [from *heathen*.] After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM. *f.* [from *heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism. *Hammond.*

HEATHY. *a.* [from *beath*.] Full of heath. *Mortimer.*

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *beaved*, anciently *bowe*; part. *beaved* or *boven*.

1. To lift; to raise from the ground. *Milton.*

2. To carry. *Shakespeare.*

3. To raise; to lift. *Dryden.*

4. To cause to swell. *Thomson.*

5. To force up from the breast. *Shakespeare.*

6. To exalt; to elevate. *Shakespeare.*

7. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.* 1. To pant; to breathe with pain. *Dryden.*

2. To labour. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall. *Prior.*

4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Lift; exertion of effort upward. *Dryden.*

2. Rising of the breast. *Shakespeare.*

3. Effort to vomit. *Hudibras.*

4. Struggle to rise. *Numbers.*

HEAVE Offering. *f.* An offering among the Jews.

HEAVEN. [hevon, Saxon.] 1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky. *Raleigh.* *Dryden.*

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed. *Milton.*

3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven. *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celestials. *Shakespeare.*

5. Elevation; sublimity. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED. 1. Raised

H E B

H E D

1. Raised toward the sky. *Pope.*
 2. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*
HE'AVENLY. *a.* [from *heaven*.] *Pope.*
 1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. *Sidney.*
 2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryden.*
HE'AVENLY. *ad.*
 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven. *Pope.*
 2. By the agency or influence of heaven. *Milton.*
HE'AVENWARD. *ad.* [*heaven* and *peasant*, Saxon.] Toward heaven. *Prior.*
HE'AVILY. *ad.* [from *heavy*.] *Shewell.*
 1. With great ponderousness.
 2. Grievedly; afflictively. *Collier.*
 3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection. *Clarendon.*
HE'AVINESS. *f.* [from *heavy*.] *Shewell.*
 1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins.*
 2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit. *Hooker.*
 3. Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Oppression; crush; affliction.
 5. Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbutnot.*
HE'AVY. *a.* [*heav*, Saxon.] *Shewell.*
 1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the center. *Wilkins.*
 2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. *Swift.*
 4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance. *Prior.*
 5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated. *Swift.*
 6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryden.*
 7. Drowsy; dull; torpid. *Luke.*
 8. Slow; sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Stupid; foolish. *Knolles.*
 10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious. *Swift.*
 11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened. *Bacon.*
 12. Not easily digested. *Arbutnot.*
 13. Rich in soil; fertile: as *heavy* lands.
 14. Deep; cumbersome: as *heavy* roads.
HE'AVY. *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily. *Matthew.*
HE'BDOMAD. *f.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days. *Brown.*
HEBDO'MADAL. *ad.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] Weekly; consisting of seven days. *Brown.*
HEBDO'MADARY. *f.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] Weekly; consisting of seven days. *Brown.*
TO HEBE'TATE. *v. a.* [*hebet*, Latin.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify. *Arbutnot.*
HEBETATION. *f.* [from *hebetate*.]
 1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.
HE'BETUDE. *f.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dullness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey.*
HE'BRAISM. *f.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom. *Spenser.*
HEBRA'IST. *f.* [*hebraeus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.
HEBRI'CIAN. *f.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilled in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*
HE'CATOMB. *f.* [*hecatombe*, French.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle. *Dunne.*
HE'CTICAL. *a.* [*hectique*, French.]
HE'CTICK. *a.* [*hectique*, French.]
 1. Habitual; constitutional. *Donne.*
 2. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor.*
HE'CTICK. *f.* An hectic fever. *Shakespeare.*
HE'CTOR. *f.* [from *Hector*, the great Homeric warrior.] A bully; a boasting, turbulent, perversicacious, noisy fellow. *South.*
TO HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Arbutnot.*
TO HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully. *Swift.*
HEDERA'CEOUS. *a.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Di.*
HEDGE. *f.* [*hegge*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Pope.*
HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean. *Swift.*
TO HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To inclose with a hedge. *Bacon.*
 2. To obstruct. *Hofea.*
 3. To encircle for defence. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To shut up within an inclosure. *Locke.*
 5. To force into a place already full. *Dryden.*
TO HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head. *Shakespeare.*
HEDGE-BORN. *a.* [*bedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakespeare.*
HEDGE-FUMITORY. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-HOG. *f.* [*bedge* and *hog*.]
 1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge. *Ray.*
 2. A term of reproach. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-HYSSOP. *f.* [*bedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of willow-wort. *Hill.*
HEDGE-MUSTARD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
HEDGE-NETTLE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-NOTE. *f.* [*bedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt. *Dryden.*
HEDGE-PIG. *f.* [*bedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge-hog. *Shakespeare.*
HEDGE-ROW. *f.* [*bedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures. *Milton.*
HEDGE.

H E G

HEDGE-SPARROW. *f.* [*hedge* and *sparrow*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGING-BILL. *f.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting-hook used in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HEDGER. *f.* [*from hedge*.] One who makes hedges. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [*hean*, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*

HEED. *f.* [*from the verb*.] *Addison.*

1. Care; attention. *Shakespeare.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch. *Tillotson.*

3. Care to avoid. *Bacon.*

4. Notice; observation. *Shakespeare.*

5. Seriousness; staidness. *L'Estrange.*

6. Regard; respectful notice. *Shakespeare.*

HE'EDFUL. *a.* [*from heed*.] *Addison.*

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious. *Pope.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULLY. *ad.* [*from heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *f.* [*from heedful*.] Caution; vigilance. *Locke.*

HE'EDILY. *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Locke.*

HE'EDINESS. *f.* Caution; vigilance. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESS. *a.* [*from heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *ad.* [*from heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *f.* [*from heedless*.] Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL. *f.* [*hele*, Saxon.] *Locke.*

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Denham.*

2. The whole foot of animals. *Addison.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Estrange.*

4. To be at the HEELS. To pursue closely; to follow hard. *Milton.*

5. To lay by the HEELS. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*

6. The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase *to be out at heels*, to be worn out. *Shakespeare.*

To HEEL. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] *Shakespeare.*

1. To dance. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lean on one side: as, the ship heels. *Shakespeare.*

HE'ELER. *f.* [*from heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels. *Shakespeare.*

HEEL-PIECE. *f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe. *Shakespeare.*

To HEEL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel. *Shakespeare.*

HEFT. *f.* [*from heave*.] *Shakespeare.*

1. Heaving; effort. *Shakespeare.*

2. [For *heft*.] Handle. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *f.* [*Arabick*.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin

H E L

from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to escape from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622. *Shakespeare.*

HE'IFER. *f.* [*heahpone*, Saxon.] A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO. *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

HEIGHT. *f.* [*from high*.] *Addison.*

1. Elevation above the ground. *Addison.*

2. Altitude; space measured upward. *Addison.*

3. Degree of latitude. *Addison.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence. *Addison.*

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity. *Addison.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion. *Addison.*

7. Utmost exertion. *Addison.*

8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection. *Addison.*

To HEIGHTEN. *v. a.* [*from height*.] *Addison.*

1. To raise higher. *Addison.*

2. To improve; to meliorate. *Addison.*

3. To aggravate. *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations. *Addison.*

HE'INOUS. *ad.* [*heinous*, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree. *Addison.*

HE'INOUSLY. *ad.* [*from heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly. *Addison.*

HE'INOUSNESS. *f.* [*from heinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness. *Addison.*

HEIR. *f.* [*heire*, old French.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor. *Addison.*

To HEIR. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To inherit. *Addison.*

HE'IRESS. *f.* [*from heir*.] An inheritor; a woman that inherits. *Addison.*

HE'IRLESS. *a.* [*from heir*.] Without an heir. *Addison.*

HE'IRSHIP. *f.* [*from heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir. *Addison.*

HE'IRLOOM. *f.* [*heir* and *geloma*, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. *Addison.*

HELD. The preterite and part. pass. of *hold*. *Addison.*

HELI'ACAL. *a.* [*beliaque*, Fr. from *heli*.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it. *Addison.*

HE'LICAL. *ad.* [*belice*, Fr. from *heli*.] Spiral; with many circumsolutions. *Addison.*

HE'LIOD. *Parabola*, in mathematics, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the said circle. *Addison.*

HELL

HEL

HEMIOCENTRICK. *a.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr.] Belonging to the centre of the sun. *Harri.*

HELIOSCOPE. *f.* [*helioscope*, Fr.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE. *f.* [*heliotrope*, Fr.] A plant that turns toward the sun; but more particularly the turnsole, or sun-flower.

HELISPHERICAL. *a.* [*belix* and *sphere*.] The *heli*spherical line is the rhomb line in navigation.

HELIX. *f.* [*helice*, Fr.] A spiral line. *Wilkins.*

HELL. *f.* [*helle*, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.
2. The place of separate souls; whether good or bad.
3. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.
4. The place into which a taylor throws his shreds.
5. The infernal powers.

HELL-BLACK. *a.* Black as hell.

HELL-BROTH. *f.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

HELL-DOOMED. *a.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.

HELL-HATED. *a.* Abhorred like hell.

HELL-HOUND. *f.* [*helle* hunt, Saxon.]

1. Dogs of hell.
2. Agent of hell.

HELL-KITE. *f.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed.

HELLEBORE. *f.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Christ-mas flower.

HELLEBORE White. *f.* [*veratrum*, Lat.] A plant.

HELLENISM. *f.* [*hellenismos*.] An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH. *a.* [*from hell*.]

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked.
2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY. *ad.* [*from hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly.

HELLISHNESS. *f.* [*from hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. *ad.* [*from hell*.] Toward hell.

HELM. denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence.

HELM. *f.* [*helm*, Saxon.]

1. A covering for the head in war.
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.
3. The upper part of the retort.

HEM

HELM. [*helma*, Saxon.] The steering; the rudder.

HELM. The station of government.

To HELM. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To guide; to conduct.

HELMED. *a.* [*from helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece.

HELMET. *f.* A helm; a headpiece.

HELMINTHICK. *a.* [*from helm* and *thick*.] Relating to worms.

To HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*; *nor help*; part. *helped* or *holpen*. [*helpan*, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

2. To remove, or advance by help.

3. To free from pain or disease.

4. To cure; to heal.

5. To remedy; to change for the better.

6. To forbear; to avoid.

7. To promote; to forward.

8. **To HELP to.** To supply with; to furnish with.

To HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute assistance.

2. To bring a supply.

HELP. *f.* [*from the verb*; *help*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

2. That which forwards or promotes.

3. That which gives help.

4. Remedy.

HELPER. *f.* [*from help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary.

2. One that administers remedy.

3. A supernumerary servant.

4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.

HELPLESS. *a.* [*help* and *full*.]

1. Useful; that which gives assistance.

2. Wholesome; salutary.

HELPLESS. *a.* [*from help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

2. Wanting support or assistance.

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

4. Unsupplied; void.

HELPLESSLY. *ad.* [*from helpless*.] Without succour.

HELPLESSNESS. *f.* [*from helpless*.] Want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER. *ad.* In a hurry; without order.

HELVE. *f.* [*helpe*, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

To HELVE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To fit with a helve.

HEM. *f.* [*hem*, Saxon.]

1. The

H E N

H E R

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading. *Wifeman.*
2. [*Hammen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addison.*
3. *Interject.* Hem! [Latin.]
- To HEM. *v. a.*
1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.
2. To border; to edge. *Spenser.*
3. To inclose; to environ; to confine; to shut. *Fairfax.*
- To HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.
- HEMICRANY. *f.* [*ἡμισιον*, half, and *κράνιον*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*
- HEMICYCLE. *f.* [*ἡμικυκλον*.] A half round.
- HEMINA. *f.* About ten ounces.
- HEMIPLEGY. *f.* [*ἡμιπλοια*, half, and *πλησσω*, to strike.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.
- HEMISPHERE. *f.* [*ἡμισφαίριον*.] The half of a globe where it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.
- HEMISPHERICAL. } *a.* [from *hemisphere*.]
- HEMISPHERICK. } Half round; containing half a globe. *Boyle.*
- HEMISTICK. *f.* [*ἡμιστίχιον*.] Half a verse. *Dryden.*
- HEMLOCK. *f.* [*hemloc*; Saxon.] An herb. *Miller.*
- HEMORRHAGE. } *f.* [*αιμορραγία*.] A
- HEMORRHAGY. } violent flux of blood. *Ray.*
- HEMORRHOIDS. *f.* [*αιμορροΐδες*.] The piles; emroids. *Swift.*
- HEMORRHOIDAL. *a.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray.*
- HEMP. *f.* [*hænep*, Saxon; *kampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer.*
- HEMP Agrimony. *f.* A plant.
- HEMPEN. *a.* [from *ben.p.*] Made of hemp. *Gay.*
- HEN. *f.* [*henne*, Saxon and Dutch.]
1. The female of a house-cock.
2. The female of any land-fowl. *Addison.*
- HEN-DRIVER. *f.* [*ben* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk. *Walton.*
- HEN-HARM. } *f.* A kind of kite. *Ainsw.*
- HEN-HARRIER. } *a.* [*ben* and *beart*.] Dastardly; cowardly.
- HEN-PECKED. *a.* [*ben* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife. *Arbutnot.*

- HEN-ROOST. *f.* [*ben* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry rest. *Addison.*
- HENS-FEET. *f.* A kind of plant. *Ainsw.*
- HE'NBANE. *f.* [*hyoscyamus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- HE'NBIT. *f.* A plant. *Derbam.*
- HENCE. *ad.* or *interj.* [*heonan*; Saxon; *benne*, old English.]
1. From this place to another. *Roscommon.*
 2. Away; to a distance. *Milton.*
 3. At a distance; in another place. *Shakespeare.*
 4. From this time; in the future. *Arbutnot.*
 5. For this reason; in consequence of this. *Tillotson.*
 6. From this cause; from this ground. *Arbutnot.*
 7. From this source; from this original; from this store. *Suckling.*
 8. From hence is a vitious expression.
- To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the *adverb*.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. *Sidney.*
- HENCEFORTH. *ad.* [*henonforþ*, Saxon.] From this time forward. *Milton.*
- HENCEFORWARD. *ad.* [*hence* and *forward*.] From this time to futurity. *Dryden.*
- HE'NCHMAN. *f.* [*hync*, Saxon, a servant, and *man*, Skinner.] A page; an attendant. *Dryden.*
- To HEND. *v. a.* [*hendian*, Saxon.]
1. To seize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax.*
 2. To croud; to surround. *Shakespeare.*
- HE'NDECAGON. *f.* [*hendeca* and *gonia*.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.
- HEPA'TICAL. } *a.* [*hepaticus*, Latin.] Be-
- HEPA'TICK. } longing to the liver. *Arbutnot.*
- HEPS. *f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *bips*. *Ainsworth.*
- HEPTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [*hepta* and *capsula*, Lat.] Having seven cavities or cells.
- HE'PTAGON. *f.* [*hepta* and *gonia*.] A figure with seven sides or angles.
- HEPTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.
- HE'PTARCHY. *f.* [*hepta* and *archi*.] A sevenfold government. *Camden.*
- HER. *pron.*
1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman. *Cowley.*
 2. The oblique case of *she*. *Cowley.*
- HERS. *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers*. *Cowley.*
- HE'RALD. *f.* [*berault*, French.]
1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *Ben. Jonson.*

HER

HER

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

Shakespeare.

To **HE'RALD**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a herald.

Shakespeare.

HE'RALDRY. *f.* [*heraulderie*, French.]

1. The art or office of a herald. *Peacham.*

2. Blazonry. *Cleaveland.*

HERB. *f.* [*berbe*, French; *berba*, Latin.]

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them: as grass and hemlock. *Locke. Cowley.*

HERB *Christopher*, or *Bane-berries*. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

HERBA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *berba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*

HERBAGE. *f.* [*herbage*, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. *Woodward.*

2. The tythe and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth.*

HERBAL. *f.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants. *Baker.*

HERBALIST. *f.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs. *Brown.*

HERBARIST. *f.* [*herbarius*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs. *Boyle.*

HERBELET. *f.* [diminutive of *herb*.] A small herb. *Shakespeare.*

HERBESCENT. *a.* [*herbescent*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HERBID. *a.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HERBOROUGH. *f.* [*berberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. *Ben. Johnson.*

HERBOUS. *a.* [*herbosus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT. *a.* [from *herbula*, Latin.] Containing herbs. *Dier.*

HERBWOMAN. *f.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs. *Arbutnot.*

HERBY. *a.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon.*

HERD. *f.* [*heord*, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. *Flocks* and *herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine*. *Addison.*

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation. *Dryden.*

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition: as *goatherd*.

To **HERD**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies. *Dryden.*

2. To associate. *Walsh.*

To **HERD**. To throw or put into a herd. *Ben. Johnson.*

HERDGROOM. *f.* [*herd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds. *Spenser.*

HERDMAN. *f.* [*herd* and *man*.] One employed in tending herds. *Locke.*

HERDSMAN. *f.* [*herd* and *man*.] One employed in tending herds. *Locke.*

HERE. *ad.* [*heer*, Saxon.]

1. In this place. *Milton.*

2. In the present state. *Bacon.*

3. It is often opposed to *there*. *Sparr.*

HEREABOUTS. *ad.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place. *Addison.*

HEREAFTER. *ad.* In a future state. *Shakespeare.*

HEREAFTER. *f.* A future state. *Addison.*

HEREA'T. *ad.* [*here* and *at*.] At this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HERE. *ad.* [*heer*, Saxon.]

1. In this place. *Milton.*

2. In the present state. *Bacon.*

3. It is often opposed to *there*. *Sparr.*

HEREABOUTS. *ad.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place. *Addison.*

HEREAFTER. *ad.* In a future state. *Shakespeare.*

HEREAFTER. *f.* A future state. *Addison.*

HEREA'T. *ad.* [*here* and *at*.] At this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *ad.* [*here* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*

HER

HEW

HERITAGE. *f.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession.

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

Common Prayer.

HERMAPHRODITE. *f.* [from *ἑρμῆς* and *ἀφροδίτη*.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Cleaveland.

HERMAPHRODITICAL. *a.* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both sexes.

Brown.

HERMETICAL. *?* *a.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*.] Chymical.

Boyle.

HERMETICALLY. *ad.* [from *hermetical*.]

According to the hermetical or chymick art.

Bentley.

HERMIT. *f.* [*ἐρημίτης*.]

1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

Addison.

2. A headman; one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE. *f.* [*hermitage*, French.]

The cell or habitation of a hermit.

Add.

HERMITESS. *f.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL. *a.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL. *f.* [*ἑρμῆς* and *δάκτυλος*.]

Hermadactyl is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge.

Hill.

HERN. *f.* [contracted from *HERON*.]

HERNHILL. *f.* [*bern* and *bill*.] An herb.

HERNIA. *f.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture.

Wise man.

HERO. *f.* [*heros*, Latin.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

Cowley.

2. A man of the highest class in any respect.

HEROESS. *f.* [from *hero*.] A heroine; a female hero.

Chapman.

HEROICAL. *a.* [from *hero*.] Befitting an hero; heroick.

Dryden.

HEROICALLY. *ad.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero.

Sidney.

HEROICK. *a.* [from *hero*.]

1. Productive of heroes.

Shakespeare.

2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous.

Waller.

3. Reciting the acts of heroes.

Cowley.

HEROICKLY. *ad.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero.

Milton.

HEROINE. *f.* [from *hero*; *beroine*, Fr.] A female hero.

Addison.

HEROISM. *f.* [*heroïsme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero.

Broome.

HERON. *f.* [*heron*, French.] A bird that feeds upon fish.

HERONRY. *?* *f.* [from *heron*.] A

HERONSHAW. *?* place where herons breed.

Derham.

HERPES. *f.* [*ἑρπης*.] A cutaneous inflammation.

Wise man.

HERRING. *f.* [*haring*, French; *herring*, Saxon.] A small sea-fish.

Swift.

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive; as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*.

Roscommon.

HERSE. *f.* [*herfia*, low Latin.]

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

Pope.

To HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an herse.

Crashaw.

HERSE'LF. *pronoun.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.

Dryden.

HERSE'LIKE. *a.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funeral; suitable to funerals.

Bacon.

To HER'Y. *v. a.* [*herjan*, Saxon.] To guard as holy.

Spenser.

HE'SITANCY. *f.* [from *hesitate*.] Doubtfulness; uncertainty.

Atturbury.

To HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause.

Pope.

HESITA'TION. *f.* [from *hesitate*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

Woodward.

2. Intermision of speech; want of volubility.

Swift.

HEST. *f.* [*hæst*, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction.

Shakespeare.

HE'TEROCLITE. *f.* [*heteroclitum*, Latin.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension.

Watts.

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLITICAL. *a.* [from *heteroclitite*.]

Deviating from the common rule.

Brown.

HE'TERODOX. *a.* [*heteros* and *doxa*.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Locke.

HE'TERODOX. *f.* An opinion peculiar.

Brown.

HETEROGE'NEAL. *a.* [*heterogene*, Fr. *ἕτερος* and *γενος*.] Not in the same nature; not kindred.

Newton.

HETEROGENE'ITY. *f.* [from *heterogene* and *ous*.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar parts.

Boyle.

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *a.* [*heteros* and *γενος*.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

Woodward.

HETERO'SCIANS. *f.* [*heteros* and *scia*.] Those whose shadows fall only one way,

as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *brown* or *bewed*. [heapan, Saxon.]

1. To cut with an edged instrument; to

hack.

Hayward.

2. To

2. To chop; to cut. *Dryden.*
 3. To fell, as with an axe. *Sandys.*
 4. To form or shape with an axe. *Addison.*
 5. To form laboriously. *Dryden.*
HE'WER. *f.* [from *beu.*] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone. *Brown.*
HE'XAGON. *f.* [ἑξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.
HEXA'GONAL. *a.* [from *hexagon.*] Having six sides. *Brown.*
HEXA'GONY. *f.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of six angles. *Bramball.*
HEXA'METER. *f.* [ἑξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet. *Dryden.*
HEXA'NGULAR. *a.* [ἑξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having six corners. *Woodward.*
HEXA'POD. *f.* [ἑξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet. *Ray.*
HEXA'STICK. *f.* [ἑξ and στίχοι.] A poem of six lines.
HEY. *interj.* [from *bigb.*] An expression of joy. *Prior.*
HEY'DAY. *interj.* [from *bigb day.*] An expression of frolic and exultation. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*
HEY'DAY. *f.* A frolic; wildness. *Shakespeare.*
HEYDEGIVES. *f.* A wild frolic dance. *Spenser.*
HIA'TION. *f.* [from *bio*, Latin.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*
HIA'TUS. *f.* [biatus, Latin.]
 1. An aperture; a breach. *Woodward.*
 2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*
HIBE'RNAL. *a.* [hibernus, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*
HICCIUS DOCCIOUS. *f.* A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose. *Hudibras.*
HICCO'UGH. *f.* [bicken, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs. *Cleveland.*
To HICCO'UGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.
To HIC'KUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *bicough.*] To sob with a convulsive stomach. *Hudibras.*
HIC'KWALL. } *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
HIC'KWAY. }
HID. }
HIDDEN. } *part. pass. of hide.* *Pope.*
To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *bid*; *part. pass. bid* or *bidden*. [hidan, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*
HIDE and SEZZ. *f.* Any play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. *Gulliver's Travels.*
HIDE. *f.* [hýde, Saxon; *haude*, Dutch.]
 1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. *Pope.*
 2. The human skin: in contempt. *Dryden.*
 3. A certain quantity of land. *Watson.*
HIDERO'UND. *a.* [*bide* and *bound.*]
 1. A horse is said to be *bidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
 2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. *Swift.*
 3. Harsh; untractable. *Hudibras.*
HIDE'OUS. *a.* [*bideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful. *Woodward.*
HIDE'OUSLY. *ad.* [from *bideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully. *Shakespeare.*
HIDE'OUSNESS. *f.* [from *bideous.*] Horribleness; dreadfulness.
HID'ER. *f.* [from the verb.] He that hides.
To HIE. *v. n.* [híegan, Saxon.] To hasten; to go in haste. *Dryden.*
HIE'RARCH. *f.* [ἱερός and ἀρχή.] The chief of a sacred order. *Milton.*
HIERA'RCHICAL. *a.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
HIE'RARCHY. *f.* [from *hierarch.*]
 1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy things. *Fairfax.*
 2. Ecclesiastical establishment. *South.*
HIEROGLY'PH. } *f.* [*hieroglyphe*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } French; ἱερός, sacred, and γλύψω, to carve.]
 1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Pope.*
 2. The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*
HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *a.* [*hieroglyphique*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } Fr.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*
HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *hieroglyphical.*] Emblematically. *Brown.*
HIERO'GRAPHY. *f.* [ἱερός and γραφή.] Holy writing.
HIE'ROPHANT. *f.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion. *Hale.*
To HIG'GLE. *v. n.*
 1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale.*
 2. To go selling provisions from door to door.
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *ad.* A cant word, corrupted from *biggle*, which denotes any confused mass.
HIG'GLER. *f.* [from *biggle.*] One who sells provisions by retail.
 3 N HIGH,

H I G

HIGH. *a.* [heah, Saxon.]

1. Long upward ; rising above. *Burnet.*
 2. Elevated in place ; raised aloft. *Locke.*
 3. Exalted in nature.
 4. Elevated in rank or condition. *Dryden.*
 5. Exalted in sentiment. *Milton.*
 6. Difficult ; abstruse. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Boastful ; ostentatious. *Clarendon.*
 8. Arrogant ; proud ; lofty. *Clarendon.*
 9. Severe ; oppressive. *Bacon.*
 10. Noble ; illustrious. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Violent ; tempestuous ; loud. Applied to the wind. *Denham.*
 12. Tumultuous ; turbulent ; ungovernable. *Dryden.*
 13. Full ; complete. *Clarendon.*
 14. Strong tasted ; gustful. *Baker.*
 15. Advancing in latitude from the line. *Abbot.*
 16. At the most perfect state ; in the meridian. *Genesis.*
 17. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.*
 18. Dear ; exorbitant in price. *South.*
 19. Capital ; great ; opposed to little : as, *big* treason.
- HIGH. *f.*** High place ; elevation ; superior region. *Dryden.*
- On HIGH.** Aloft ; above ; into superiour regions. *Dryden.*
- HIGH-BLE'ST. *a.*** Supremely happy. *Milton.*
- HIGH-BLOWN. *a.*** Swelled much with wind ; much inflated. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-BORN.** Of noble extraction. *Bowe.*
- HIGH-CO'LOURED.** Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer.*
- HIGH-DESIGNING.** Having great schemes. *Dryden.*
- HIGH-FLIER. *f.*** One that carries his opinion to extravagance. *Swift.*
- HIGH-FLOWN. *a.*** [*big* and *flown*, from *fly*.]
1. Elevated ; proud. *Denham.*
 2. Turgid ; extravagant. *L'Estrange.*
- HIGH-FLYING.** Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*
- HIGH-HE'APED. *a.*** Covered with high piles. *Pope.*
- HIGH-METTLED.** Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garib.*
- HIGH-MINDED.** Proud ; arrogant. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-RED.** Deeply red. *Boyle.*
- HIGH-SEASONED.** Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*
- HIGH-SPIRITED.** Bold ; daring ; insolent.
- HIGH-STOMACHED.** Obstinate ; lofty. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-TASTED.** Gustful ; piquant. *Denham.*
- HIGH-VICED.** Enormously wicked. *Shakespeare.*

H I N

HIGH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished.

- HIGHLAND. *f.*** [*big* and *land*.] Mountainous region. *Pope.*
- HIGHLANDER. *f.*** [from *bigland*.] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addison.*
- HIGHLY. *ad.*** [from *high*.]
1. With elevation as to place and situation. *Atterbury.*
 2. In a great degree. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Proudly ; arrogantly ; ambitiously. *Ram.*
 4. With esteem ; with estimation. *Ram.*
- HIGHMOST. *a.*** Highest ; topmost. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGHNESS. *f.*** [from *high*.]
1. Elevation above the surface. *Waller.*
 2. The title of princes, anciently of kings. *Job.*
 3. Dignity of nature ; supremacy.
- HIGHT.**
1. Was named ; was called. *Dryden.*
 2. Called ; named. *Hubbard's Tale.*
- HIGHWATER. *f.*** [*big* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*
- HIGHWAY. *f.*** [*big* and *way*.] Great road ; publick path. *Child.*
- HIGHWAYMAN. *f.*** [*bigway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the publick road. *Bentley.*
- HIGLAPER. *f.*** An herb.
- HILARITY. *f.*** [*bilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment ; gaiety. *Brown.*
- HILDING. *f.***
1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is used likewise for a mean woman. *Shakespeare.*
- HILL. *f.*** [*hil*, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. *Glawville.*
- HILLOCK. *f.*** [from *bill*.] A little hill. *Sidney.*
- HILLY. *a.*** [from *bill*.] Full of hills ; unequal in the surface. *Howel. Phillips.*
- HILT. *f.*** [*hilt*, Saxon.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. *Pope.*
- HIM. *f.*** [*him*, Saxon.] The oblique case of *he*. *Genesis.*
- HIMSELF. *pron.*** [*him* and *self*.]
1. In the nominative, *be*. *Bacon.*
 2. In ancient authors, *itself*. *Shakespeare.*
 3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.
- HIN. *f.*** [*hin*.] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus.*
- HIND. *a.*** compar. *binder* ; superl. *bindnest*. [*hynðan*, Saxon.] Backward ; contrary in position to the face. *Ray.*
- HIND. *f.*** [*hinde*, Saxon.]
1. The she to a stag. *Speiser.*
 2. [*hine*, Saxon.] A servant. *Shakespeare.*
 3. [*hineman*, Saxon.] A peasant ; a poor. *Dryden.*
- HIND.**

HINDBERRIES. *f.* The same as raspberries.

To HINDER. *v. a.* [hinderian, Saxon.]

To obstruct; to stop; to impede. *Taylor.*

HINDER. *a.* [from *bind*.] That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

Addison.

HINDERANCE. *f.* [from *binder*.] Impediment; let; stop. *Atterbury.*

HINDERER. *f.* [from *binder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs. *May.*

HINDERLING. *f.* [from *bind* or *binder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST. *a.* Hindmost; last; in the rear. *Shakespeare.*

HINDMOST. *a.* [bind and *most*.] The last; the lag. *Pope.*

HINGE. *f.*

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns. *Dryden.*

2. The cardinal points of the world. *Creech.*

3. A governing rule or principle. *Temple.*

4. To be off the HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder. *Tillotson.*

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bend as an hinge. *Shakespeare.*

To HINT. *v. a.* [enter, French. *Skinner.*]

To bring to mind by a slight motion or remote allusion. *Pope.*

To HINT at. To allude to; to touch slightly upon. *Addison.*

HINT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion.

2. Suggestion; intimation. *Addison.*

HIP. *f.* [hye, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh. *Brown.*

2. To have on the Hip. [A low phrase.]

To have an advantage over another. *Shakespeare.*

HIP. *f.* [from *heopa*, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar. *Bacon.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprain or shoot the hip. *Shakespeare.*

2. **HIP-HOP.** A cant word formed by the reduplication of *bop*. *Congreve.*

HIP. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one. *Ainsworth.*

HIP. *a.* A corruption of *hypocor-*

HYPPISH. *a.* *driach.*

HIPPOCE'NTAUR. *f.* [ἵππος ἄνθρωπος.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man. *Dryden.*

HIPPOCRASS. *f.* [vinum Hippocratis, Lat.] A medicated wine. *King.*

HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve. *f.* A woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarifications. *Quincy.*

HIPPOCRIFT. *f.* [ἵππος and κρις.] A winged horse. *Billion.*

HIPPO POTAMUS. *f.* [ἵππος and ποταμός.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT. *a.* [hip and shot.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip. *L'Estrange.*

HIPWORT. *f.* [hip and wort.] A plant.

To HIRE. *v. a.* [hyran, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price. *Dryden.*

2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages. *Isaiah.*

3. To bribe. *Dryden.*

4. To engage himself for pay. *Shakespeare.*

HIRE. *f.* [hype, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.

2. Wages paid for service. *Spenser.*

HIRELING. *f.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who serves for wages. *Sandys.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*

HIRELING. *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money. *Dryden.*

HIRER. *f.* [from *hire*.] One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSU'TE. *a.* [hirsutus, Latin.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

HIS. *pronoun possessive.* [hyr, Saxon.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him. *Locke.*

2. Anciently *its*. *Bacon.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [bissen, Dutch.] To utter a hoarse-like that of a serpent and some other animals. *Shakespeare.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [hiscan, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode. *Morgan.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace. *Shakespeare.*

HISS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent.

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* An exclamation commanding silence. *Milton.*

HISTORIAN. *f.* [historien, French.] A writer of facts and events. *Pope.*

HISTORICAL. *a.* [historicus, Lat.] Pertaining to history. *Prior.*

HISTORICK. *a.* [historicus, Lat.] Pertaining to history. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY. *ad.* [from *historical*.] In the manner of history; by way of narration. *Hooker.*

To HISTORIFY. *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record in history. *Brown.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *f.* [ἱστοριογράφος.] An historian; a writer of history. *Spenser.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *f.* [ἱστοριογραφία.] The art or employment of an historian. *Spenser.*

HISTORY. *f.* [ἱστορία.]

H I V

H O B

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.*
2. Narration; relation. *Wise man.*
3. The knowledge of facts and events. *Watts.*

HISTORY *Piece. f.* A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope.*

HISTRIONICAL ? *a.* [from *histrion*, Lat.]

HISTRIONICK *s.* Befitting the stage; suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY *ad.* [from *histrionical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT *v. a.* [*hitte*, Danish.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow. *South.*
2. To touch the mark; not to miss. *Sidney.*
3. To attain; to reach the point. *Alterbury.*

4. To strike a ruling passion. *Milton.*

5. To **HIT off**. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple.*

6. To **HIT out**. To perform by good luck. *Spenser.*

To HIT *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide. *Locke.*
2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident. *Bacon.*
3. To succeed; not to miscarry. *Bacon.*
4. To light on. *Tillotson.*

HIT *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke. *Shakespeare.*
2. A lucky chance. *Glanville.*

To HITCH *v. n.* [*hiezzen*, Saxon, or *hitcher*, French.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Pope.*

To HITCHEL *v. a.* [See **HATCHEL**.]

To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL *f.* [*beckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE *f.* [*hyðe*, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER *ad.* [*hiðen*, Saxon.]

1. To this place from some other. *Milton.*
2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
3. To this end; to this design. *Tillotson.*

HITHER *a.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; toward this part. *Hale.*

HITHERMOST *a.* [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side. *Hale.*

HITHERTO *ad.* [from *hither*.]

1. To this time; yet; in any time till now. *Dryden.*
2. At every time till now. *Dryden.*

HITHERWARD ? *a.* [*hyðenpeard*, Saxon.] This way;

toward this place. *Milton.*

HIVE *f.* [*hype*, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or cell of bees. *Addison.*
2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakespeare.*

3. A company being together. *Swift.*

To HIVE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden.*
2. To contain in hives. *Chambers.*

To HIVE *v. n.* To take shelter together. *Pope.*

HIVER *f.* [from *bive*.] One who puts bees in hives. *Morimer.*

HO ? *interj.* [*eho* ! Latin.] A call; a

HOA ? sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else. *Shakespeare.*

HOAR *a.* [*hap*, Saxon.]

1. White. *Fairfax.*
2. Grey with age. *Pope.*
3. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST *f.* [*hoar* and *frost*.] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass. *Arbutnot.*

HOARD *f.* [*hopd*, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. *Shakespeare.*

To HOARD *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store. *Shakespeare.*

To HOARD *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily. *Rogers.*

HO'ARDER *f.* [from *board*.] One that stores up in secret. *Locke.*

HO'ARHOUND *f.* [*marrubium*, Latin.]

A plant. *Miller.*

HO'ARINESS *f.* [from *hoary*.] The state of being whitish; the colour of old mens hair. *Dryden.*

HOARSE *a.* [*har*, Saxon.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HO'ARSELY *ad.* [from *hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice. *Dryden.*

HO'ARSENESS *f.* [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of voice. *Holder.*

HO'ARY *a.* [*hap*, *hapung*, Saxon.]

1. White; whitish. *Addison.*
2. White or grey with age. *Ross.*
3. White with frost. *Shakespeare.*
4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. *Kennel.*

HO'BNOB. [This is corrupted from *bab nob*.] *Shakespeare.*

To HO'BBLE *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *bopple*, to *bobble*.]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other. *Swift.*
2. To move roughly or unevenly. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE *f.* [from the verb.] Uneven

awkward gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'EBLINGLY *ad.* [from *bobble*.] Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY *f.* [*bobereau*, French.]

1. A species of hawk. *Bacon.*
2. [*Hippe*, Gothic.] An Irish or Scottish horie.
3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride. *Prior.*
4. A stupid fellow. *Shakespeare.*

HOB

HOG

HOBGOBLIN. *f.* A sprite; a fairy. *Shakespeare.*
HOBIT. *f.* A small mortar.
HO'BNAIL. *f.* [from *bobby* and *nail*.] A nail used in shoeing a horse. *Shakespeare.*
HO'BNAILED. *a.* [from *bobnail*.] Set with hobnails. *Dryden.*
HOCK. *f.* [the same with *bough*.] The joint between the knee and fetlock.
To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disfigure in the hock.
HOCK. *f.* [from *Hockheim* on *HO'CKAMORE.*] the *Maine*.] Old strong Rhenish. *Floyer.*
HO'CKHERB. *f.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the same with mallows.
To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamstring.
HOCUS POCUS. [*Junius* derives it from *boced*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag.] A juggle; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*
HOD. *f.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons. *Tuff.*
HO'DMAN. *f.* [*bod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.
HODMANDO'D. *f.* A fish. *Bacon.*
HODGE PODGE. *f.* [*bacod pocod*, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*
HODIERNAL. *a.* [*bodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.
HOE. *f.* [*boue*, French.] An instrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer.*
To HOE. *v. a.* [*bouer*, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*
HOG. *f.* [*buech*, Welsh.]
 1. The general name of swine. *Pope.*
 2. A castrated boar.
 3. To bring Hogs to a fair market. To fail of one's design. *Speffator.*
HO'GCOTE. *f.* [*bog* and *cote*.] A house for hogs. *Mortimer.*
HO'GGEREL. *f.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*
HOGH. *f.* [otherwise written *bo*, from *bogh*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground.
HOGHE'RD. *f.* [*bog* and *hyrd*, Saxon, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*
HO'GGISH. *a.* [from *bog*.] Having the qualities of an hog; brutish; selfish. *Sidney.*
HO'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *boggish*.] Greedily; selfishly.
HO'GGISHNESS. *f.* [from *boggish*.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.
HO'GSBEANS.
HO'GSBREAD.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS. } *f.* Plants.
HO'GSFENNEL. *f.* [*bog* and *fennel*.] A plant.
HO'GSHEAD. *f.* [*bog* and *head*.]
 1. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons. *Arbutnot.*

HOL

2. Any large barrel. *Gulliver's Travels.*
HO'GSTY. *f.* [*bog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Swift.*
HO'GWASH. *f.* [*bog* and *wash*.] The draft which is given to swine. *Arbutnot.*
HO'IDEN. *f.* [*boeden*, Welsh.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.
To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift.*
To HOISE. ? *v. a.* [*hauffer*, French.] To raise up on high.
To HOIST. } *v. a.* raise up on high. *Chapman.*
To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*halban*, Saxon.]
 1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast. *Spenser.*
 3. To maintain as an opinion. *Locke.*
 4. To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To have any station. *Milton.*
 6. To possess; to enjoy. *Knolles.*
 7. To possess in subordination. *Knolles.*
 8. To suspend; to refrain. *Crashaw.*
 9. To stop; to restrain. *Dinham.*
 10. To fix to any condition. *Shakspe.*
 11. To preserve; to keep. *Shakspe.*
 12. To confine to a certain state. *2 Esdr.*
 13. To detain. *Act.*
 14. To retain; to continue. *Dryden.*
 15. To solemnize; to celebrate. *1 Samuel.*
 16. To offer; to propose. *Temple.*
 17. To conserve; not to violate. *Dryden.*
 18. To manage; to handle intellectually. *Bacon.*
 19. To maintain. *1 Mac.*
 20. To form; to plan. *Matt.*
 21. To carry on; to continue. *Abbot.*
 22. To HOLD forth. To offer; to exhibit. *Locke.*
 23. To HOLD in. To govern by the bridle. *Swift.*
 24. To HOLD in. To restrain in general. *Hooker.*
 25. To HOLD off. To keep at a distance. *Bacon.*
 26. To HOLD on. To continue; to protract. *Saunderson.*
 27. To HOLD out. To extend; to stretch forth. *Esler.*
 28. To HOLD out. To offer; to propose. *Ben. Johnson.*
 29. To HOLD out. To continue to do or suffer. *Shakespeare.*
 30. To HOLD up. To raise aloft. *Locke.*
 31. To HOLD up. To sustain; to support. *Boyle.*
To HOLD. *v. n.*
 1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception. *Stillinger.*
 2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To

3. To last; to endure. *Bacon.*
 4. To continue. *L'Estrange.*
 5. To restrain. *Dryden.*
 6. To stand up for; to adhere. *Hale.*
 7. To be dependent on. *Ascham.*
 8. To derive right. *Dryden.*
 9. To HOLD forth. To harangue; to speak in publick. *L'Estrange.*
 10. To HOLD in. To restrain one's self. *Jeremiah.*
 11. To HOLD in. To continue in lock. *Swift.*
 12. To HOLD off. To keep at a distance without closing with others. *Decay of Piety.*
 13. To HOLD on. To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.*
 14. To HOLD on. To proceed. *L'Estrange.*
 15. To HOLD out. To last; to endure. *Tillotson.*
 16. To HOLD out. Not to yield; not to be subdued. *Collier.*
 17. To HOLD together. To be joined. *Dryden.*
 18. To HOLD together. To remain in union. *Locke.*
 19. To HOLD up. To support himself. *Tillotson.*
 20. To HOLD up. Not to be foul weather. *Hudibras.*
 21. To HOLD up. To continue the same speed. *Collier.*
 HOLD. *interj.* Forbear; stop; be still. *Dryden.*
 HOLD. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. *Spenser.*
 2. Something to be held; support. *Bacon.*
 3. Catch; power of seizing or keeping. *Swift.*
 4. Prison; place of custody. *Hooker. Dryden.*
 5. Power; influence. *Dryden.*
 6. Custody. *Shakespeare.*
 7. HOLD of a Ship. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris.*
 8. A lurking place.
 9. A fortified place; a fort. *Spenser.*
 HOLDER. *f.* [from hold.]
 1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.*
 2. A tenant; one that holds land under another. *Carew.*
 HOLDIRFO'RT. *f.* [bold and forth.] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick. *Addison.*
 HOLDFAST. *f.* [bold and fast.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*
 HOLDING. *f.* [from hold.]
 1. Tenure; farm. *Carew.*
 2. It sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song. *Shakespeare.*
 HOLE. *f.* [hol, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]
 1. A cavity narrow or long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon.*
 2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity. *Boyle.*
 3. A cave; a hollow place. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A cell of an animal. *Addison.*
 5. A mean habitation. *Dryden.*
 6. Some subterfuge or shift.
 HO'LIDAM. *f.* Blessed lady. *Hammer.*
 HOLILY. *ad.* [from holy.]
 1. Piously; with sanctity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney.*
 HO'LINESS. *f.* [from holy.]
 1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness. *Rogers.*
 2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
 3. The title of the pope. *Addison.*
 HO'LLA. *interj.* [bala, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance. *Milton.*
 To HO'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To cry out loudly. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'LLAND. *f.* Fine linen made in Holland. *Dryden.*
 HO'LLOW. *a.* [from hole.]
 1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid. *Dryden.*
 2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity. *Dryden.*
 3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears. *Hudibras.*
 HO'LLOW. *f.*
 1. Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.*
 2. Cavern; den; hole. *Prior.*
 3. Pir. *Addison.*
 4. Any opening or vacuity. *Genesis.*
 5. Passage; canal. *Addison.*
 To HO'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Spectator.*
 To HO'LLOW. *v. n.* No shoot; to hoot.
 HO'LOWLY. *ad.* [from hollow.]
 1. With cavities.
 2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly. *Shakespeare.*
 HO'LOWNESS. *f.* [from hollow.]
 1. Cavity; state of being hollow. *Hakewill.*
 2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery. *South.*
 HO'LOWROOT. *f.* [hollow and root.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 HO'LLY. *f.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A tree.
 HO'LLYHOCK. *f.* [holihoc, Saxon.] Rose-mallow. *Mortimer.*
 HO'LLYROSE. *f.* A plant.
 HOLME. *f.*
 1. Holme or bowme. [holme, Saxon.] A river island.
 2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Shakespeare.*
 HOLO.

HOLCAUST. *f.* [*hol* and *caust*.] A burnt sacrifice. *Ryd.*

HOLP. The old preterite and participle passive of *help*. *Shakespeare.*

HOLPEN. The old participle passive of *help*. *Bacon.*

HOLSTER. *f.* [*heolstern*, Saxon.] A case for a horseman's pistol. *Butler.*

HOLT. *f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A wood. *Gibson.*

HOLY. *a.* [*halig*, Saxon.]

1. Good; pious; religious. *Shakespeare.*
2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate. *South.*
4. Sacred. *Shakespeare.*

HOLY-THURSDAY. *f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK. *f.* The week before Easter.

HOLYDAY. *f.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.
2. Anniversary feast. *Knolles.*
3. A day of gayety and joy. *Shakespeare.*
4. A time that comes seldom. *Dryden.*

HOMAGE. *f.* [*hommage*, French; *bomagiūm*, low Latin,]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superiour lord. *Davies.*
2. Obedience; respect paid by external action. *Denham.*

TO HOMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGER. *f.* [*hommager*, French,] One who holds by homage of some superiour lord. *Bacon.*

HOME. *f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling. *Dryden.*
2. His own country. *Shakespeare.*
3. The place of constant residence. *Prior.*
4. United to a substantive, it signifies domesticity. *Bacon.*

HOME. *ad.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation. *Locke.*
2. To one's own country.
3. Close to one's own breast or affairs. *L'Estrange. Wake.*

4. To the point designed. *Sanderson.*
5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *a.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural. *Donne.*
2. Domestic; not foreign. *Pope.*

HOMEBRED. *a.* [*home* and *bred*.]

1. Native; natural. *Hammond.*
2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
3. Domestic; not foreign. *Spenser.*

HOMEFELT. *a.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private. *Pope.*

HOMELILY. *ad.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; inelegantly.

HOMELINESS. *f.* [from *homely*.] Plainness; rudeness.

HOMELY. *a.* [from *home*.] Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse. *South.*

HOMELY. *ad.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely. *Dryden.*

HOMELIN. *f.* A kind of fish. *Ainslie.*

HOMEMADE. *ad.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home. *Locke.*

HOMER. *f.* A measure of about three pints. *Levis.*

HOMESPUN. *a.* [*home* and *spin*.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Swift.*
2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addison.*
3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys.*

HOMESPUN. *f.* A coarse, inelegant rustic. *Shakespeare.*

HOMESTALL. } *f.* [*ham* and *stede*,
HOMESTEAD. } Saxon,] The place of the house. *Dryden.*

HOMeward. } *ad.* [*ham* and *peard*,
HOMEWARDS. } Saxon,] Toward home; toward the native place. *Sidney.*

HOMICIDE. *f.* [*bomicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling. *Hooker.*
2. Destruction. *Dryden.*
3. [*Homicida*, Latin.] A murderer; a manslayer.

HOMICIDAL. *a.* [from *bomicide*.] Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*

HOMILETICAL. *a.* [*homileticus*.] Social; conversible. *Atterbury.*

HOMILY. *f.* [*homilia*.] A discourse read to a congregation. *Hammond.*

HOMOGENEAL. } *a.* [*homogenos*.] Having
HOMOGENEOUS. } the same nature or principles. *Newton.*

HOMOGENEALNESS. } *f.* Participa-
HOMOGENEITY. } tion of the

HOMOGENEOUSNESS. } same principles or nature; similitude of kind. *Cibyn.*

HOMOGENY. *f.* [*homogenia*.] Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HOMOLOGOUS. *a.* [*homologos*.] Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS. *a.* [*homonymos*.] Denominating different things; equivocal. *Watts.*

HOMONYMY. *f.* [*homonymia*.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Johnson.*

HOMOTONOUS. *a.* [*homotinos*.] Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy.*

HONE. *f.* [*hæn*, Saxon.] A whetstone for a razor. *Tusser.*

TO HONE. *v. n.* [*honian*, Saxon.] To pine; to long.

HONEST. *a.* [*onestus*, Latin.]

1. Upright;

1. Upright; true; sincere, *Watts.*
 2. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.
- HONESTLY.** *ad.* [from *honest*.]
 1. Uprightly; justly. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. With chastity; modestly.
- HONESTY.** *f.* [*honestas*, Latin.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*
- HONIED.** *a.* [from *honey*.]
 1. Covered with honey. *Milton.*
 2. Sweet; luscious. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
- HONEY.** *f.* [hunnz, Saxon.]
 1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming viscous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the finest is virgin honey: it is the first produce of the swarm. The second is thicker than the first, often almost solid, procured from the combs by pressure: and the worst is the common yellow honey. *Hill. Arbuthnot.*
 2. Sweetness; lusciousness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness.
- TO HONEY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly. *Shakespeare.*
- HONEY-BAG.** *f.* [*honey* and *bag*.] The *honey-bag* is the stomach. *Greav.*
- HONEY-COMB.** *f.* [*honey* and *comb*.] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. *Dryden.*
- HONEY-COMBED.** *a.* [*honey* and *comb*.] Flawed with little cavities. *Wisdeman.*
- HONEY-DEW.** *f.* [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew. *Garth.*
- HONEY-FLOWER.** *f.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.
- HONEY-GNAT.** *f.* [*honey* and *gnat*.] An insect.
- HONEY-MOON.** *f.* [*honey* and *moon*.] The first month after marriage. *Addison.*
- HONEY-SUCKLE.** *f.* Woodbine, *Shakespeare.*
- HONEYLESS.** *a.* [from *honey*.] Without honey. *Shakespeare.*
- HONEY-WORT.** *f.* [*cerimbe*, Latin.] A plant.
- HONORARY.** *a.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]
 1. Done in honour. *Addison.*
 2. Conferring honour without gain. *Addison.*
- HONOUR.** *f.* [*honor*, Latin.]
 1. Dignity; high rank.
 2. Reputation; fame. *Bacon.*
 3. The title of a man of rank. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Subject to praise. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Nobleness of mind; magnanimity. *Regers.*
 6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Chastity. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Dignity of mien. *Milton.*
9. Glory; boast.
 10. Publick mark of respect. *Burke.*
 11. Privileges of rank or birth. *Watts.*
 12. Civilities paid. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Ornament; decoration. *Pope.*
- TO HONOUR.** *v. a.* [*honoro*, Latin.]
 1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Dryden.*
 2. To dignify; to raise to greatness. *Pope.*
- HONOURABLE.** *a.* [*honorable*, French.]
 1. Illustrious; noble. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Conferring honour. *Dryden.*
 4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Spenser.*
 5. Not to be disgraced. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Without taint; without reproach. *Mac.*
 7. Honest; without intention of deceit. *Hayward.*
 8. Equitable.
- HONOURABLENESS.** *f.* [from *honorable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.
- HONOURABLY.** *ad.* [from *honorable*.]
 1. With tokens of honour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Magnanimously; generously. *Bacon.*
 3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*
- HONOURER.** *f.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration. *Pope.*
- HOOD,** in composition, is derived from the Saxon *had*, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.
- HOOD.** *f.* [*hob*, Saxon.]
 1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
 2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapped round it. *Watson.*
 3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes.
 4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.
- TO HOOD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dress in a hood. *Pope.*
 2. To blind as with a hood. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To cover. *Dryden.*
- HOODMAN'S BLIND.** *f.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HOODWINK.** *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink*.]
 1. To blind with something bound over the eyes. *Sidney. Shakespeare. Davis. B. Johnson. Locke. Rowe.*
 2. To cover; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To deceive; to impose upon. *Sidney.*
- HOOF.** *f.* [*hop*, Saxon.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *Moss.*

HOOF-BOUND. *a.* [*hoof* and *bound.*] A horse is said to be *hoof bound* when he has a pain in the forefeet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. *Farrler's Dict.*

HOOK. *f.* [*hoce*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold. *Kneller.*
2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced. *Shakespeare.*
3. A snare; a trap. *Shakespeare.*
4. A sickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.*
5. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron. *Spenser.*
6. An instrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.*
7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post. *Cleveland.*

8. Hook, [in husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*

9. Hook or Crook. One way or other; by any expedient. *Hudibras.*

TO HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook. *Addison.*
2. To intrap; to ensnare.
3. To draw as with a hook. *Shakespeare.*
4. To fasten as with an hook.
5. To be drawn by force or artifice. *Norris.*

HO'OKED. *a.* [from *hook.*] Bent; curvated. *Brown.*

HO'OKEDNESS. *f.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED. *a.* [*hook* and *nose.*] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle. *Shakespeare.*

HOOP. *f.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels. *Dryden. Pope.*
2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats. *Swift.*
3. Any thing circular. *Addison.*

TO HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops. *Shakespeare.*
2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

TO HOOP. *v. n.* [from *woopyan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, French.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

TO HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout. *Shakespeare.*
2. To call by a shout.

HO'OPER. *f.* [from *hoop.*] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *f.* [from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

TO HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwot*, Welsh.]

1. To shout in contempt. *Sidney.*
2. To cry at an owl. *Shakespeare.*

Vol. I.

TO HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts. *Shakespeare.*

HOOT. *f.* [*hoot*, French; from the verb] Clamour; shout. *Glanville.*

TO HOP. *v. n.* [*hoppa*, Saxon.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly. *Dryden.*
2. To leap on one leg. *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other. *Dryden.*
4. To move; to play. *Spenser.*

HOP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap. *Addison.*
2. A jump on one leg.
3. A place where meaner people dance.

HOP. *f.* [*bop*, Dutch.] A plant.

TO HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops. *Arbutnot.*

HOPE. *f.* [*hopa*, Saxon.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure. *Job. Locke.*
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body. *Shakespeare.*
3. That which gives hope. *Shakespeare.*
4. The object of hope. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

TO HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good. *Taylor.*
2. To place confidence in futurity. *Psalms.*

TO HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire. *Dryden.*

HO'PEFUL. *a.* [*hope* and *full.*]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising. *Bacon.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. *Boyle. Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hopeful.*]

1. In such manner as to raise hope; *Clarendon.*
2. With hope; without despair. *Glanville.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *f.* [from *hopeful.*] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed. *Wotton.*

HO'PELESS. *a.* [from *hope.*]

1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation. *Hosker.*
2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. *Shakespeare.*

HO'PER. *f.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *f.* [from *hop.*] He who hops on jumps on one leg.

HO'PPERS. *f.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *f.* [so called because it is always hopping.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground. *Crow.*

H O R

2. A basket for carrying seed.
- HO'RAL.** *a.* [from *h.ra*, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*
- HO'RARY.** *a.* [*horarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*
 2. Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*
- HORDE.** *f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomson.*
- HORIZON.** *f.* [*ὁρίζων*.] The line that terminates the view. The horizon is distinguished into sensible and real; the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. *Bacon.*
- HORIZO'NTAL.** *a.* [*horizontal*, French.]
1. Near the horizon. *Milton.*
 2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbutnot.*
- HORIZO'NTALLY.** *ad.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*
- HORN.** *f.* [*hauwn*, Gothick; *horn*, Sax.]
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons. *Bentley.*
 2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn. *Dryden.*
 3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. *Dryden. Thomson.*
 4. The feelers of a snail. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A drinking cup made of horn.
 6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*
 7. **HORN** *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*
- HORNBE'AK.** *f.* A kind of fish.
- HORNFI'SH.** *f.* A kind of fish.
- HO'RNBEAM.** *f.* [*born* and *boem*, Dutch.] A tree.
- HO'RNBOOK.** *f.* [*horn* and *book*.] The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled. *Locke. Prior.*
- HO'RNED.** *a.* [from *born*.] Furnished with horns. *Denham.*
- HOR'NER.** *f.* [from *born*.] One that works in horn, and sells horns. *Grew.*
- HOR'NET.** *f.* [*hynnætte*, Saxon.] A very large strong stinging fly. *Derham.*
- HO'RNFOOT.** *a.* [*born* and *foot*.] Hoofed. *Hakewill.*
- HO'RNOWL.** *f.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainsworth.*
- HO'RNPIPE.** *f.* [*born* and *pipe*.] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *Raleigh. Ben. Johnson.*
- HO'RNSTONE.** *f.* A kind of blue stone.
- HO'RNWORK.** *f.* A kind of angular fortification.
- HO'RNY.** *a.* [from *born*.]
1. Made of horn.
 2. Resembling horn. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*

H O R

- HO'ROGRAPHY.** *f.* [*ὥρα* and *γραφία*.] An account of the hours.
- HO'ROLOGE.** *f.* [*horologium*, Latin.]
- HO'ROLOGY.** *f.* Any instrument that tells the hour: as, a clock; a watch; an hour glass. *Brown.*
- HORO'METRY.** *f.* [*ὥρα* and *μετρία*.] The art of measuring hours. *Brown.*
- HO'ROSCOPE.** *f.* [*ὥροσκοπος*.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drammond. Dryden.*
- HORRIBLE.** *a.* [*horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous. *Swift.*
- HORRIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness.
- HORRIBLY.** *ad.* [from *horrible*.]
1. Dreadfully; hideously. *Milton.*
 2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*
- HORRID.** *a.* [*horridus*, Latin.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing. *Keats.*
 3. Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*
- HORRIDNESS.** *f.* [from *horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*
- HORRIFICK.** *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Causing horror. *Thomson.*
- HORRISONOUS.** *a.* [*horrifonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dia.*
- HO'RROUR.** *f.* [*horror*, Latin.]
1. Terror mixed with detestation. *Douglas.*
 2. Gloom; dreariness. *Pope.*
 3. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking. *Quincy.*
- HORSE.** *f.* [*hors*, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage. *Creek.*
 2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry. *Clarendon.*
 3. Something on which any thing is supported.
 4. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.
 5. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse: as, a horse-face, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.
- TO HORSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount upon a horse. *Bacon.*
 2. To carry one on the back. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To ride any thing. *Mortimer.*
 4. To cover a mare.
- HORSEBACK.** *f.* [*horse* and *back*.] The seat of the rider; the state of being on a horse. *Brown.*
- HORSEBEA'N.** *f.* [*horse* and *bean*.] A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*
- HORSEBLOCK.** *f.* [*horse* and *block*.] A block on which they climb to a horse. *HORSE.*

H O R

H O S

- HORSEBOAT.** *f.* [*horse and boat.*] A boat used in ferrying horses.
- HORSEBOY.** *f.* [*horse and boy.*] A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy. *Kneller.*
- HORSEBREAKER.** *f.* [*horse and break.*] One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle. *Creech.*
- HORSECHESNUT.** *f.* [*horse and chesnut.*] A plant. *Miller.*
- HORSECOURSER.** *f.* [*horse and courser.*]
1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.
2. A dealer in horses. *Wistman.*
- HORSECRAB.** *f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*
- HORSECUCUMBER.** *f.* [*horse and cucumber.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*
- HORSEDUNG.** *f.* [*horse and dung.*] The excrements of horses. *Peacbam.*
- HORSEEMMET.** *f.* [*horse and emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.
- HORSEFLESH.** *f.* [*horse and flesh.*] The flesh of horses. *Bacon.*
- HORSEFLY.** *f.* [*horse and fly.*] A fly that stings horses, and sucks the r blood.
- HORSEFOOT.** *f.* An herb. The same with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*
- HORSEHAIR.** *f.* [*horse and hair.*] The hair of horses. *Dryden.*
- HORSEHEEL.** *f.* An herb.
- HORSELAUGH.** *f.* [*horse and laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh. *Pope.*
- HORSELEECH.** *f.* [*horse and leech.*]
1. A great leech that bites horses. *Shakespeare.*
2. A farrier.
- HORSELITTER.** *f.* [*horse and litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along. *2 Mac.*
- HORSEMAN.** *f.* [*horse and man.*]
1. One skilled in riding. *Dryden.*
2. One that serves in wars on horseback. *Hayward.*
3. A rider; a man on horseback. *Prior.*
- HORSEMANSHIP.** *f.* [*from horseman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse. *Wotton.*
- HORSEMARTEN.** *f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*
- HORSEMATCH.** *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- HORSEMEAT.** *f.* [*horse and meat.*] Pro-
vender. *Bacon.*
- HORSEMINT.** *f.* A large coarse mint.
- HORSEMUSCLE.** *f.* A large muscle. *Bacon.*
- HORSEPLAY.** *f.* [*horse and play.*] Coarse, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*
- HORSEPOUND.** *f.* [*horse and pond.*] A pond for horses.
- HORSEACE.** *f.* [*horse and race.*] A match of horses in running. *Bacon.*
- HORSERADISH.** *f.* [*horse and radish.*] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvy-grass. *Floyer.*
- HORSESHOE.** *f.* [*horse and shoe.*]
1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. *Shakespeare.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HORSESTEALER.** *f.* [*horse and steal.*] A thief who takes away horses. *Shakespeare.*
- HORSETAIL.** *f.* A plant.
- HORSETONGUE.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*
- HORSEWAY.** *f.* [*horse and way.*] A broad way by which horses may travel. *Shakspe.*
- HORTATION.** *f.* [*hortatio, Latin.*] The act of exhorting; advice or encouragement to something.
- HORTATIVE.** *f.* [*from hortor, Latin.*] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*
- HORTATORY.** *a.* [*from hortor, Latin.*] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing.
- HORTICULTURE.** *f.* [*hortus and cultura, Latin.*] The art of cultivating gardens.
- HORTULAN.** *a.* [*hortulanus, Latin.*] Be-
longing to a garden. *Evelyn.*
- HOSANNA.** *f.* [*hosanna.*] An exclamation of praise to God. *Fidler.*
- HOSE.** *f.* plur. *hosen.* [*hosa, Saxon.*]
1. Breeches. *Shakespeare.*
2. Stockings; covering for the legs. *Gay.*
- HOSIER.** *f.* [*from hose.*] One who sells stockings. *Swift.*
- HOSPITABLE.** *a.* [*hospitabilis, Latin.*] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers. *Dryden.*
- HOSPITABLY.** *ad.* [*from hospitable.*] With kindness to strangers. *Prior.*
- HOSPITAL.** *f.* [*hospital, French; hospita-
lis, Latin.*]
1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. *Addison.*
2. A place for shelter or entertainment. *Spenser.*
- HOSPITALITY.** *f.* [*hospitalité, French.*] The practice of entertaining strangers. *Hooker.*
- HOSPITALLER.** *f.* [*hospitarius, low
Latin; from hospital.*] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. *Ayliffe.*
- TO HOSPITATE.** *v. a.* [*hospitor, Latin.*] To reside under the roof of another. *Grew.*
- HOST.** *f.* [*hôte, French; hospes, hospitius,
Latin.*]
1. One who gives entertainment to another. *Sidney.*
2. The landlord of an inn. *Shakespeare.*
3. [*From hostis, Latin.*] An army; num-
bers assembled for war. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any great number. *Shakespeare.*
5. [*Hofia, Latin.*] The sacrifice of the
mass in the Romish church.
- TO HOST.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To take up entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
2. To encounter in battle. *Milton.*

H O T

3. To review a body of men; to muster. *Spenser.*
- HO'STAGE.** *f.* [*ostage*, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions. *Arbutnot.*
- HO'STEL.** } *f.* [*hostel*, *hostellerie*, Fr.]
- HO'STELRY.** } An inn.
- HO'STESS.** *f.* [*hostesse*, French.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment. *Dryden.*
- HO'STESS-SHIP.** *f.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess. *Shakespeare.*
- HO'STILE.** *a.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*
- HOS'TILITY.** *f.* [*hostilité*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war. *Hayward.*
- HO'STLER.** *f.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn. *Spenser.*
- HO'STRY.** *f.* [corrupted from *hostelry*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept. *Dryden.*
- HOT.** *a.* [*haz*, Saxon.]
1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.*
 2. Lustful; lewd. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Strongly affected by sensible qualities. *Dryden.*
 4. Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarend.*
 5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denham.*
 6. Eager; keen in desire. *Locke.*
 7. Piquant; acrid.
- HOTBED.** *f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*
- HOTBRAINED.** *a.* [*bot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious.
- HOTCOCKLES.** *f.* [*boutes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him. *Arbutnot.*
- HOTHEADED.** *n.* [*bot* and *head*.] Vehement; violent; passionate. *Arbutnot.*
- HOTHOUSE.** *f.* [*bot* and *house*.]
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A brothel. *Ben. Johnson.*
- HOTLY.** *ad.* [from *hot*.]
1. With heat; not coldly.
 2. Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.*
 3. Lustfully. *Dryden.*
- HOTMOUTHED.** *a.* [*bot* and *mouth*.] Headstrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*
- HOTNESS.** *f.* [from *hot*.] Heat; violence; fury.
- HOTCHPOTCH.** *f.* [*baché en poche*, Fr.] A mingled hash; a mixture. *Camden.*
- HOTSPUR.** *f.* [*bot* and *spur*.]
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady. *Burton.*
 2. A kind of pea of speedy growth. *Mort.*

H O U

- HOTSPURRED.** *a.* [from *hotspur*.] Vehement; rash; heady. *Peachment.*
- HOVE.** The preterite of *beave*.
- HO'VEL.** *f.* [diminutive of *hope*, *houle*, Saxon.]
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead. *Tusser.*
 2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Roy.*
- To HO'VEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in an hovel. *Shakespeare.*
- HO'VEN.** *part. pass.* [from *beave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied. *Tusser.*
- To HO'VE.** *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over, Welsh.]
1. To hang in the air overhead. *Dryden.*
 2. To stand in suspense or expectation. *Prior. Pope.*
 3. To wander about one place. *Spenser. Addison.*
- HOUGH.** *f.* [*hog*, Saxon.]
1. The lower part of the thigh. *2 Esd.*
 2. [*Huë*, French.] An adz; an hoe. *Stillington.*
- To HOUGH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. *Jof.*
 2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.
- HO'ULET.** *f.* The vulgar name for an owl.
- HOULT.** *f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A small wood. *Fairfax.*
- HOUND.** *f.* [*hund*, Saxon.] A dog used in the chase. *Prior.*
- To HOUND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To set on the chase. *Bramhall.*
 2. To hunt; to pursue. *L'Estrange.*
- HO'UNDFISH.** *f.* A kind of fish.
- HOUNDSTONGUE.** *f.* [*cynoglossum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- HO'UNDTREE.** *f.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*
- HOUP.** *f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The peet. *Ainsworth.*
- HOURLY.** *f.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A particular time.
 3. The time as marked by the clock. *Shakespeare.*
- HO'URGGLASS.** *f.* [*hour* and *glass*.]
1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time. *Sidney. Bacon.*
 2. Space of time. *Bacon.*
- HO'URLY.** *a.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden.*
- HO'URLY.** *ad.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently. *Dryden.*
- HO'URPLATE.** *f.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed. *Locke.*
- HOUSE.** *f.* [*hust*, Saxon.]

H O U

H O W

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts.*
2. Any place of abode. *Shakespeare.*
3. Places in which religious or studious persons live in common. *Addison.*
4. The manner of living; the table. *Swift.*
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race. *Dryden.*
7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence. *Santb.*
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof. *Evelyn.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. *Shakespeare.*
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREA'KER. *f.* [house and break.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEBREA'KING. *f.* [house and break.] Burglary. *Swift.*

HO'USED OG. *f.* [house and dog.] A mastiff kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HOUSEHOLD. *f.* [house and hold.]

1. A family living together. *Shakespeare.*
2. Family life; domestic management. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family. *AEI.*

HOUSEHOLDER. *f.* [from household.] Master of a family. *Mattbew.*

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF. *f.* [household and stuff.] Furniture of any house; utensils convenient for a family. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEKEEPER. *f.* [house and keep.]

1. Householder; master of a family. *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.*
3. One who lives much at home. *Shakesf.*
4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants. *Swift.*

5. A housedog. *Shakespeare.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *a.* [house and keep.] Domestick; useful to a family. *Carew.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *f.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Prior.*

HO'USEL. *f.* [hur], Saxon.] The holy eucharist.

To HO'USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

HOUSELEEK. *f.* [house and leek.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'USELESS. *a.* [from house.] Without abode; wanting habitation. *Watts.*

HO'USEMAID. *f.* [house and maid.] A maid employed to keep the house clean. *Swift.*

HO'USEROOM. *f.* [house and room.] Place in a house. *Dryden.*

HO'USESNAIL. *f.* A kind of snail.

HO'USEWARMING. *f.* [house and warm.] A feast of merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HO'USEWIFE. *f.* [house and wife.]

1. The mistress of a family. *Pope.*
2. A female economist. *Spenser.*
3. One skilled in female business. *Addison.*

HO'USEWIFELY. *a.* [from housewife.] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HO'USEWIFELY. *ad.* [from the noun.] With the economy of a housewife.

HO'USEWIFEKY. *f.* [from housewife.]

1. Domestick or female business; management. *Chapman.*
2. Female economy. *Taylor.*

HO'USING. *f.* [from house.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Grann.*
2. [from houseaux, French.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HO'USLING. *a.* [from house.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming. *Spenser.*

HOUSS. *f.* [from houseaux, Fr.] Hoofings. *Dryden.*

HOW. *ad.* [hu, Saxon.]

1. In what manner; to what degree. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner. *L'Estrange.*
4. For what reason; from what cause. *Shakespeare.*

4. By what means. *Bacon.*

5. In what state. *Dryden.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence. *Hayward, Bentley.*

7. It is much used in exclamation. *Law.*

HOWBE'IT. } *ad.* [how be it.] Nevertheless.

HO'WBE. } less; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use. *Hooker.*

HOWDY'E. [contracted from how do ye.] In what state is your health. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER. *ad.* [how and ever.]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree. *Shakespeare.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at least. *Tillotson.*
3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. *Swift.*

To HOWL. *v. n.* [buglen, Dutch; ululo, Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shakespeare.*
2. To utter cries in distress. *Shakespeare.*
3. To speak with a belline cry or tone. *A. & Billings.*

4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL

HUG

HOWL, *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.*
 2. The cry of a human being in horror. *Dryden.*

HOWSOE'VER, *ad.* [how and soever.]
 1. In what manner soever. *Raleigh.*
 2. Although. *Shakespeare.*

TO HOX, *v. a.* [from hog, Saxon.] To hough; to hamstring. *Knolles.*

HOY, *f.* [hou, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck. *Watts.*

HU'BUB, *f.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarend.*

HU'CRABACK, *f.* A kind of linen on which the cigars are raised.

HU'CKLEBACKED, *a.* [bocker, German, a bunch.] Crooked in the shoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE, *f.* [from *bucken*.] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER, *?* *f.* [bock, German, a pedlar.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities. *South.*

2. A trickish mean fellow.

TO HU'CKSTER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

TO HU'DDLE, *v. a.* [probably from *hood*.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to misble.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry. *Swift.*

3. To cover up in haste.

4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.*

5. To throw together in confusion. *Locke.*

TO HU'DDLE, *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*

HUDDLE, *f.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion. *Addison.*

HUE, *f.* [huepe, Saxon.]

1. Colour; die. *Milton.*

2. [Hue, French.] A clamorous & legal pursuit. *Arbutnot.*

HUER, *f.* [huer, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others. *Carew.*

HUFF, *f.* [from *bove* or *boven*, swelled.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance. *Hudibras.*

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value. *South.*

TO HUFF, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff. *Grew.*

2. To Hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance.

TO HUFF, *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounte. *South. Otway. Rescramen.*

HU'FFER, *f.* [from *buff*.] A blusterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFISH, *a.* [from *buff*.] Arrogant; insolent; Hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY, *ad.* [from *buffish*.] With arrogant petulance.

HU'FFINESS, *f.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

TO HUG, *v. a.* [hexian, Saxon.]

HUM

1. To press close in an embrace. *DEAR.*
 2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness. *Milton.*

3. To hold fast. *Andrug.*

HUG, *f.* [from the noun.] Close embrace. *Gay.*

HUGE, *a.* [boogh, big, Dutch.]

1. Vast; immense. *Abbot.*

2. Great even to deformity or terrible, *HU'GELY*, *ad.* [from *huge*.]

1. Immensely; enormously. *Shakespeare.*

2. Greatly; very much. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS, *f.* [from *huge*.] Enormous bulk; greatness. *Shakespeare.*

HU'GGERMUGGER, *f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bug* or *moreker*, or hug in the dark. *Moreker* in the Danish is darkness, whence *murky*.] Secret; by-pface. *Hudibras.*

HU'GY, *a.* [See *HUGE*.] Vast; great; huge. *Carew.*

HUKE, *f.* [buque, French.] A cloak. *Bacon.*

HULK, *f.* [bulcke, Dutch; hule, Saxon.]

1. The body of a ship. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shakespeare.*

TO HULK, *v. a.* To exenterate: *ny*, to bulk a hare. *Ainsworth.*

HULL, *f.* [bulgan, Gothic, to cover.]

1. The husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.

2. The body of a ship; the hull. *Grew.*

TO HULL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. *Sidney.*

HULLY, *a.* [from *bull*.] Siliquose; husky. *Ainsworth.*

HU'LV, *f.* Holly. *Tupper.*

TO HUM, *v. a.* [hommelen, Dutch.]

1. To make the noise of bees. *Dryden.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. *Shakespeare.*

3. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath. *Hudibras.*

4. To sing low. *Glanville. Pope.*

5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects. *Shakespeare.*

2. The noise of bustling crowds. *Milton.*

3. Any low dull noise. *Pope.*

4. A pause with an articulate sound. *Dryden.*

5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for *hum*.

6. An expression of applause. *Spectator.*

HUM, *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakespeare.*

HUMAN, *a.* [humanus, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man. *Milton.*

HUMA'NE, *a.* [humaine, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Spratt.*

HUMA'NELY, *ad.*

H U M

HUMA'NELY. *ad.* [from *humana*.] Kindly; with good nature. *Shakespeare.*

HUMANIST. *f.* [*humaniste*, French.] A philologist; a grammarian.

HUMA'NITY. *f.* [*humanitas*, Latin.]

1. The nature of man. *Sidney.*
2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind. *Glanville.*
3. Benevolence; tenderness. *Locke.*
4. Philology; grammatical studies.

To HU'MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniser*, Fr.] To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence. *Wotton.*

HU'MANKIND. *f.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *human*.]

1. After the notions of men. *Atterbury.*
2. Kindly; with good-nature. *Pope.*

HU'MBIRD. *f.* [from *hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird. *Brown.*

HU'MBLE. *a.* [*bumble*, French; *humilis*, Latin.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant. *Spenser, Shakespeare.*
2. Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make submissive. *Rogers.*
2. To crush; to break; to subdue. *Milt.*
3. To make to condescend. *Locke.*
4. To bring down from an height. *Hakewill.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *f.* [*bum* and *bee*.] A buzzing wild bee. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE EATER. *f.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLENESS. *f.* [from *bumble*.] Humility; absence of pride. *Bacon, Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *f.* [from *bumble*.] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *a.* [*bumble* and *moutb*.] Mild; meek. *Shakespeare.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *f.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLES. *f.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS. *f.* [from *bumble*.] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser.*

HU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *bumble*.]

1. Without pride; with humility. *Addis.*
2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM. *a.* [from *hum*, *drone*.] Dull; drowsy; stupid. *Hudibras.*

To HU'MECT. *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat.]

To HU'MECTATE. } To wet; to moisten; *Walsman.*

HU'MECTATION. *f.* [*humectation*, Fr.]

- The act of wetting; moistening. *Brown.*

HU'MERAL. *a.* [*umerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp.*

HU'MICUBATION. *f.* [*hum* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground. *Brumhall.*

H U M

HU'MID. *a.* [*humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moist; watry. *Newson.*

HU'MIDITY. *f.* [from *humid*.] Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*

HU'MILIATION. *f.* [French.]

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility. *Hooker.*
2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness. *Milton.*
3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*

HU'MILITY. *f.* [*humilité*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance. *Hooker.*
2. Act of submission. *Davies.*

HU'MMER. *f.* [from *hum*.] An applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MORAL. *a.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding from humours. *Harvey.*

HU'MORIST. *f.* [*humorista*, Italian.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour. *Spektator.*
2. One who has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*

HU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *humour*.]

1. Full of grotesque or odd images. *Addison.*
2. Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*
3. Pleasant; jocular. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Merrily; jocosely. *Calamy, Swift.*
2. With caprice; with whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *humorous*.]

Pickleness; capricious levity.

HU'MORSOME. *a.* [from *humour*.]

1. Peevish; petulant. *Swift.*
2. Odd; humorous.

HU'MORSOMELY. *ad.* [from *humorous*.]

Peevishly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *f.* [*humor*, Latin.]

1. Moisture. *Ray.*
2. The different kinds of moisture in man's body; phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy. *Milton.*
3. General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.*
4. Present disposition. *Dryden.*
5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment.
6. Diseased or morbid disposition. *Temple.*

7. Petulance; peevishness. *South.*

8. A trick; a practice. *Shakespeare.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fix; to comply with. *Addison.*

HUMP.

HUN

HUMP, *f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*.] *Tatler*.
A crooked back.

HUMPBAC, *f.* [*bump* and *back*,] Crooked back; high shoulders. *Tatler*.

HUMPBACKED, *a.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH, *v. a.* [*husch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists. *Arb.*

2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden*.

HUNCHBACKED, *a.* [*bunch* and *back*,] Having a crooked back. *Arbutnot*.

HUNDRED, *a.* [*hund*, *hundred*, Saxon.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten. *Shakespeare*.

HUNDRED, *f.*

1. A company or body consisting of an hundred. *Arbutnot*.

2. [*Hundredum*, low Latin.] A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. *Bacon*.

HUNDREDTH, *a.* [*hundreonteogopa*, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred. *Hooker*.

HUNG, The preterite and part, pass. of *hang*. *Dryden*.

HUNGER, *f.* [*hungern*, Saxon.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. *Arbutnot*.

2. Any violent desire. *Decay of Piety*.

To HUNGER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley*.

2. To desire with great eagerness. *Milton*.

HUNGERBIT, *a.* [*bunger* and *bit*.]

HUNGERBITTEN, *a.* Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton*.

HUNGERLY, *a.* [from *bunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment. *Shakespeare*.

HUNGERLY, *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shakespeare*.

HUNGERSTARVED, *a.* [*bunger* and *starved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden*.

HUNGERED, *a.* [from *bunger*.] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon*.

HUNGRILY, *ad.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite. *Dryden*.

HUNGRY, *a.* [from *bunger*.]

1. Feeling pain for want of food. *Locke*.

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw than to impart. *Mortimer*.

HUNKS, *f.* [*bunskur*, sordid, Islandick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a miser. *Addison*.

To HUNT, *v. a.* [*huntian*, Saxon.]

1. To chase wild animals. *Addison*.

2. To pursue; to follow close. *Harvey*.

3. To search for. *Spenser*.

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase. *Addison*.

To HUNT, *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase. *Shakespeare*.

2. To pursue or search. *Locke*.

HUR

HUNT, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds. *Dryden*.

2. A chase. *Shakespeare*.

3. Pursuit. *Shakespeare*.

HUNTER, *f.* [from *bunt*.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime. *Davies*.

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey. *Shakespeare*.

HUNTINGHORN, *f.* [*hunting* and *horn*.]

A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds. *Prior*.

HUNTRESS, *f.* [from *bunter*.] A woman that follows the chase. *Broom*.

HUNTSMAN, *f.* [*bunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chase. *Wallis*.

2. The servant whose business is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange*.

HUNTSMANSHIP, *f.* [from *buntzman*.]

The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne*.

HURDLE, *f.* [*hynðel*, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden*.

HURDS, *f.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth*.

To HURL, *v. a.* [from *huorle*, to throw down, Islandick.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. *Ben. Johnson*.

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurle*, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.] *Spenser*.

3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew*.

HURL, *f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion. *Kneller*.

HURLBAT, *f.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainsworth*.

HURLER, *f.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling. *Carew*.

HURLWIND, *f.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. *Sandy*.

HURLY, *a.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] Tumult; commotion; bustle. *Shakespeare*.

HURLYBURLY, *a.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] Tumult; commotion; bustle. *Shakespeare*.

HURRICANE, *a.* [*huracan*, Spanish.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere. *Addison*.

HURRICANO, *a.* [*huracan*, Spanish.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere. *Addison*.

To HURRY, *v. a.* [*hengen*, to plunder, Saxon.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion. *Pope*.

To HURRY, *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden*.

HURRY, *f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Addison*.

HURST, *f.* [*hynst*, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth*.

To HURT, *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt*, [*hynst*, wounded, Saxon.]

1. To mischief; to harm. *Milton*.

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm. *Wallis*.

HURT, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief. *Baker*.

2. Wound or bruise. *Hayward*.

HURTER, *f.* [from the verb.]

HURTER. *f.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.

HURTFUL. *a.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious. *Dryden.*

HURTFULLY. *ad.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously.

HURTFULNESS. *f.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To HURTLE. *v. n.* [*hurter*, French.] To skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. *Shakespeare.*

To HURTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity. *Spenser.*

HURTLEBERRY. *f.* [*biort bar*, Danish.] Bilberry.

HURTLESS. *a.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenser.*

2. Receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm. *Sidney.*

HURTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND. *f.* [*hofsband*, master, Danish.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals. *Dryden.*

3. An œconomist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. *Davies.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Spenser.*

To HUSBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with an husband. *Shakespeare.*

2. To manage with frugality. *Shakespeare.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*

HUSBANDLESS. *a.* [from *husband*.] Without an husband. *Shakespeare.*

HUSBANDLY. *a.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty. *Tusser.*

HUSBANDMAN. *f.* [*husband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage. *Bacon.*

HUSBANDRY. *f.* [from *husband*.]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestick affairs. *Shakespeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise! *Shakespeare.*

HUSH. *a.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet. *Shakespeare.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent. *Spenser.*

To HUSH. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease. *Olway.*

To HUSH *up. v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope.*

HUSHMONEY. *f.* [*hush* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift.*

HUSK. *f.* [*bulsch*, Dutch.] The outward integument of fruit.

Bacon.

Vol. I.

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED. *a.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an husk; covered with an husk.

HUSKY. *a.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks. *Phillips.*

HUSSY. *f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.] A sorry or bad woman. *Southern.*

HUSTINGS. *f.* [*husting*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HUSTLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hustle*.] To shake together.

HU'SWIFE. *f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]

1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. *Shakespeare.*

2. An œconomist; a thrifty woman. *Shakespeare.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY. *f.* [from *huswife*.]

1. Management good or bad. *Tusser.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women. *Tusser.*

HUT. *f.* [*hutte*, Saxon; *bute*, French.] A poor cottage. *Swift; Thomson.*

HUTCH. *f.* [*hæcca*, Saxon; *butte*, Fr.] A corn chest. *Mortimer.*

To HUZZ. *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA. *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation. *L'Estrange.*

To HUZZA. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation. *King.*

To HUZZA. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation. *Addison.*

HYACINTH. *f.* [*ῥάκνισος*.]

1. A plant.

2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lepis hincurius* of the ancients. It is a less showy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. *Hill.*

HYACINTHINE. *a.* [*ῥάκνισος*.] Made of hyacinths.

HYADES. *f.* [*ῥάκνισος*.] A watry constellation. *Dryden.*

HYALINE. *a.* [*ῥάκνισος*.] Glossy; crystalline. *Milton.*

HYBRIDOUS. *a.* [*ῥάκνισος*; *hybrida*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different species. *Roy.*

HYDATIDES. *f.* [from *ῥάκνισος*.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in dropical persons. *Quincy.*

HY'DRA. *f.* A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules*. *Dryden.*

HYDRAGOGUES. *f.* [*ῥάκνισος* and *ῥάκνισος*; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of the watry humour, which is generally the case of the strongest catharticks. *Quincy.*

HYDRAU.

H Y M

H Y P

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hydraulicks.*]

HYDRAU'LICK. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*

HYDRAU'LICKS. } *f.* [ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλός, a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE. *f.* [ὕδρεκκηλὴ; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watry rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS. *f.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλή.] A dropsy in the head. *Arbutnot.*

HYDRO'GRAPHER. *f.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω.] One who draws maps of the sea. *Boyle.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY. *f.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω.] Description of the watry part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROMANCY. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μαντικα.] Prediction by water. *Ayliffe.*

HY'DROMEL. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι.] Honey and water. *Arbutnot.*

HYDRO'METER. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The art of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA. *f.* [ὕδροφωβία.] Dread of water. *Quincy.*

HYDRO'PICAL. } *a.* [ὕδροπικος.] Dropsy.

HYDRO'PICK. } *cal;* diseased with extravasated water. *Arbutnot.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *a.* [ὕδωρ and στατική.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hydrostatical.*] According to hydrostatics. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS. *f.* [ὕδωρ and στατική; *hydrostatique*, French.] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TICK. *f.* [ὕδωρ.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

HY'EN. } *f.* [*hyene*, French; *hyana*, Latin.]

HY'ENA. } *tin.* An animal like a wolf. *Shakespeare.*

HYGRO'METER. *f.* [ὕγρος and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture. *Arbutnot.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *f.* [ὕγρος and σκοπεῖν.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

HYM. *f.* A species of dog. *Shakespeare.*

HY'MEN. *f.* [ὕμην.]

1. The god of marriage.

2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *f.* [ὕμηναιος.] A marriage song. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AN. } *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*

HYMN. *f.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being. *Spenser.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὕμναιω.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration. *Milton.*

HYMNICK. *a.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns. *Donne.*

To HYP. *v. a.* [from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy; to dispirit. *Spektor.*

HY'PALLAGE. *f.* [ὕπαλλαξις.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HY'PER. *f.* A hypercritick. *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA. *f.* [ὕπερ and βάλλω.] A section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. *Harris.*

HY'PERBOLE. *f.* [ὕπερβολή.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or decreased beyond the exact truth. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him. *Shakespeare.*

HYPERBO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hyperbola.*]

HYPERBO'LICK. } 1. Belonging to the hyperbola. *Grew.*

2. [From *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *hyperbolical.*]

1. In form of an hyperbole.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation. *Brown.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *a.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *a.* [*hyperboreus*, Latin.] Northern.

HYPERCRI'TICK. *f.* [ὕπερ and κριτικός.] A critick exact or copious beyond use or reason. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond use. *Swift.*

HYPE'RMETER. *f.* [ὕπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires. *Addison.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *f.* [ὕπερσάρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh. *Wise.*

HY'PHEN. *f.* [ὕφην.] A note of conjunction; as, *vir-tue, ever-living.*

HYPNO'TICK. *f.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *f.* [ὕποχονδρις.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *hypochondria.*]

HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. } 1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination. *Dancy of Pity.*

2. Pity.

HYP

HYS

2. Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*
HYPOCRIST. *f.* [*ὑπόκρισις*.] *Hypocrist* is an inspissated juice in large flat masses, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power. *Hill.*
HYPOCRISY. *f.* [*hypocrisis*, *Fr.* *ὑπόκρισις*.] Diffimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. *Dryden. Swift.*
HYPOCRITE. *f.* [*ὑποκριτής*.] A disssembler in morality or religion. *Phillips.*
HYPOCRITICAL. *a.* [*from hypocrite*.] *Rogers.*
HYPOCRITICK. *s.* Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality. *Gibson.*
HYPOCRITICALLY. *ad.* [*from hypocritical*.] With diffimulation; without sincerity. *Government of the Tongue.*
HYPOGASTRICK. *a.* [*ὑπο and γαστήρ*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wife.*
HYPOGEUM. *f.* [*ὑπο and γῆ*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults. *Harris.*
HYPOSTASIS. *f.* [*ὑπόστασις*.]
 1. Distinct substance.
 2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.*
HYPOSTATICAL. *a.* [*hypostatique*, *Fr.* *from hypostasis*.]
 1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct in-

- redients. *Boyle.*
 2. Personal; distinctly personal.
HYPOTENUSE. *f.* [*ὑπότῆσις*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense. *Locke.*
HYPOTHESIS. *f.* [*ὑπόθεσις*.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved. *South.*
HYPOTHE'TICAL. *a.* [*hypothetique*, *Fr.* *from hypothesis*.]
HYPOTHE'TICK. *s.* Including a supposition; conditional. *Watts.*
HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [*from hypothetick*.] Upon supposition; conditionally. *Brome.*
HYRST. *s.* From the Saxon *hyrst*, a wood. *Gibson.*
HURST. *s.* *HERST.* *s.*
HYSSOP. *f.* [*hyssopus*, *Lat.*] A plant. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*
HYSTERICAL. *a.* [*ὑστερικὸς*.]
HYSTERICK. *s.*
 1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.*
 2. Proceeding from disorders of the womb. *Pope.*
HYSTERICKS. *f.* [*ὑστερικὰ*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

J A B

- I** is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant. *I* vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of the word, is always expressed by *y*. *J* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*.
 1. pronoun personal. [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Sax.]
I, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*.
 1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*. *Shakespeare.*
 2. *I* is more than once, in *Shakespeare*, written for *ay*, or *yes*.
 To **JABBER.** *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly, without thinking; to chatter. *Swift.*
JABBERER. *f.* [*from jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hud.*

J A C

- JACENT.** *a.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length. *Watson.*
JACINTH. *f.* [*for byacimb*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]
 1. The same with hyacinth.
 2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward.*
JACK. *f.* [*Jacques*, French.]
 1. The diminutive of *John*. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*
 3. An engine which turns the spit. *Wilkins.*
 4. A young pike. *Mortimer.*
 5. [*Jacque*, French.] A coat of mail. *Hayward.*
 6. A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden.*
 7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Benley.*
 8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal. *Bacon.*
 9. The male of animals. *Arbutnot.*
 10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth.*
 11. The

J A G

J A R

11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth.*
 12. A cunning fellow. *Cleveland.*
JACK Boots. *f.* Boots which serve as armour. *Spectator.*
JACK by the Hedge. *f.* An herb. *Mortimer.*
JACK Pudding. *f.* [jack and pudding.] A zani; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*
JACK with a Lantern. *f.* An ignis fatuus.
JACKALENT. *f.* A simple sheepish fellow. *Shakespeare.*
JACKA'L. *f.* [cbacal, French.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion. *Dryden.*
JACKANAPES. *f.* [jack and ape.]
 1. Monkey; an ape.
 2. A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbut.*
JACKDA'W. *f.* A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts.*
JACKET. *f.* [jacquet, French.]
 1. A short coat; a close waistcoat. *Spenser.*
 2. To beat one's JACKET, is to beat the man. *L'Estrange.*
JACOB'S Ladder. *f.* The same with Greek valerian.
JACOB'S Staff. *f.*
 1. A pilgrim's staff.
 2. Staff concealing a dagger.
 3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.
JACOBINE. *f.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*
JACTITA'TION. *f.* [jactito, Latin.] Tossing; motion; restlessness. *Harvey.*
JACULA'TION. *f.* [jaculatio, Lat.] The act of throwing missile weapons. *Milton.*
JADE. *f.*
 1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.
 2. A sorry woman. *Swift.*
JADE. *f.* A species of the jasper. *Hill.*
To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To employ in vile offices. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakespeare.*
To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink. *South.*
JA'DISH. *a.* [from jade.]
 1. Vitious; bad, as an horse. *Southern.*
 2. Unchaste; incontinent. *L'Estrange.*
To JAGG. *v. a.* [gagau, flits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw. *Watts.*
JAGG. *f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray.*
JA'GGY. *a.* [from jagg.] Uneven; denticulated. *Addison.*
JA'CGEDNESS. *f.* [from jaggd.] The

- state of being denticulated; unevenness.
JAIL. *f.* [geol, French.] A gaol; a prison. *Dryden.*
JA'LBIRD. *f.* [jail and bird.] One who has been in a jail.
JA'ILER. *f.* [from jail.] The keeper of a prison. *Sidney.*
JAKES. *f.* A house of office. *Swift.*
JALAP. *f.* [jalap, French; jalapium, low Latin.] Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name jalapium, of jalapa, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain. It is an excellent purgative where serous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*
JAM. *f.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.
JAMB. *f.* [jambe, French.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door. *Mason.*
IA'MBICK. *f.* [iambicus, Latin.] Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately. *Dryden.*
To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [jangler, French.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. *Raleigh.*
To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to sound untuneable. *Prior.*
JA'NGLER. *f.* [from jangle.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.
JA'NIZARY. *f.* [a Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king. *Waller.*
JA'NNOCK. *f.* Oat bread.
JA'NTY. *a.* [gentil, French.] Showy; fluttering. *Spectator.*
JA'NUARY. *f.* [Januarius, Latin.] The first month of the year. *Pearson.*
JAPAN. *f.* [from Japan in Asia.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. *Swift.*
To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures. *Swift.*
 2. To black shoes. A low phrase. *Gay.*
JAPA'NNER. *f.* [from japan.]
 1. One skilled in japan work. *Pope.*
 2. A shoemaker.
To JAR. *v. n.*
 1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.
 2. To strike or sound untuneably. *Recommen.*
 3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition. *Dryden.*
 4. To quarrel; to dispute. *Spenser.*
JAR. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound. *Holder.*
 2. Clash; discord; debate. *Spenser.*
 3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post.
 4. [Giarr]

ICH

4. [*Giarr*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.
JARDES. *f.* [*French*.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. *Farrier's Dict.*
J'ARGON. *f.* [*jargon*, French.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish. *Bramhall.*
J'ARGONELLE. *f.* See **PEAR**, of which it is a species.

J'ASHAWK. *f.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*
J'ASMINE. *f.* [*jasmin*, French.] A flower. *Thomson.*

J'ASMINE Persian. *f.* A plant.
J'ASPER. *f.* [*jaspe*, Fr. *iaspis*, Latin.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white. *Hill.*

IATROLEPTICK. *a.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. *iatro*; and *aleptikos*.] That which cures by anointing.

To **J'AVEL**, or *jable*. *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt.

J'AVEL. *f.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow.

J'AVELIN. *f.* [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. *Addison.*

J'AUNDICE. *f.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood. *Quincy.*

J'AUNDICED. *a.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice. *Pope.*

To **JAUNT**. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity. *Shakespeare.*

JAUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion. *Milton.*

J'AUNTINESS. *f.* [from *jaunty*.] Airiness; flutrer; genteelness. *Addison.*

J'AW. *f.* [*joue*, a cheek, French.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Walton. Grev.*

2. The mouth. *Reeve.*

J'AY. *f.* A bird.

J'AZEL. *f.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

ICE. *f.* [*is*; Saxon; *eyse*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. To break the **ICE**. To make the first opening to any attempt. *Peacbam. Hudib.*

To **ICE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE. *f.* [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is repositied.

ICHNEUMON. *f.* [*ichneumon*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY. *f.* A sort of fly. *Derb.*

IDI

ICHNOGRAPHY. *f.* [*ichn* and *grapho*.] The groundplot. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR. *f.* [*ichor*.] A thin watry humour like serum. *Quincy.*

I'CHOROUS. *a.* [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigested. *Harvey.*

ICHTHYOLOGY. *f.* [*ichthys* and *logia*.] The doctrine of the nature of fish. *Brown.*

ICHTHYOPHAGY. *f.* [*ichthys* and *phago*.] Diet of fish.

I'CICLE. *f.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward.*

I'CINESS. *f.* [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.

I'CON. *f.* [*icon*.] A picture or representation. *Hakewill.*

ICONOCLAST. *f.* [*ikonoklastes*.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY. *f.* [*iconologie*, French; *ikon* and *logia*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL. *a.* [*icterus*, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer.*

2. Good against the jaundice.

I'CY. *a.* [from *ice*.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frosty. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from passion. *Shakespeare.*

3. Frigid; backward. *Shakespeare.*

I'D. Contracted for *I would*.

IDE'A. *f.* [*idea*.] Mental imagination. *Dryden.*

IDE'AL. *a.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual. *Cheyne.*

IDE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally. *Brown.*

IDENTICAL. *a.* [*identique*, French.]

IDE'NTICK. *a.* The same; implying the same thing. *Tillotson.*

IDENTITY. *f.* [*identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity. *Prior.*

IDES. *f.* [*idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Shakespeare.*

IDIOCRACY. *f.* [*idios* and *cracy*.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *idiocracy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

I'DIOCY. *f.* [*idiotia*.] Wanting understanding.

I'DIOM. *f.* [*idioma*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect. *Dryden.*

IDIOMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue.

IDIOMA'TICK. *a.* phrasological. *Spektator.*

IDIO'PATHY. *f.* [*idios* and *pathos*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIO.

I D O

IDIOSY'NCRASYS. *f.* [*ἰδίος, σῆς, and ἡρώς.*] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. *Quincy.*

IDIOT. *f.* [*ἰδιώτης.*] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Sandys.*

IDIOTISM. *f.* [*ἰδιωτισμός.*]

1. Peculiarity of expression. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

IDLE. *a.* [*ýdel, Saxon.*]

1. Lazy; averse from labour. *Bull.*

2. Not busy; at leisure. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unactive; not employed. *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual. *Dryden.*

5. Worthless; barren; not productive of good. *Shakespeare.*

6. Trifling; of no importance. *Hooker.*

To IDLE. *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity. *Prior.*

IDLEHEADED. *a.* [*idle and head.*] Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew.*

IDLENESS. *f.* [*from idle.*]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour. *South.*

2. Absence of employment. *Sidney.*

3. Omission of business. *Shakespeare.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment. *Bacon.*

IDLER. *f.* [*from idle.*] A lazy person; a sluggard. *Raleigh.*

IDLY. *ad.* [*from idle.*]

1. Lazily; without employment. *Shakespeare.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention. *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *f.* [*ἰδωλον; idolum, Latin.*]

1. An image worshipped as God. *1 Mac.*

2. A counterfeit. *Zech.*

3. An image. *Dryden.*

4. A representation. *Spenser.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'LATR. *f.* [*idololatra, Latin.*] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. a.* [*from idolater.*] To worship idols. *Ainsworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *a.* [*from idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry. *Peacbam.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *ad.* [*from idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *f.* [*idololatria, Lat.*] The worship of images. *South.*

IDOLIST. *f.* [*from idol.*] A worshipper of images. *Milton.*

To IDOLIZE. *v. a.* [*from idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'NEOUS. *a.* [*idoneus, Latin.*] Fit;

J E R

proper; convenient. *Boyle.*

IDYL. *f.* [*ἰδυλλίον.*] A small short poem. *Boyle.*

JE'ALOUS. *a.* [*jealous, French.*]

1. Suspicious in love. *Dryden.*

2. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour. *1 Kings.*

4. Suspiciously vigilant. *Clarendon.*

5. Suspiciously careful. *Swift.*

6. Suspiciously fearful. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *ad.* [*from jealous.*] Suspiciously; emulously.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *f.* [*from jealous.*] The state of being jealous. *King Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY. *f.* [*jealousie, French.*]

1. Suspicion in love. *Dryden.*

2. Suspicious fear. *Clarendon.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry. *Herbert, Taylor.*

To JEER. *v. n.* To scoff; to flout; to make mock. *Howel.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs. *Swift.*

JEER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout.

JE'ERER. *f.* [*from jeer.*] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker. *Derham.*

JE'ERINGLY. *ad.* [*from jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Ainsw.*

JE'GGET. *f.* A kind of sausage. *Bacon.*

JEHO'VAH. *f.* [*יהוה.*] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language. *Brown.*

JEJ'UNE. *a.* [*jejunus, Latin.*]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Boyle.*

2. Hungry; not saturated.

3. Dry; unaffected. *Bacon.*

JEJU'NENESS. *f.* [*from jejune.*]

1. Penury; poverty. *Bacon.*

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention. *Shakespeare.*

JE'LLIED. *a.* Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity. *Pope.*

JE'LLY. *f.* [*gelatinum, Latin.* See *GEL-LY.*]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar. *Martimer.*

JE'NNETING. *f.* [*corrupted from June-ting.*] A species of apple soon ripe. *Prior.*

JE'NNET. *f.* [*See GENNET.*] A Spanish horse. *2 Mac.*

To JE'OPARD. *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger. *Mac.*

JE'OPARDOUS. *a.* [*from jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous. *Bacon.*

JE'OPARDY. *f.* [*jeu perdu, Fr.*] Hazard; danger; peril. *Swift.*

To JERK. *v. a.* [*gereccan, Saxon.*] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. *Dryden.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To strike up. *JERK.*

J E W

I G N

JERK. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A smart quick lash. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that
shocks or starts. *Ben. Johnson.*

JERKEN. *f.* [*cynkelin*, Saxon.] A jac-
ket; a short coat. *South.*

JERKIN. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JERSEY. *f.* [from the island of Jersey,
where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of
wool.

JESS. *f.* [*gecte*, French.] Short straps of
leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with
which she is held on the fist.

JESSAMINE. *f.* [See *JASMINE.*] A fra-
grant flower. *Spenser.*

JERUSALEM *Artichokes.* *f.* Sunflower, of
which they are a species. *Mortimer.*

TO JEST. *v. a.* [*gesticular*, Latin.] To di-
vert or make merry by words or actions.
Shakespeare.

JEST. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to
raise laughter. *Tillotson.*
2. The object of jests; laughing-stock; *Sb.*
3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned,
not real. *Grew.*

JESTER. *f.* [from *jest.*]
1. One given to merriment and pranks. *Sb.*
2. One given to sarcasm. *Swift.*
3. Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenser.*

JET. *f.* [*xagat*, Saxon; *gagates*, Latin.]
1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm
and very even structure, and of a smooth
surface; found in masses, lodged in clay.
It is of a fine deep black colour, having a
grain resembling that of wood. *Hill. Drayton. Swift.*

2. [*Jet*, French.] A spout or shoot of
water. *Blackmore.*

3. A yard. *Obsolete.* *Tusser.*

TO JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]
1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to in-
trude; to jut out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud
gait. *Shakespeare.*

3. To jolt; to be shaken. *Wise.*

JETSAM. *f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods
JETSON. *f.* which having been cast over-
board in a storm, or after shipwreck, are
thrown upon the shore. *Bailey.*

JETTY. *a.* [from *jet.*]
1. Made of jet. *Brown.*

2. Black as jet. *Brown.*

JEWEL. *f.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*,
Dutch.]
1. Any ornament of great value, used com-
monly of such as are adorned with precious
stones. *South.*

2. A precious stone; a gem. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondness. *Shakespeare.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or *Office.* *f.* The place
where the regal ornaments are deposited.
Shakespeare.

JE'WELLER. *f.* [from *jewel.*] One who
trafficks in precious stones. *Boyle.*

JEW'S EARS. *f.* [from its resemblance of
the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus,
tough and thin; and naturally, while
growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and
variously hollowed cup; from an inch to
two inches in length, and about two thirds
of its length in breadth. The common
people cure themselves of sore throats with
a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

JEW'S-MALLOW. *f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.]
An herb.

JEW'S-STONE. *f.* An extraneous fossil,
being the clavated spine of a very large
egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long ly-
ing in the earth. It is of a regular figure,
oblong and rounded, swelling in the mid-
dle, and gradually tapering to each end.
Hill.

JEW'S-HARP. *f.* A kind of musical instru-
ment held between the teeth.

IF. *conjunction.* [*if*, Saxon.]

1. Suppose that; allowing that. *Hooker.*

2. Whether or no. *Prior.*

3. Though I doubt whether; suppose it
be granted that. *Boyle.*

IGNEOUS. *a.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery;
containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville.*

IGNIPOTENT. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.]
Presiding over fire. *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS. *f.* [Latin.] Will with
the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

TO IGNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Latin.] To
kindle; to set on fire. *Grew.*

IGNITION. *f.* [*ignition*, French.] The
act of kindling, or setting on fire.

IGNITIBLE. *a.* [from *ignite.*] Inflam-
mable; capable of being set on fire.
Boyle.

IGNIVOMOUS. *a.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.]
Vomiting fire. *Derham.*

IGNOBLE. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Latin.]
1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden.*
2. Worthless; not deserving honour.
Shakespeare.

IGNOBLY. *ad.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignomi-
niously; meanly; dishonourably. *Dryden.*

IGNOMINIOUS. *a.* [*ignominiosus*, Fr. *igni-*
miniosus, Latin.] Mean; shameful; re-
proachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ignomini-*
ous.] Meanly; scandalously; disgrace-
fully. *South.*

IGNOMINY. *f.* [*ignominia*, Latin.] Dis-
grace; reproach; shame. *Milton.*

IGNORAMUS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the
grand inquest impannelled in the inquisi-
tion of causes criminal and publick; and
written upon the bill, whereby any crime
is offered to their consideration, when they
mislike

mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered.

Cowel.

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender.

South.

IGNORANCE. *f.* [ignorance, French.]

1. Want of knowledge; unskilfulness.

Hooker.

2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Common Prayer.

IGNORANT. *a.* [ignorans, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed.

Shakespeare.

2. Unknown; undiscovered.

Shakespeare.

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Bacon.

4. Unacquainted with.

Dryden.

5. Ignorantly made or done.

Shakespeare.

IGNORANT. *f.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

Denham.

IGNORANTLY. *ad.* [from ignorant.]

Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information.

Dryden.

TO IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [ignorere, French.] Not to know; to be ignorant of.

Boyle.

IGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [ignoscibilis, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG. *f.* [giga, Italian.] A light careless dance, or tune.

Spenser. Pope.

TO JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance.

Locke.

J'GMAKER. *f.* [jig and make.] One who dances or plays merrily.

Shakespeare.

J'GGUMBOB. *f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack.

Hudibras.

JILT. *f.* [perhaps from gillet, or gillot, the diminutive of gill, the ludicrous name for a woman.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Otway.

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

Pope.

TO JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

Locke.

TO J'NGLE. *v. n.* To clink; to sound correspondently.

Shakespeare.

J'NGLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Correspondent sounds.

Dryden.

2. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.

Bacon.

ILE. *f.* [aisle, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building.

Pope.

ILE. *f.* [aisle, French.] An ear of corn.

ILE'US. *f.* [Latin.] The twisting of the guts.

Arbuthnot.

FLEX. *f.* [Latin.] The scarlet oak.

ILIAC. *a.* [iliacus, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.

Floyer.

ILIAC Passion. *f.* A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILK. *ad.* [ealc, Saxon.] Eke; also. It is still retained in Scotland: ilk one of you, every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, Macintosh of that ilk, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same.

ILL. *a.* [contracted from EVIL.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil.

Bacon.

2. Sick; disordered; not in health.

Temple.

ILL. *f.*

1. Wickedness.

Bacon.

2. Misfortune; misery.

Tate.

ILL. *ad.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Dryden.

2. Not easily.

Milton.

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *a.* [illachrymabilis, Latin.] Incapable of weeping.

Dict.

ILLA'PSE. *f.* [illapsus, Latin.]

1. Gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another.

Norris.

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Thomson.

TO ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [illaqueo, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

Mare.

ILLAQUEA'TION. *f.* [from illaqueate.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

Brown.

2. A snare; any thing to catch.

ILLA'TION. *f.* [illatio, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Locke.

ILLATIVE. *a.* [illatus, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclusion.

Watt.

ILLA'UDABLE. *a.* [illaudabilis, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.

Milton.

ILLA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from illaudable.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.

Brown.

ILLE'GAL. *a.* [in and legalis, Latin.] Contrary to law.

Swift.

ILLEGALITY. *f.* [from illegal.] Contrariety to law.

Clarendon.

ILLE'GALLY. *ad.* [from illegal.] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *a.* [in and legibilis, from lego, Latin.] What cannot be read.

Howd.

ILLEGITIMACY. *f.* [from illegitimus.] State of bastardy.

ILL-

ILLEGITIMATE. *a.* [*is* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleveland.*

ILLEGITIMATELY. *ad.* [from *illegitimus*.] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION. *f.* [from *illegitimus*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock. *Brown.*

ILLEVIABLE. *ad.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

ILLFAVOURED. *a.* Deformed;

ILLFAVOUREDLY. *ad.* With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS. *f.* Deformity.

ILLIBERAL. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing. *King Charles.*

ILLIBERALITY. *f.* [from *illiberal*.] Parsimony; niggardliness. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERALLY. *ad.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly. *Bacon.*

ILLCIT. *a.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful. *Decay of Piety.*

TO ILLIGHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*

ILLIMITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *limites*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited. *Thomson.*

ILLIMITABLY. *ad.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED. *a.* [*illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS. *f.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*

ILLITERATE. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton.*

ILLITERATENESS. *f.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science. *Boyle.*

ILLITERATURE. *f.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

ILLNESS. *f.* [from *ill*.]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health. *Atterbury.*

3. Wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

ILLNATURE. *f.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence. *South.*

ILLNATURED. *a.* [from *illnature*.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodwill; mischievous. *South.*

2. Untractable; not yielding to culture. *Phillips.*

ILLNATUREDLY. *ad.* [from *illnatured*.] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS. *f.* [from *illnatured*.] Want of kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL. *a.* [*in* and *logical*.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

ILLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument. *Decay of Piety.*

TO ILLUDE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenser.*

TO ILLUME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thomson.*

TO ILLUMINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light. *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*

TO ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light. *Spenser.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Sandys.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters, of various colours.

5. To illustrate. *Watts.*

ILLUMINATION. *f.* [*illuminatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of supplying with light.

2. That which gives light. *Raleigh.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dryden.*

4. Brightness; splendour. *Felton.*

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace. *Hooker.*

ILLUMINATIVE. *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminare*.] Having the power to give light. *Digby.*

ILLUMINATOR. *f.* [from *illuminare*.]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton.*

ILLUSION. *f.* [*illusio*, Lat.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error. *Shakespeare.*

ILLUSIVE. *a.* [from *illusio*, Latin.] Deceiving by false show. *Blackmore.*

ILLUSORY. *a.* [*illusoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*

TO ILLUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*illustrare*, Latin.]

1. To brighten with light. *Milton.*

2. To brighten with honour. *Brown.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *L'Estr.*

ILLUSTRATION. *f.* [from *illustrare*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. *L'Estr.*

ILLUSTRATIVE. *a.* [from *illustrare*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of explanation. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRIOUS. *a.* [*illustris*, Latin.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *Smith.*

ILLU'S.

IMB

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

Atterbury. Pope.

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am*.

IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.

I'MAGE. *f.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

South.

2. An idol; a false god.

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Shakespeare.

4. Semblance; show; appearance. *Shakef.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind. *Watts.*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden.*

I'MAGERY. *f.* [from *image*.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues. *Spenser.*

2. Show; appearance. *Prior. Rogers.*

3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *a.* [*imaginable*, French.] Possible to be conceived. *Tillotson.*

IMA'GINANT. *a.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY. *a.* [*imaginaire*, French.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. *Raleigh.*

IMAGINA'TION. *f.* [*imaginatio*, Latin.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Dennis. Pope.

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sidney.

3. Contrivance; scheme. *Lam.*

IMA'GINATIVE. *a.* [*imaginatif*, French; from *image*.] Fantastick; full of imagination. *Bacon. Taylor.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive. *Psalms.*

IMA'GINER. *f.* [from *image*.] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE. *a.* [*imbecilis*, Latin.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences. *Taylor.*

IMBECIL'ITY. *f.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

Hooker. Woodward.

To IMBI'BE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin.]

1. To drink in; to draw in. *Swift.*

2. To admit into the mind. *Watts.*

3. To drench; to soak. *Newton.*

IMI

IMBI'BER. *f.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks. *Arbutnot.*

IMBIBI'TION. *f.* [*imbibition*, French; from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in. *Bacon. Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. *Addison.*

3. To exasperate.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body*.]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter. *Dryden.*

3. To bring together in one mass or company. *Shakespeare.*

4. To inclose. Improper. *Woodward.*

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce. *Milton. Lock.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exasperate; to effervesce. *Spenser.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage. *Shakespeare.*

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sidney.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To inclose; to shut in. *Shakespeare.*

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault. *Milton.*

IMBO'WMENT. *f.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault. *Bacon.*

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Tboufson.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word. *Hudibras.*

I'MBRICATED. *a.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities.

IMBRICA'TION. *f.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Milton. Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.]

1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. *Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. *Obsolete. Spenser.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Digby. Boyle. Woodward.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money.

IMITABI'LITY. *f.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris. FMI.*

I M M

IMITABLE. a. [*imitabilis*, Latin.]

1. Worthy to be imitated. *Raleigh.*
2. Possible to be imitated. *Atterbury.*

To IMITATE. v. a. [*imitor*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble. *Cowley.*
2. To counterfeit. *Dryden.*
3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples. *Gay.*

IMITATION. f. [*imitatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble. *Dryden.*
2. That which is offered as a copy.
3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE. a. [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy. *Dryden.*

IMITATOR. f. [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another. *Dryden.*

IMMACULATE. a. [*immaculatus*, Latin.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled. *Bacon.*
2. Pure; limpid. Improper. *Shakespeare.*

To IMMACULATE. v. a. [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine. *Milton.*

IMMANE. a. [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. a. [in and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal. *South.*

IMMANIFEST. a. [in and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain. *Brown.*

IMMANITY. f. [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness. *Shakespeare.*

IMMARCESCIBLE. a. [in and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading.

IMMARTIAL. a. [in and *martial*.] Not warlike. *Chapman.*

To IMMASK. v. a. [in and *mask*.] To cover; to disguise. *Shakespeare.*

IMMATERIAl. a. [*immaterial*, French.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker.*
2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

IMMATERIA'LITY. f. [from *immaterial*.]

1. Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter. *Watts.*

IMMATERIALLY. ad. [from *immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter. *Brown.*

IMMATERIALIZED. a. [from in and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville.*

IMMATERIAlNESS. f. [from *immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE. a. [in and *materia*, Lat.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. a. [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fullness or completion. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY. ad. [from *immature*.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. f. [from *immature*.]

IMMATU'RITY. f. Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion. *Glanville.*

IMMEAB'ILITY. f. [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to pass. *Arbutnot.*

IMME'ASURABLE. a. [in and *measure*.] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive. *Hooker.*

IMME'ASURABLY. ad. [from *immeasurable*.] Immensely; beyond all measure. *Milton.*

IMMECHA'NICAL. a. [in and *mechanical*.] Not according to the laws of mechanics. *Cbeven.*

IMME'DIACY. f. [from *immediate*.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependance. *Shakespeare.*

IMME'DIATE. a. [*immediat*, French; in and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them. *Burnet.*
2. Not acting by second causes. *Abbot.*
3. Instant; present with regard to time. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY. ad. [from *immediate*.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. *South.*
2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay. *Shakespeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS. f. [from *immediate*.]

1. Presence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMME'DICABLE. a. [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IMME'MORABLE. a. [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL. a. [*immemorial*, French.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*

IMME'NSE. a. [*immense*, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Greto.*

IMME'NSELY. ad. [from *immense*.] Infinitely; without measure. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY. f. [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity. *Blackmore.*

IMMENSURAB'ILITY. f. [from *immensurable*.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. a. [in and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

To IMMERGE. v. a. [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMMERIT. f. [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert. *Suckling.*

IMMERSE. v. a.

I M M

IMME'RSE. *a.* [*immersus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk deep. *Bacon.*
To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.]
 1. To put under water.
 2. To sink or cover deep. *Woodward.*
 3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression. *Atterbury.*
IMME'RSION. *f.* [*immersio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface. *Addison.*
 2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.
 3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect. *Atterbury.*
IMMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [*in* and *methodical*.] Confused; being without regularity; being without method. *Addison.*
IMMETHO'DICALLY. *ad.* [*from immetho-*
dical.] Without method.
I'MMINENCE, *f.* [*from imminent*.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shakespeare.*
I'MMINENT. *a.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminens*, Latin.] Impending; at hand; threatening. *Pope.*
To IMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *minge*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite.
IMMINU'TION. *f.* [*from imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease. *Ray.*
IMMISCIB'LITY. *f.* [*from immiscible*.] Incapacity of being mingled.
IMMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mingled.
IMMI'SSION. *f.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.
To IMMIT. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in.
To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix*.] To mingle. *Milton.*
IMMI'XABLE. *a.* [*in* and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*
IMMOBILITY. *f.* [*immobilité*, French.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbutnot.*
IMMO'DERATE. *a.* [*immoderatus*, Latin.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*
IMMO'DERATELY. *ad.* [*from immoderate*.] In an excessive degree. *Burnet.*
IMMODERATION. *f.* [*immoderation*, Fr.] Want of moderation; excess.
IMMO'DEST. *a.* [*in* and *modest*.]
 1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unchaste; impure. *Dryden.*
 3. Obscene. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.
IMMO'DESTY. *f.* [*immodestie*, French.] Want of modesty. *Pope.*
To I'MMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice. *Boyle.*
IMMOLATION. *f.* [*immolation*, French.]
 1. The act of sacrificing. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered. *Decly of Pity.*
IMMO'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. *Shakespeare.*
IMMO'RAL. *a.* [*in* and *moral*.] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.
IMMORA'LITY. *f.* [*from immoral*.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Swift.*
IMMO'TAL. *a.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]
 1. Exempt from death; never to die. *Timothy. Abbot.*
 2. Never ending; perpetual. *Shaksf.*
IMMORTA'LITY. *f.* [*from immortal*.] Exemption from death; life never to end. *Corinthians.*
To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, French.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Davies.*
To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. *Pope.*
IMMO'RTALLY. *ad.* [*from immortal*.] With exemption from death; without end. *Bentley.*
IMMO'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *movable*.]
 1. Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.*
 2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe.*
 3. Unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*
IMMO'VABLY. *ad.* [*from immovable*.] In a state not to be shaken. *Atterbury.*
IMMU'NITY. *f.* [*immunité*, French.]
 1. Discharge from any obligation. *Hooker.*
 2. Privilege; exemption. *Spratt.*
 3. Freedom. *Dryden.*
To IMMURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Latin; *emmurer*, old French.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to shut up. *Watson.*
IMMURE. *f.* [*from the verb*] A wall; an inclosure. *Shakespeare.*
IMMU'SICAL. *a.* [*in* and *musical*.] Unmusical; inharmonious. *Brown.*
IMMUTAB'LITY. *f.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat.] Exemption from change; invariableness. *Hooker.*
IMMU'TABLE. *a.* [*immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. *Dryden.*
IMMU'TABLY. *ad.* [*from immutable*.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably. *Boyle.*
IMP. *f.* [*imp*, Welsh.]
 1. A son; the offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
 2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. *Swift.*
To IMP. *v. a.* [*impio*, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge any thing adscitious. *Cleveland. Southern.*
To IMPACT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or hard. *Woodward.*
 To

IMP

IMP

TO IMPAINT. *v. a.* [*in and paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

TO IMPAIR. *v. a.* [*empirer, French.*] To diminish; to injure; to make worse. *Pope.*

TO IMPAIR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out. *Spenser.*

IMPAIR. *f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. *Brown.*

IMPAIRMENT. *f.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury. *Brown.*

IMPAHPABLE. *a.* [*impalpable, Fr. in and palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch. *Boyle.*

TO IMPARADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadisare, Italian.*] To put in a state resembling paradise. *Donne.*

IMPARITY. *f.* [*imparitas, Latin.*]

1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Brown.*

TO IMPARK. *v. a.* [*in and park.*] To inclose with a park; to sever from a common.

TO IMPART. *v. a.* [*impartior, Latin.*]

1. To grant; to give. *Dryden.*

2. To communicate. *Shakespeare.*

IMPARTIAL. *a.* [*impartial, Fr.*] Equitable; free from regard or party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIALITY. *f.* [*impartialité, Fr.*] Equitableness; justice. *South.*

IMPARTIALLY. *ad.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest. *South.*

IMPARTIBLE. *a.* [*impartible, Fr.*] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. *Digby.*

IMPASSABLE. *a.* [*in and passable.*] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious. *Raleigh.*

IMPASSIBILITY. *f.* [*impassibilité, Fr.*] Exemption from suffering.

IMPASSIBLE. *a.* [*impassible, Fr. in and passio, Latin.*] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes. *Hammond.*

IMPASSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *impassible.*] Impassibility; exemption from pain. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPASSIONED. *a.* [*in and passion.*] Seized with passion. *Milton.*

IMPASSIVE. *a.* [*in and passive.*] Exempt from the agency of external causes. *Pope.*

IMPASTED. *a.* [*in and paste.*] Covered as with paste. *Shakespeare.*

IMPATIENCE. *f.* [*impatience, French.*]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPATIENT. *a.* [*impatiens, French.*]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion. *Taylor.*

4. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay. *Pope.*

IMPATIENTLY. *ad.* [from *impatiens.*]

1. Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*

2. Eagerly; with great desire.

TO IMPATRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniser, French; in and patronize.*] To gain to one's self the power of any seniority. This word is not usual. *Bacon.*

TO IMPAWN. *v. a.* [*in and pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shakespeare.*

TO IMPEACH. *v. a.* [*empecher, French.*]

1. To hinder; to impede. *Davies.*

2. To accuse by publick authority. *Addison.*

IMPEACH. *f.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; let; impediment. *Shakespeare.*

IMPEACHABLE. *a.* [from *impeach.*] Accusable; chargeable. *Green.*

IMPEACHER. *f.* [from *impeach.*] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPEACHMENT. *f.* [from *impeach.*]

1. Hinderance; let; impediment; obstruction. *Spenser.*

2. Publick accusation; charge preferred. *Swift.*

TO IMPEARL. *v. a.* [*in and pearl.*]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*

IMPECCABILITY. *f.* [*impeccabilité, Fr.*] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure. *Pope.*

IMPECCABLE. *a.* [*impeccable, French.*] Exempt from possibility of sin. *Hammond.*

TO IMPEDE. *v. a.* [*impedo, Latin.*] To hinder; to let; to obstruct. *Decay of Piety. Creech.*

IMPE'DIMENT. *f.* [*impedimentum, Lat.*] Hinderance; let; impeachment; obstruction; opposition. *Hooker. Taylor.*

TO IMPEL. *v. a.* [*impello, Latin.*] To drive on toward a point; to urge forward; to press on. *Pope.*

IMPELLENT. *f.* [*impellens, Latin.*] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward. *Glasville.*

TO IMPEND. *v. n.* [*impendo, Latin.*] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly. *Smalridge. Pope.*

IMPENDENT. *a.* [*impendens, Latin.*] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. *Hale.*

IMPENDENCE. *f.* [from *impendent.*] The state of hanging over; near approach. *Hale.*

IMPE-

IMP

IMPENETRABILITY. *f.* [*impenetrabilis*, French.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable. *Newton.*

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*impenetrable*, Fr.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLY. *ad.* [from *impenetrable*.]

With hardness to a degree incapable of impression. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *f.* [*impenitence*, Fr.]

IMPE'NITENCY. } Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatnings or mercy. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *a.* [*impenitent*, French; in and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hooker. Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *impenitent*.]

Obdurately; without repentance. *Ham.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *a.* [in and *penna*, Latin.]

Wanting wings. *Brown.*

IMPERATE. *a.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind. *South. Hale.*

IMPERATIVE. *a.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperations*, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command. *Clarke.*

IMPERCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*imperceptible*, Fr.]

Not to be discovered; not to be perceived. *Woodward.*

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *imperceptible*.] The quality of eluding observation. *Hale.*

IMPERCEPTIBLY. *ad.* [from *imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*

IMPERFECT. *a.* [*imperfectus*, Latin.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. *Boyle. Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFECTION. *f.* [*imperfectio*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral. *Addison.*

IMPERFECTLY. *ad.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Stepney. Locke.*

IMPERFORABLE. *a.* [in and *perforo*, Lat.]

Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *a.* [in and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*

IMPERIAL. *a.* [*imperial*, French.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty. *Shakespeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*

IMP

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden.*

IMPERIALIST. *f.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor. *Knolles.*

IMPERIOUS. *a.* [*imperieux*, French.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing. *Tillotson.*

IMPERIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *imperious*.]

With arrogance of command; with influence of authority. *Garib.*

IMPERIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *imperious*.]

1. Authority; air of command. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command. *Locke.*

IMPERISHABLE. *a.* [*imperissable*, Fr.]

Not to be destroyed. *Milton.*

IMPERSONAL. *a.* [*impersonalis*, Latin.]

Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY. *ad.* [from *impersonal*.]

According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE. *a.* [in and *persuasibilis*, Latin.]

Not to be moved by persuasion. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPERTINENCE. } *f.* [*impertinence*, French.]

IMPERTINENCY. }

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. *Bacon.*

2. Folly; rambling thought. *Shakespeare.*

3. Troublesomeness; intrusion. *Wotton.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value. *Evelyn.*

IMPERTINENT. *a.* [*impertinent*, Fr. in and *pertinens*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling. *Pope.*

3. Foolish; trifling.

IMPERTINENT. *f.* A trifter; a meddler; an intruder. *L'Estrange.*

IMPERTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *impertinent*.]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively. *Suckling.*

IMPERVIOUS. *a.* [*impervius*, Latin.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable. *Boyle.*

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used. *Pope.*

IMPERVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *impervius*.]

The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY. *f.* [in and *pertranso*, Latin.] Impossibility to be passed through. *Hale.*

IMPETIGINOUS. *a.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.]

Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. *a.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat.]

Possible to be obtained. *Dis.*

TO IMPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Latin.]

To obtain by intreaty. *IMPE.*

IMP

IMPETRA'TION. *f.* [*impetratio*, Latin.]
The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

Taylor.

IMPETUO'SITY. *f.* [from *impetuous*.] Vi-
olence; fury; vehemence; force.

Shakespeare. Clarendon.

IMPETUOUS. *a.* [*impetueus*, Fr. from *im-
petus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior.*

2. Vehement; passionate. *Rouwe.*

IMPETUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impetuous*.]
Violently; vehemently. *Addison.*

IMPETUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *impetuous*.]
Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUS. *f.* [Latin.] Violent tendency
to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*

IMPIERCEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *pierce*.] Im-
penetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenser.*

IMPIETY. *f.* [*impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; con-
tempt of the duties of religion. *Shakesp.*

2. An act of wickedness; expression of ir-
religion.

TO IMPIGNORATE. *v. a.* To pawn; to
pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *f.* The act of pawn-
ing or putting to pledge.

TO IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impigno*, Latin.] To
fall against; to strike against; to clash
with. *Newton.*

TO IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*,
Latin.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *a.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious;
wicked; profane. *Forbes.*

IMPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impious*.] Pro-
fanely; wickedly. *Granville.*

IMPLACABILITY. *f.* [from *implacable*.]
Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; de-
termined malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *a.* [*implacabilis*, Latin.]
Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious;
constant in enmity. *Addison.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *ad.* [from *implacable*.]
With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

Clarendon.

TO IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.]
To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft.

Sidney. Ray. Locke.

IMPLANTA'TION. *f.* [*implantation*, Fr.
from *implant*.] The act of setting or plant-
ing.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *plausibile*.] Not
specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Swift.

IMPLEMENT. *f.* [*implementum*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or sup-
plies wants. *Hooker.*

2. Tool; instrument of manufacture. *Bro.*

3. Vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLE'TION. *f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act
of filling; the state of being full. *Brown.*

IMPLE'X. *a.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate;
entangled; complicated. *Spenser.*

Spenser.

IMP

TO IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.]
To entangle; to embarrass; to infold.

Boyle.

IMPLICA'TION. *f.* [*implicatio*, Latin.]

1. Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly in-
culcated. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLI'CIT. *a.* [*implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated.

Pope.

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised, not ex-
pressed. *Smalridge.*

3. Resting upon another; connected with
another over which that which is connected
to it has no power. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised though not ex-
pressed. *Bentley.*

2. By connexion with something else; de-
pendently; with unreserved confidence or
obedience. *Rosecommon. Rogers.*

TO IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*imploreo*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

Pope.

2. To ask; to beg. *Shakespeare.*

IMPLO'RE. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of
begging. *Spenser.*

IMPLO'RER. *f.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor.

Shakespeare.

IMPLU'MED. *a.* [*implumis*, Latin.] With-
out feathers. *Dick.*

TO IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to entangle.

Spenser.

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence
or concomitant. *Dryden.*

TO IMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoisoner*, Fr.]

1. To corrupt with poison. *Shakespeare.*

2. To kill with poison. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'LARILY. *ad.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not
according to the direction of the poles.

IMPOLIT'ICAL. } *a.* [*in* and *politick*.]
IMPOLIT'ICK. } Imprudent; indiscreet;
void of art or forecast. *Hooker.*

IMPOLIT'ICALLY. } *ad.* [*in* and *politi-*
IMPOLIT'ICKLY. } *cal.*] Without art
or forecast.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *ponderous*.]
Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

IMPORO'SITY. *f.* [*in* and *porous*.] Ab-
sence of interstices; compactness; close-
ness. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *a.* [*in* and *porous*.] Free from
pores; free from vacuities or interstices.

Brown.

TO IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad.

Pope.

2. To imply; to infer. *Hooker. Bacon.*

3. To produce in consequence. *Shakesp.*

4. [Importer, French.] To be of moment.

Dryden.

IMPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Import-

IMP

1. Importance; moment; consequence. *Dryden.*
2. Tendency. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing imported from abroad.
- IMPORTABLE.** *a.* [in and portable.] Un-supportable; not to be endured. *Spenser.*
- IMPORTANCE.** *f.* [French.]
 1. Thing imported or implied. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Matter; subject. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Consequence; moment. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Importunity. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPORTANT.** *a.* [important, French.]
 1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton. Irene.*
 2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. *Spenser.*
 3. Importunate. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPORTATION.** *f.* [from import.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addison.*
- IMPORTER.** *f.* [from import.] One that brings in from abroad. *Swift.*
- IMPORTLESS.** *a.* [from import.] Of no moment or consequence. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPORTUNATE.** *a.* [importunus, Latin.] Unreasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. *Smalridge.*
- IMPORTUNATELY.** *ad.* [from importunate.] With incessant solicitations; pertinaciously. *Duppa.*
- IMPORTUNATENESS.** *f.* [from importunate.] Incessant solicitation. *Sidney.*
- To IMPORTUNE.** *v. a.* [importunus, Lat.] To teize; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift.*
- IMPORTUNE.** *a.* [importunus, Latin.]
 1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Bacon.*
 2. Troublesome; vexatious. *Hammond.*
 3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton.*
- IMPORTUNELY.** *ad.* [from importune.]
 1. Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.*
 2. Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson.*
- IMPORTUNITY.** *f.* [importunitas, Lat.] Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*
- To IMPOSE.** *v. a.* [imposer, French.]
 1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty. *Shak.*
 2. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Waller.*
 3. To fix on; to impute to. *Brown.*
 4. To obtrude fallaciously. *Dryden.*
 5. To IMPOSE on. To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke.*
 6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chafes, in order to carry the forms to press.
- IMPOSE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPOSEABLE.** *a.* [from impose.] To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*
- IMPOSER.** *f.* [from impose.] One who enjoins. *Walton.*
- IMPOSITION.** *f.* [imposition, French.]

IMP

1. The act of laying any thing on another. *Hammond.*
2. The act of giving a note of distinction. *Boyle.*
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. *Shakespeare.*
4. Constraint; oppression. *Watts.*
5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.
- IMPOSSIBLE.** *a.* [impossible, Fr.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable. *Walsh.*
- IMPOSSIBILITY.** *f.* [impossibilit , Fr.]
 1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Whitgift. Rogers.*
 2. That which cannot be done. *Cowley.*
- IMPOST.** *f.* [impost, French.] A tax; a toll; custom paid. *Bacon.*
- IMPOSTS.** *f.* [imposte, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*
- To IMPOSTHUMATE.** *v. n.* [from imposthume.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. *Arbutnot.*
- To IMPOSTHUMATE.** *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume. *Decay of Piety.*
- IMPOSTHUMATION.** *f.* [from imposthume.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed. *Bacon.*
- IMPOSTHUME.** *f.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. *Harvey.*
- IMPOSTOR.** *f.* [imposteur, French.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*
- IMPOSTURE.** *f.* [impostura, Lat.] Cheat. *South.*
- IMPOTENCE.** } *f.* [impotentia, Latin.]
- IMPOTENCY.** }
 1. Want of power; inability; imbecillity; weakness. *Bentley.*
 2. Ungovernableness of passion.
 3. Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*
- IMPO'TENT.** *a.* [impotens, Latin.]
 1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.*
 2. Disabled by nature or disease. *Shaksp.*
 3. Without power of restraint. *Dryden.*
 4. Without power of propagation. *Tatler.*
- IMPOTENTLY.** *ad.* [from impotent.] Without power. *Pope.*
- To IMPOUND.** *v. a.* [in and pound.]
 1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine. *Bacon.*
 2. To shut up in a pincfold. *Dryden.*
- IMPRAC'TICABLE.** *a.* [impracticable, Fr.]
 1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Rogers.*
 2. Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*
- IMPRAC'TICABLENESS.** *f.* [from impracticable.] Impossibility. *Swift.*
- To IMPRECATE.** *v. a.* [imprecator, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others. *IMPRE.*

IMP

IMP

IMPRECATION. *f.* [*imprecatio*, Latin.]
Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished.
King Charles.

IMPRECATORY. *a.* [from *imprecate*,]
Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGN. *v. a.* [in and *prægnō*, Lat.]
To fill with young; to fill with any matter
or quality. *Milton.*

IMPREGNABLE. *a.* [*imprenable*, French.]
1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.
Sandys.

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.
Soub.

IMPREGNABLY. *ad.* [from *impregnable*,]
In such a manner as to defy force or hos-
tility. *Sandys.*

To IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [in and *prægnō*,
Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolific.
Dryden.

2. [*Imprigner*, French.] To fill; to satu-
rate. *Deity of Piety.*

IMPREGNATION. *f.* [from *impregnate*.]
1. The act of making prolific; fecunda-
tion. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impreg-
nated. *Derham.*

3. Saturation. *Ainsworth.*

IMPREJUDICATE. *a.* [in, *præ*, and judi-
co, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepos-
sessed; impartial. *Brown.*

INPREPARATION. *f.* [in and *prepara-*
tion] Unpreparedness; want of prepara-
tion. *Hooker.*

To IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Latin.]

1. To print by pressure, or stamp.
Derham.

2. To fix deep. *Watts.*

3. To force into service. *Clarendon.*

IMPRESS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by pressure. *Woodward.*

2. Effects upon another substance. *Glanv.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp. *Soub.*

4. Device; motto. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing into service. *Shakespeare.*

IMPRESSIO. *f.* [*impressio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon an-
other. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp. *Shakespeare.*

3. Image fixed in the mind. *Swift.*

4. Operation; influence. *Clarendon.*

5. Edition; number printed at once; one
course of printing. *Dryden.*

6. Effect of an attack. *Watson.*

IMPRESSIBLE. *a.* [in and *pressum*, Lat.]
What may be impressed. *Bacon.*

IMPRESSURE. *f.* [from *impress*.] The
mark made by pressure; the dent; the im-
pression. *Shakespeare.*

To IMPRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]
Vol. I.

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.
Soub.

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use
of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory. *Locke.*

To IMPRISON. *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr. in
and *prison*.] To shut up; to confine; to
keep from liberty. *Danne.*

IMPRISONMENT. *f.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr.]
Confinement; claustrum; state of being shut
in prison. *Watts.*

IMPROBABILITY. *f.* [from *improbable*.]
Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.
Hammond.

IMPROBABLE. *a.* [*improbable*, French.]
Unlikely; incredible. *Addison.*

IMPROBABLY. *ad.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. *Obso-*
lete. *Boyle.*

To IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [in and *probo*, La-
tin.] Not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBATION. *f.* [*improbatio*, Latin.]
Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBITY. *f.* [*improbitas*, Lat.] Want
of honesty; dishonesty; baseness. *Hooker.*

To IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [in and *pro-*
lifica.] To impregnate; to fecundate.
Brown.

IMPROPER. *a.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*,
Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.
Arbutnot.

3. Not just; not accurate. *Dryden.*

IMPROPERLY. *ad.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fully; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately. *Dryden.*

To IMPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [in and *proprius*,
Latin.]

1. To convert of private use; to seize to
himself. *Bacon.*

2. To put the possessions of the church into
the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIATION. *f.* [from *impropriate*.]
An *impropriation* is properly so called when
the church land is in the hands of a lay-
man; and an *appropriation* is when it is in
the hands of a bishop, college, or religious
house. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIATOR. *f.* [from *impropriate*.]
A layman that has the possessions of the
lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIETY. *f.* [from *improprius*, Lat.]
Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy;
want of justness. *Brown. Swift.*

IMPROSPEROUS. *a.* [in and *prosperous*.]
Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.
Hammond.

IMPROSPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *improspe-*
rous.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with
ill fortune. *Boyle.*

IMPROV.

I M P

I N

IMPROVABLE. *a.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state. *Grew.*

IMPROVABLENESS. *f.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY. *ad.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

TO IMPROVE. *v. a.* [in and *probus*.] *Quasi probum facere.*

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. *Pope.*

2. To disprove. *Wolfe.*

TO IMPROVE. *v. n.* To advance in goodness. *Atterbury.*

IMPROVEMENT. *f.* [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement from good to better. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving. *Addison.*

3. Progress from good to better. *Addison.*

4. Instruction; edification. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration. *South.*

IMPROVER. *f.* [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better. *Clarendon. Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVIDED. *a.* [from *improvisus*, Latin.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against. *Spenser.*

IMPROVIDENCE. *f.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale.*

IMPROVIDENT. *a.* [from *improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon.*

IMPROVIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care. *Donne.*

IMPROVISION. *f.* [in and *provisio*.] Want of forethought. *Brown.*

IMPRUDENCE. *f.* [from *imprudens*, French; *imprudencia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT. *a.* [from *imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent. *Tillotson.*

IMPUDENCE. *f.* [from *impudens*, Fr. *impudens*, Lat.] Shamelessness; immodesty. *Shaksp. King Charles.*

IMPUDENT. *a.* [from *impudens*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameless; wanting modesty. *Dryden.*

IMPUDENTLY. *ad.* [from *impudens*.] Shamelessly; without modesty. *Sandys.*

TO IMPUGN. *v. a.* [from *impugnare*, Fr. *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to assault. *South.*

IMPUGNER. *f.* [from *impugnare*.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE. *f.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness. *Bacon.*

IMPULSE. *f.* [from *impulsus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *Newt.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression. *Prior.*

IMPULSION. *f.* [from *impulsion*, French.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*

IMPULSIVE. *a.* [from *impulsif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent. *South.*

IMPUNITY. *f.* [from *impunité*, Fr.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment. *Darwin.*

IMPURE. *a.* [from *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy. *Donne.*

2. Unchaste. *Addison.*

3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; grossly.

IMPURELY. *ad.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPURENESS. *f.* [from *impure*, Lat. from

IMPURITY. *f.* [from *impure*.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

2. Act of unchastity. *Atterbury.*

3. Feculent admixture. *Arbutnot.*

TO IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *empourpre*, French, from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*

IMPURTABLE. *a.* [from *impute*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one. *South.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe.*

IMPURTABLENESS. *f.* [from *imputabile*.] The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IMPUTATION. *f.* [from *imputation*, Fr. from *impute*.]

1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good. *Shakspere.*

3. Censure; reproach. *Addison.*

4. Hint; reflection. *Shakspere.*

IMPUTATIVE. *a.* [from *impute*.] That which may impute. *Ainsworth.*

TO IMPUTE. *v. a.* [from *impute*, Fr. *impute*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute; generally ill; sometimes good. *Temple.*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*

IMPUTER. *f.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [in, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present. *Fairfax.*

2. Noting the state present at any time. *Smalridge.*

3. Noting the time. *Locke.*

4. Noting

INA

INA

4. Noting power. *Spenser.*
5. Noting proportion. *Swift.*
6. Concerning. *Locke.*
7. For the sake. A solemn phrase. *Dryden.*
8. Noting cause. *Shakespeare.*
9. In that. Because. *Shakespeare.*
10. In as much. Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*

IN. ad.

1. Within some place; not out. *Soub.*
2. Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.*
3. Placed in some state. *Pope.*
4. Noting entrance. *Woodward.*
5. Into any place. *Collier.*
6. Close; home. *Tatler.*

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. In before *r* is changed into *r*; before *l* into *l*; and into *m* before some other consonants.

INABILITY. *f.* [in and ability.] Impulsance; impotence; want of power.

Hooker.

INABSTINENCE. *f.* [in and abstinence.] Intemperance; want of power to abstain.

Milton.

INACCESSIBLE. *a.* [inaccessible, Fr. in and accessible.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Ray.

INACCURACY. *f.* [from inaccurate.] Want of exactness.

INACCURATE. *a.* [in and accurate.] Not exact; not accurate.

INACTION. *f.* [inaction, Fr.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*

INACTIVE. *a.* Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

INACTIVELY. *ad.* [from inactive.] Idly; without labour; sluggishly. *Locke.*

INACTIVITY. *f.* [in and activity.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness. *Rogers.*

INADEQUATE. *a.* [in and adequate, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective. *Locke.*

INADEQUATELY. *ad.* [from inadequate.] Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*

INADVERTENCE. *f.* [inadvertance, French.]

INADVERTENCY. *f.* [French.]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *Soub.*

2. Act or effect of negligence. *Government of the Tongue.*

INADVERTENT. *a.* [in and advertent, Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVERTENTLY. *ad.* [from inadvertent.] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarissa.*

INALIENABLE. *a.* [in and alienable.] That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL. *a.* [in and alimental.] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*

INAMISSIBLE. *a.* [inamissible, French.] Not to be lost. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *a.* [inanis, Latin.] Empty; void. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [in and animo, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*

INA'NIMATE. *a.* [inanimatus, Latin.]

INA'NIMATED. *a.* Void of life; without animation. *Bacon. Bentley Pope.*

INANITION. *f.* [inanition, Fr.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal. *Arbutnot.*

INA'NITY. *f.* [from inanis, Latin.] Emptiness; void space. *Digby.*

INA'PPETENCY. *f.* [in and appetentia, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE. *a.* [in and applicable.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICA'TION. *f.* [inapplication, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE. *a.* [in and aro, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *DiE.*

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [in and arch.] Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would inarch, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that, when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their slipping. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines. *Miller.*

INARTI'ULATE. *a.* [inarticulate, Fr. in and articulate.] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech. *Dryden.*

INARTI'ULATELY. *ad.* [from inarticulate.] Not distinctly.

INARTI'CLATENESS. *f.* [from inarticulate.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL. *ad.* [in and artificial.] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from inartificial.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTENTION. *f.* [inattention, French.] Disregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [in and attentive.] Careless; negligent; regardless. *Watts.*

INAU'

INC

INAU'DIBLE. *a.* [in and audible.] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shakespeare.*
TO INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [inauguro, Lat.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites. *Wotton.*
INAUGURA'TION. *f.* [inauguration, Fr. *inauguro*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites. *Howel.*
INAURA'TION. *f.* [inauro, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbutnot.*
INAUSPICIOUS. *a.* [in and auspicious.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Crashaw.*
INBE'ING. *f.* [in and being.] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*
I'NBORN. *a.* [in and born.] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*
INBRE'ATHED. *a.* [in and breath.] Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Milton.*
I'NBRED. *a.* [in and bred.] Produced within; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*
TO INCA'GE. *v. a.* [in and cage.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Shakespeare.*
INCALE'SCENCE. *f.* [incalesco, Latin.]
INCALE'SCENCY. *f.* The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*
INCANTA'TION. *f.* [incantation, French.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*
INCA'NTATORY. *a.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*
TO INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [in and canton.] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*
INCAPABILITY. *f.* [from incapable.]
INCA'PABLENESS. *f.* Inability natural; disqualification legal. *Suckling.*
INCA'PABLE. *a.* [incapable, French.]
 1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not able to receive any thing. *Clarendon.*
 3. Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Disqualified by law. *Swift.*
INCAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [in and capacious.] Narrow; of small content. *Burnet.*
INCAPA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *incapacious*.] Narrowness; want of containing space.
TO INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [in and *capacitate*.]
 1. To disable; to weaken. *Clarissa.*
 2. To disqualify. *Arbutnot.*
INCAPA'CITY. *f.* [incapacit  , Fr.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Arbutnot.*

INC

TO INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [incarcerare, Latin.] To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*
INCARCERA'TION. *f.* [from *incarcerare*.] Imprisonment; confinement.
TO INCA'RN. *v. a.* [incarno, Latin.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*
TO INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*
TO INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [incarnadino, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once. *Shakespeare.*
TO INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [incarnare, French.] To cloath with flesh; to embody with flesh. *Milton.*
INCA'RNATE. *particip. a.* [incarnat, Fr.] Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh. *Sanderson.*
INCARNA'TION. *f.* [incarnation, Fr.]
 1. The act of assuming body. *Taylor.*
 2. The state of breeding flesh. *Wiseman.*
INCA'RNATIVE. *f.* [incarnatif, Fr.] A medicine that generates flesh. *Wiseman.*
TO INCA'SE. *v. a.* [in and case.] To cover; to inclose; to inwrap. *Pope.*
INCAU'FIOUS. *a.* [in and cautious.] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Keil.*
INCAU'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incautious*.] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. *Arbutnot.*
INCE'NDIARY. *f.* [incendiarius, from *incendo*, Latin.]
 1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.
 2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. *King Charles. Bentley.*
I'NCENSE. *f.* [incensum, Latin; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. *Prior.*
TO INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [incensus, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Milton. Dryden.*
INCE'NSEMENT. *f.* [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury. *Shakespeare.*
INCE'NSION. *f.* [incensio, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*
INCE'NSOR. *f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*
INCE'NSORY. *f.* [from *incense*.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*
INCE'NTIVE. *f.* [incentivum, Latin.]
 1. That which kindles. *King Charles.*
 2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. *Addison.*
INCE'NTIVE. *a.* Inciting; encouraging. *Decay of Piety.*
INCE'PTION. *f.* [inceptio, Latin.] Beginning. *Eaton.*
INCE'P.

INC

INCEP'TIVE. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] No-
ting beginning. *Locke.*

INCEP'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one
who is in his rudiments.

INCERA'TION. *f.* [*incero*, Latin.] The
act of covering with wax.

INCE'R'TITUDE. *f.* [*incertitudo*, Fr. *in-*
certitudo, Latin.] Uncertainty; doubtful-
ness.

INCE'SSANT. *a.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.]
Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; un-
interrupted. *Pope.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *ad.* [from *incessant*.]
Without intermission; continually.
Addison.

INCEST. *f.* [*inceste*, French, *incestum*, La-
tin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction
of persons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS. *a.* [*incestueux*, French.]
Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural co-
habitation. *South.*

INCESTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incestuous*.]
With unnatural love. *Dryden.*

INCH. *f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to
three grains of barley laid end to end; the
twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.
Donne.

3. A nice point of time. *Shakespeare.*

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches. *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly.
Ainsworth.

To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little
at a time.

INCHED. *a.* [with a word of number before
it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHIPIN. *f.* Some of the inside of a
deer. *Ainsworth.*

INCHMEAL. *f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece
an inch long. *Shakespeare.*

To INCHOA'TE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.]

To begin; to commence. *Raleigh.*

INCHOA'TION. *f.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.] In-
ception; beginning. *Hale.*

INCHOATIVE. *a.* [*inchoativus*, Latin.] In-
ceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut,
Latin.] Medicines *incide* which consist of
pointed and sharp particles; by which the
particles of other bodies are divided.

Quincy.

INCIDENCE. *f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin;
incidence, French.]

1. The direction with which one body
strikes upon another; and the angle made
by that line, and the plane struck upon, is
called the angle of incidence. *Quincy.*

2. [Incident, Latin.] Accident; hap;
casualty. *Shakespeare.*

INC

INCIDENT. *a.* [*incident*, French; *incident*,
Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; hap-
pening accidentally; falling in beside the
main design. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen. *South.*

INCIDENT. *f.* [*incident*, Fr.] Something
happening beside the main design; casualty.
Dryden.

INCIDENTAL. *a.* Incident; casual; hap-
pening by chance. *Milton.*

INCIDENTALLY. *ad.* [from *incident*.]
Beside the main design; occasionally.

INCIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *incident*.] Oc-
casionally; by the bye; by the way.
Bacon.

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cinere*,
Latin.] To burn to ashes. *Harvey.*

INCINERA'TION. *f.* [*incineration*, Fr.]
The act of burning any thing to ashes.

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *f.* [*in* and *cir-*
cumpection.] Want of caution; want of
heed. *Boyle.*

INCI'SED. *a.* [*incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made
by cutting. *Brown.*

INCI'SION. [*incision*, French.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp in-
strument. *Scutb.*

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.
Bacon.

INCISIVE. *a.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*,
Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or
dividing. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR. *f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter;
tooth in the fore part of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *f.* [*incisoire*, French.] Hav-
ing the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut;
an aperture. *Derham.*

INCITA'TION. *f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] In-
citement; incentive; motive; impulse.

To INCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat.] To stir
up; to push forward in a purpose; to ani-
mate; to spur; to urge on. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT. *f.* [from *incite*.] Motive;
incentive; impulse; inciting power.
Milton.

INCI'VIL. *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished.

INCI'VILITY. *f.* [*incivilité*, French.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of rudeness. *Taylor.*

INCLE'MENCY. *f.* [*inclementia*, Latin.]
Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harsh-
ness; roughness. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *elemens*, Latin.]
Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tender-
ness; harsh. *Milton.*

INCLYNABLE. *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propensity of will; favour-
ably disposed; willing. *Hooker.*

2. Having

2. Having a tendency. *Bentley.*
INCLINATION. *f.* [*inclinaison*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Latin.]
 1. Tendency toward any point. *Newton.*
 2. Natural aptness. *Addison.*
 3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition. *Clarendon.*
 4. Love; affection. *Dryden.*
 5. Disposition of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.
 7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only slooping the vessel. *Quinty.*
INCLINATORY. *a.* [from *Incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*
INCLINATORILY. *ad.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other. *Brown.*
TO INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclinare*, Latin.]
 1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part. *Brown.*
 2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning. *Shakespeare.*
TO INCLINE. *v. a.*
 1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state. *Milton.*
 2. To turn the desire toward any thing.
 3. To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden.*
TO INCLIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround. *Shakespeare.*
TO INCLOISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.
TO INCLOUD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure. *Shakespeare.*
TO INCLUDE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]
 1. To inclose; to shut.
 2. To comprise; to comprehend. *Bacon.*
INCLUSIVE. *a.* [*inclusif*, French.]
 1. Inclosing; encircling. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Comprised in the sum or number. *Swift.*
INCLUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *inclusively*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. *Holder.*
INCOAGULABLE. *a.* [*in* and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.
INCOEXISTENCE. *f.* [*in* and *coexistence*.] The quality of not existing together. *Locke.*
INCOG. *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private. *Addison.*
INCOGITANCY. *f.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*
INCOGITATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*
INCOGNITO. *ad.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a state of concealment. *Prior.*
INCOHERENCE. } *f.* [*in* and *coherence*.]
INCOHERENCY. }
 1. Want of connection; incongruity; in-

- consequence; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke.*
 2. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts. *Boyle.*
INCOHERENT. *a.* [*in* and *coherent*.]
 1. Inconsequential; inconsistent. *Locke.*
 2. Without cohesion; loose. *Woodward.*
INCOHERENTLY. *ad.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially. *Brown.*
INCOLUMITY. *f.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; security. *Horvel.*
INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *f.* [from *intumescibile*.] The quality of resisting fire. *Ray.*
INCOMBUSTIBLE. *a.* [*incombustible*, Fr.] Not to be consumed by fire. *Wilkins.*
INCOMBUSTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.
INCOME. *f.* [*in* and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.*
INCOMMENSURABILITY. *f.* [from *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.
INCOMMENSURABLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.
INCOMMENSURATE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure. *More. Holder.*
TO INCOMMUNODATE. } *v. a.* [*incommodo*,
TO INCOMMODO. } Latin.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury. *Woodward.*
INCOMMODOUS. *a.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief. *Hooker.*
INCOMMODOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.
INCOMMODOUSNESS. *f.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconvenience. *Burnet.*
INCOMMODY. *f.* [*incommodité*, Fr.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Watson.*
INCOMMUNICABILITY. *f.* [from *incommunicable*.] The quality of not being impartible.
INCOMMUNICABLE. *a.* [*incommunicable*, French.]
 1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Not to be expressed; not to be told. *South.*
INCOMMUNICABLY. *ad.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*
INCOMMUNICATING. *a.* [*in* and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other. *Halt.*
INCOMPACT. } *a.* [*in* and *compact*.]
INCOMPACTED. } Not joined; not cohering. *Boyle.*
INCOM-

INCOMPARABLE. *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney, Dryden.*

INCOMPARABLY. *ad.* [*from incomparable*.] 1. Beyond comparison; without competition. *Hooker.*

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. *Addison.*

INCOMPASSIONATE. *a.* [*in and compassionate*.] Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY. *f.* [*in and competo*, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another. *Hale.*

INCOMPATIBLE. *a.* [*in and competo*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else. *Suckling, Hammond.*

INCOMPATIBLY. *ad.* [*from incompatible*.] Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY. *f.* [*incompetence*, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT. *a.* [*in and competent*, Fr.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*

INCOMPETENTLY. *ad.* [*from incompetent*.] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. *a.* [*in and complete*.] Not perfect; not finished. *Hooker.*

INCOMPLETENESS. *f.* [*from incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLIANCE. *f.* [*in and compliance*.] 1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance. *Rogers.*

INCOMPOSED. *a.* [*in and composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. *Houiel.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *f.* [*from impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. *More.*

IMPOSSIBLE. *a.* [*in, con, and possible*.] Not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY. *f.* [*incomprehensibilite*, Fr. *from incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [*incomprehensible*, French.] 1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. *Hammond.*

2. Not to be contained. *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS. *f.* [*from incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness. *Wat.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLY. *ad.* [*from incomprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

INCOMPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*incompressible*, French.] Not capable of being compressed into less space. *Coryne.*

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. *f.* [*from incompressible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING. *a.* [*in and concur*.] Not concurring. *Brown.*

INCONCEALABLE. *a.* [*in and conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret. *Brown.*

INCONCEIVABLE. *a.* [*inconceivable*, Fr.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Necton.*

INCONCEIVABLY. *ad.* [*from inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehension. *South.*

INCONCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*in and conceivable*.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. *Hale.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *a.* [*in and conclusive*, Latin.] Inferring no consequence. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLUSIVELY. *ad.* [*from inconclusive*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. *f.* [*from inconclusive*.] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

INCONCLUSIVELY. *ad.* [*from inconclusive*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCOCT. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTED. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCONCOCT. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Phillips.*

INCONCOCTED. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCONCOCT. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Phillips.*

INCONCOCTED. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCONCOCT. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Phillips.*

INCONCOCTED. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCONCOCT. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Phillips.*

INCONCOCTED. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCONCOCT. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Phillips.*

INCONCOCTED. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCONCOCT. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Phillips.*

INCONCOCTED. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCONCOCT. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Phillips.*

INCONCOCTED. *a.* [*in and concoct*.] Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INC

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conscionable*.] Void of the sense of good and evil. *Spenser.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *f.* [*inconsequence*, *Fr.* *inconsequentia*, *Latin*.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference. *Stillington.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *consequent*, *Latin*.] Without just conclusion, without regular inference. *Brown.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant. *Rogers.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *f.* [*from* *inconsiderable*.] Small importance. *Tillotson.*

INCONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*inconsideratus*, *Latin*.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.*

2. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [*from* *inconsiderate*.] Negligently; thoughtlessly. *Addison.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *f.* [*from* *inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *f.* [*inconsideration*, *French*.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

INCONSI'STING. *a.* [*in* and *confist*.] Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSI'STENCE. ? *f.* [*from* *inconfist*.]

INCONSI'STENCY. ? *ent.*

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other.

3. Incongruity. *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *consistent*.]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous. *Clarendon.*

2. Contrary. *Locke.*

3. Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* [*from* *inconsistent*.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSO'LABLE. *a.* [*inconsolable*, *Fr.* *in* and *console*.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Fiddes.*

INCONSONANCY. *f.* [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight. *Boyle.*

INCO'NSTANCY. *f.* [*inconstancia*, *Latin*.] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT. *f.* [*inconstant*, *French*; *inconstans*, *Latin*.]

INC

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shakespeare.*

INCONSU'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *consume*.] Not to be wasted. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *a.* Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end. *Digby.*

INCONTE'STABLE. *a.* [*incontestable*, *Fr.*] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontroversial. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY. *ad.* [*from* *incontestable*.] Indisputably; uncontroversially.

INCONTIGUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. ? *f.* [*incontinentia*, *Latin*.] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Milton.*

INCO'NTINENCY. ? *f.* [*incontinentia*, *Latin*.] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

INCO'NTINENT. *a.* [*incontinens*, *Latin*.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure. *Timothy.*

2. Shunning delay; immediate. *Shakespeare.*

INCO'NTINENTLY. *ad.* [*from* *incontinent*.]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [*from* *incontrovertible*.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown.*

INCONVE'NIENCE. ? *f.* [*inconvenient*, *French*.]

INCONVE'NIENCY. ? *f.* [*inconvenient*, *French*.]

1. Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Tillotson.*

INCONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*inconvenient*, *Fr.*]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous. *Smal.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [*from* *inconvenient*.]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conversable*.] Incommunicative; unsocial. *Mor.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convertible*.] Not transmutable. *Brown.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convincible*.] Not to be convinced.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [*from* *inconvincible*.] Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. *a.* [*from* *in*, and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky. *Shakespeare.*

INCO'RPORAL. *a.* [*in* and *corporal*.] Immaterial;

material; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORALITY. *f.* [incorporalité, Fr.] Immaterialness.

INCORPORALLY. *ad.* [from incorporal.] Without matter.

To INCORPORATE. *v. a.* [incorporer, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Bacon.*

2. To conjoin inseparably. *Shakespeare.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politic. *Carew.*

4. To unite; to associate. *Addison.*

5. To embody. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*

To INCORPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one mass. *Boyle.*

INCORPORATE. *a.* [in and corporate.] Immaterial; unbodyed. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORATION. *f.* [incorporation, French.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass. *Bacon.*

2. Formation of a body politic.

3. Adoption; union; association. *Hooker.*

INCORPOREAL. *a.* [incorporalis, Latin; incorporel, Fr. in and corporeal.] Immaterial; unbodyed. *Bacon. Bentley.*

INCORPOREALLY. *ad.* [from incorporeal.] Immaterially. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREITY. *f.* [in and corporeity.] Immateriality.

To INCORPSE. *v. a.* [in and corpse.] To incorporate. *Shakespeare.*

INCORRECT. *a.* [in and correct.] Not nicely finished; not exact. *Pope.*

INCORRECTLY. *ad.* [from incorrect.] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS. *f.* [in and correctness.] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE. *a.* [incorrigible, French.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *Mor.*

INCORRIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from incorrigible.] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*

INCORRIGIBLY. *ad.* [from incorrigible.] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

INCORRUPT. *a.* [in and corruptus, Latin; incorruptus, French.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation. *Milton.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY. *f.* [incorruptibilitas, French.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill.*

INCORRUPTIBLE. *a.* [incorruptibile, Fr.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Wals.*

INCORRUPTION. *f.* [incorruption, Fr.] Incapacity of corruption. *1 Cor.*

Vol. I,

INCORRUPTNESS. *f.* [in and corrupt.]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [in and crassus, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown. Newton.*

INCRASSATION. *f.* [from incrassate.]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick. *Brown.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *f.* [from incrassate.] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [in and cresco, Lat.] To grow more or greater. *Prior.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

3. Produce. *Denham.*

4. Generation. *Shakespeare.*

5. Progeny. *Pope.*

6. The state of waxing. *Bacon.*

INCRE'ASER. *f.* [from increase.] He who increases.

INCREA'TED. *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBILITY. *f.* [incredibilitas, Fr.] The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden.*

INCREDIBLE. *a.* [incredibilis, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*

INCREDIBLENESS. *f.* [from incredible.] Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY. *ad.* [from incredible.] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY. *f.* [incredulité, French.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Raleigh.*

INCREDULOUS. *a.* [incredulus, Fr. incredulus, Latin.] Hard of belief; refusing credit. *Bacon.*

INCREDULOUSNESS. *f.* [from incredulous.] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE. *a.* [in and cremo, Latin.] Not consumable by fire. *Brown.*

INCREMENT. *f.* [incrementum, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater. *Brown.*

2. Increase; cause of growing more. *Woodward.*

3. Produce. *Phillips.*

To INCREPATE. *v. a.* [increpo, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION. *f.* [increpatio, Latin.] Reprehension; chiding. *Hammond.*

To INCRUST. *v. a.* [incrasso, Lat.] To cover with an additional coat. *Pope.*

INCRUSTATION. *f.* [incrustation, Fr.] An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison.*

To INCUBATE. *v. a.* [incubo, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.

INC.

IND

INCUBA'TION. *f.* [incubation, Fr. *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh. Arbuthnot.*

I'NCUBUS. *f.* [Latin; *incubus*, French.] The night mare. *Floyer.*

To INCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin.] To impress by frequent admonitions. *Broome.*

INCULCA'TION. *f.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCU'LT. *a.* [*inculte*, Fr. *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled. *Thomson.*

INCU'LPABLE. *a.* [in and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable. *South.*

INCU'LPABLEY. *ad.* [in and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably. *South.*

INCU'MBENCY. *f.* [from *incumbent*.]
1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The state of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT. *a.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon. *Boyle. Addison.*

2. Imposed as a duty. *Spratt.*

INCU'MBENT. *f.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in present possession of a benefice. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To embarrass. *Dryden.*

To INCU'R. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension. *Hayward.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses. *South.*

INCURAB'ILITY. *f.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *a.* [*incurable*, French.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS. *f.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy. *Loche.*

INCU'RIOUS. *a.* [in and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham.*

INCU'RSION. *f.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South.*

2. [*Incurfion*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest. *Bacon.*

INCURVA'TION. *f.* [from *incurvo*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked. *Glanville.*

2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stillington.*

To INCU'RVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook. *Cbeyne.*

INCU'RVITY. *f.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward. *Brown.*

To INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION. *f.* [from *indagatio*.] Search; enquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGA'TOR. *f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an enquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*

To INDART. *v. a.* [in and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in. *Shakespeare.*

To INDEBT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDEBTED. *participial a.* [in and *debt*.] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. *Hosier.*

INDECENCY. *f.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners. *Locke.*

INDECENT. *a.* [*indecent*, French.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *South.*

INDECENTLY. *ad.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *a.* [in and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed. *Brown.*

INDECLI'NABLE. *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECO'ROUS. *a.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *f.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

INDE'ED. *ad.* [in and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney. Spenser.*

2. Above common rate. *Davies.*

3. This is to be granted that. *Walt.*

4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable. *Dryden.*

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons. *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *ad.* [from *indefatigabile*.] Without weariness. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTI'BLITY. *f.* [from *indefectibilis*.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [in and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'SIBLE. *a.* [*indefaisible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piny.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *a.* [in and *defensum*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained. *Sanders.*

INDEFINITE. *a.* [*indefinitus*, Latin.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled. *Bacon.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Spektor.*

INDEFINITELY. *a.* [from *indefinite*.]

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation. *Hosier.*

2. To a degree indefinite. *Roy.*

INDE

INDEFINITUDE, *f.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELIBERATE. } *a.* [in and delibe-
INDELIBERATED. } *rate.*] Unpremeditated; done without consideration. *Bramball.*

INDELIBLE, *a.* [*indelibilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*
2. Not to be annulled. *Spratt.*

INDELICACY, *f.* [in and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addison.*

INDELICATE, *a.* [in and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, *f.* [from *indemnify*.]

1. Security against loss or penalty.
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

TO INDEMNIFY, *v. a.* [in and *dammify*.]
1. To secure against loss or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDEMNITY, *f.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. *King Charles.*

TO INDE'NT, *v. a.* [in and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth. *Woodward.*

TO INDE'NT, *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT, *f.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; indentation. *Shakespeare.*

INDENTATION, *f.* [in and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTURE, *f.* [from *indent*.] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other. *Ascham.*

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *f.* [*independance*,
INDEPE'NDENCY. } French.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. *Addison. Pope.*

INDEPE'NDENT, *a.* [*independant*, French.]
1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *Soutb.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT, *f.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church. *Sanderson.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY, *ad.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT, *f.* [in and *desert*.] Want of merit. *Addison.*

INDE'SINENTLY, *ad.* [*indefinenter*, Fr.] Without cessation. *Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE, *a.* [in and *destru-ible*.] Not to be destroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE, *a.* [in and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE, *a.* [*indeterminé*, French.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETE'RMINATELY, *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINED, *a.* [in and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION, *f.* [in and *determination*.] Want of determination. *Bramball.*

INDEVO'TION, *f.* [*indévotion*, Fr.] Want of devotion; irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T, *a.* [*indévoit*, French.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

I'NDEX, *f.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out. *Arbutnot.*

2. The hand that points to any thing. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book. *Shakespeare.*

INDEXTE'RITY, *f.* [in and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness. *Harvey.*

I'NDIAN Arrow-root, *f.* A root; a medicinal plant; it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchinel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN Cross, *f.* [*acri viola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN Fig, *f.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN Reed, *f.* A kind of mineral earth. *Hill.*

I'NDICANT, *a.* [*indicant*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

TO I'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION, *f.* [*indication*, French.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom. *Addison.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds; vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects. *Quincy.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*

INDI'CATIVE, *a.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification.

IND

of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.
INDICATIVELY. *ad.* [from *indicative*.] *Clarke.*
 In such a manner as shows or betokens.

Grew.
To INDIGT. See **INDITE**, and its derivatives.

INDICTION. *f.* [*indiction*, *Fr.* *indico*, *Latin.*]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*
2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for sixteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterward, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but that the *indiction* should be made use of, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. } *f.* [*indifference*, *Fr.*]
INDIFFERENCY. }

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side. *Locke.*
2. Impartiality. *Whitefield.*
3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness. *Addison.*
4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT. *a.* [*indifferent*, *Fr.* *indifferens*, *Latin.*]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side. *Addison.*
2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless. *Temple.*
3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other. *Davies.*
4. Impartial; disinterested. *Ascham. Davies.*
5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state. *Roscommon.*
6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb. *Shakespeare.*

INDIFFERENTLY. *ad.* [*indifferenter*, *Latin.*]

1. Without distinction; without preference. *Newton.*
2. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly. *Carew.*

INDIGENCE. } *f.* [*indigence*, *Fr.* *indigen-*
INDIGENCY. } *tia*, *Latin.*] Want; pen-

nury; poverty. *Burnet.*
INDIGENOUS. *a.* [*indigène*, *Fr.* *indigena*, *Latin.*] Native to a country. *Arbutnot.*

INDIGENT. *a.* [*indigens*, *Latin.*]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous. *Addison.*
2. In want; wanting. *Philips.*

3. Void; empty.
INDIGE'ST. } *a.* [*indigeste*, *Fr.* *indig-*
INDIGE'STED. } *tus*, *Latin.*]

1. Not separated into distinct orders. *Raleigh.*

2. Not formed, or shaped. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not well considered and methodised. *Hooker.*

4. Not concocted in the stomach. *Dryden.*

5. Not brought to suppuration. *Wicomas.*

INDIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *in* and *digestible*.]
 Not conquerable in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

INDIGE'STION. *f.* [*indigestion*, *French.*]

The state of meats unconcocted. *Temple.*

To INDIGITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, *Latin.*]

To point out; to show. *Brown.*

INDIGITATION. *f.* [from *indigitate*.]

The act of pointing out or showing. *Mor.*

INDIGN. *a.* [*indigne*, *Fr.* *indignus*, *Lat.*]

1. Unworthy; undeserving. *Bacon.*

2. Bringing indignity. *Shakespeare.*

INDIGNANT. *a.* [*indignans*, *Latin.*] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain. *Arbutnot.*

INDIGNATION. *f.* [*indignation*, *French;* *indignatio*, *Latin.*]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust. *Clarendon.*

2. The anger of a superiour. *2 Kings.*

3. The effect of anger. *Shakespeare.*

INDIGNITY. *f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, *Latin.*] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult. *Hooker.*

INDIGO. *f.* [*indicum*, *Latin.*] A plant, by the Americans called anil, used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRECT. *a.* [*indirectus*, *Latin.*]

1. Not straight; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not fair; not honest. *Daniel.*

INDIRECTION. *f.* [in and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line. *Shakespeare.*

2. Dishonest practice. *Shakespeare.*

INDIRECTLY. *ad.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms. *Brown.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly. *Taylor.*

INDIRECTNESS. *f.* [in and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE. *a.* [in and *discernible*.]

Not perceptible; not discoverable. *Dent.*

INDISCERNIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiscernible*.]

In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERNPTIBLE. *a.* [in and *discernptible*.]

Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERNPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *indiscernptible*.]

Incapability of dissolution.

INDIS-

IND

INDISCOVERY. *f.* [*in* and *discovery.*] The state of being hidden. *Brown.*

INDISCREET. *a.* [*indiscret*, French.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious. *Spenser.*

INDISCREETLY. *ad.* [*from indiscret.*] Without prudence. *Sandys.*

INDISCRETION. *f.* [*indiscretion*, French.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration. *Hayward.*

INDISCRIMINATE. *a.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY. *ad.* [*from indiscriminate.*] Without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE. *a.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary. *Woodward.*

INDISPENSABLENESS. *f.* [*from indispensable.*] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY. *ad.* [*from indispensable.*] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily. *Addison.*

TO INDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for.* *Atterbury.*

2. To disincline; to make averse. With *to.* *South.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable. With *toward.* *Clarendon.*

INDISPOSEDNESS. *f.* [*from indisposed.*] State of unfitness or disinclination; depraved state. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSITION. *f.* [*indisposition*, Fr.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness. *Hayward.*

2. Disinclination; dislike. *Hooker.*

INDISPUTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *disputable.*] Uncontrovertible; incontestable. *Rogers.*

INDISPUTABLENESS. *f.* [*from indisputable.*] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPUTABLY. *ad.* [*from indisputable.*]

1. Without controversy; certainly. *Brown.*

2. Without opposition. *Howel.*

INDISSOLVABLE. *a.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. *Newton.*

2. Not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayliffe.*

INDISSOLUBILITY. *f.* [*indissolubilité*, French.] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stability. *Locke.*

INDISSOLUBLE. *a.* [*indissoluble*, French; *indissolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. *Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever. *Hooker.*

INDISSOLUBLENESS. *f.* [*from indissoluble.*] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts. *Hale.*

INDISSOLUBLY. *ad.* [*from indissoluble.*]

1. In a manner resisting all separation. *Boyle.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT. *a.* [*indistinct*, French.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused. *Dryden.*

2. Not exactly discerning. *Shakespeare.*

INDISTINCTION. *f.* [*from indistinct.*]

1. Confusion; uncertainty. *Brown.*

2. Omission of discrimination. *Spratt.*

INDISTINCTLY. *ad.* [*from indistinct.*]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly. *Newton.*

2. Without being distinguished. *Brown.*

INDISTINCTNESS. *f.* [*from indistinct.*]

Confusion; uncertainty. *Newton.*

INDISTURBANCE. *f.* [*in* and *disturb.*]

Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Temple.*

INDIVIDUAL. *a.* [*individu*, *individuel*, French.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Prior. Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUALITY. *f.* [*from individual.*]

Separate or distinct existence. *Arbutnot.*

INDIVIDUALLY. *ad.* [*from individual.*]

With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker.*

TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [*from individuus*, Latin.]

To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *Moss.*

INDIVIDUATION. *f.* [*from individuate.*]

That which makes an individual. *Watts.*

INDIVIDUITY. *f.* [*from individuus*, Lat.]

The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVINITY. *f.* [*in* and *divinity.*]

Want of divine power. *Brown.*

INDIVISIBILITY. *f.* [*from indivisible.*]

INDIVISIBleness. *f.* [*from indivisible.*] State in which no more division can be made. *Locke.*

INDIVISIBLE. *a.* [*indivisible*, French.]

What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby.*

INDIVISIBLY. *ad.* [*from indivisible.*]

So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *docible.*]

Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCIL. *a.* [*indocile*, French.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed. *Baniley.*

INDOCILITY. *f.* [*indocilité*, French.] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.]

To instruct; to tincture with any science or opinion. *Clarendon.*

INDOC.

IND

INE

INDOCTRINA'TION. *f.* [from *indocstri-*
nate.] Instruction; information. *Brown.*

INDOLENCE. *f.* [in and *doleo*, Latin.]

INDOLENCY. *f.* [in and *doleo*, Latin.]
1. Freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
2. Laginess; inattention; listlessness. *Dryden.*

INDOLENT. *a.* [French.]

1. Free from pain.
2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless. *Pope.*

INDOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *indolent.*]

1. With freedom from pain.
2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; list-
lessly. *Addison.*

TO INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To
portion; to enrich with gifts. See **ENDOW.**

INDRA'UGHT. *f.* [in and *draught.*]
1. An opening in the land into which the
sea flows. *Raleigh.*
2. Inlet; passage inward. *Bacon.*

TO INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To
soak; to drown. *Shakespeare.*

INDU'BIOUS. *a.* [in and *dubious.*] Not
doubtful; not suspecting; certain. *Harv.*

INDU'BITABLE. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Latin.]
Undoubted; unquestionable. *Watts.*

INDU'BITABLY. *ad.* [from *indubitable.*]
Undoubtedly; unquestionably. *Wotton. Spratt.*

INDU'BITATE. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.]
Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident. *Wotton.*

TO INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*,
Latin.]

1. To persuade; to influence to any thing. *Hayward.*
2. To produce by persuasion or influence. *Bacon.*
3. To offer by way of induction, or conse-
quential reasoning. *Brown.*
4. To inculcate; to enforce.
5. To cause extrinsically; to produce. *Bacon.*
6. To introduce; to bring into view. *Brown.*
7. To bring on; to superinduce. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT. *f.* [from *induce.*] Motive
to any thing; that which allures or per-
suades to any thing. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER. *f.* [from *induce.*] A persuader;
one that influences.

TO INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*
2. To put into actual possession of a bene-
fice. *Ayliffe.*

INDU'CTION. *f.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*,
Latin.]

1. Induction; entrance. *Shakespeare.*
2. Induction is when, from several particu-
lar propositions, we infer one general. *Watts.*

3. The act or state of taking possession of
an ecclesiastical living.

INDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; persuasive. With *co.* *Milton.*
2. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale.*

TO INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To in-
vest. *Milton.*

TO INDU'LGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]
1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with
concession. *Dryden.*

2. To grant not of right, but favour. *Taylor.*

TO INDU'LGE. *v. n.* To be favourable.

INDU'LGENCE. *f.* [*indulgence*, French.]

INDU'LGENCY. *f.* [*indulgence*, French.]
1. Fondness; fond kindness. *Milton.*
2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to
rigour. *Hammond.*
3. Favour granted. *Rogers.*
4. Grant of the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *a.* [*indulgent*, French.]

1. Kind; gentle. *Rogers.*
2. Mild; favourable. *Waller.*
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. *Dryden.*

INDU'LGENTLY. *ad.* [from *indulgent.*]
Without severity; without censure. *Hammond.*

INDU'LT. *f.* [Ital. and French.] Pri-
vilege or exemption.

INDU'LTO. *f.* [*indulto*, Latin.]

TO IN'DURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.]
To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*

TO IN'DURATE. *v. a.*
1. To make hard. *Sharp.*
2. To harden the mind.

INDURA'TION. *f.* [from *indurate.*]

1. The state of growing hard. *Bacon.*
2. The act of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardness of heart. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*industrius*, Latin.]

1. Diligent; laborious. *Milton.*
2. Designed; done for the purpose. *Watts.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *industrious.*]

1. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously. *Shakespeare.*
2. For the set purpose; with design. *Bacon.*

INDUSTRY. *f.* [*industria*, Latin.] Dili-
gence; assiduity. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*

TO INEB'Riate. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.]
To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys.*

TO INEB'Riate. *v. n.* To grow drunk;
to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*

INEBRIA'TION. *f.* [from *inebriate.*]
Drunkenness; intoxication. *Brown.*

INEFFABI'LITY. *f.* [from *ineffabilis.*] Un-
speakableness.

INEFFABLE. *a.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*,
Latin.] Unspeakable. *South.*

INEFF-

INE

INE

INEFFABLY. *ad.* [from *inissable*.] In a manner not to be expressed. *Milton.*

INEFFECTIVE. *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective*.] That which can produce no effect. *Taylor.*

INEFFECTUAL. *a.* [*in* and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power. *Hooker.*

INEFFECTUALLY. *ad.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS. *f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Waks.*

INEFFICACIOUS. *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

INEFFICACY. *f.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.

INELEGANCE. } *f.* [from *inelegant*.] Ab-

INELEGANCY. } sence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT. *a.* [*inelegans*, Latin.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful; opposite to elegant. *Woodward.*

2. Mean; despicable; contemptible. *Broome.*

INELOQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.]

Not persuasive; not oratorical.

INEPT. *a.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; useless;

trifling; foolish. *More.*

INEPTLY. *ad.* [*ineptè*, Latin.] Triflingly;

foolishly; unsuitly. *More.*

INEPTITUDE. *f.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.]

Unfitness. *Wilkins.*

INEQUALITY. *f.* [from *in equalitas* and *in*

equalis, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and

lower parts. *Newton.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose;

state of not being adequate; inadequateness. *South.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing

to itself. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station. *Hooker.*

INNERRABILITY. *f.* [from *innerrable*.] Ex-

emption from error. *King Charles.*

INNERRABLE. *a.* [*in* and *err*.] Exempt

from error. *Hammond.*

INNERRABLENESS. *f.* [from *innerrable*.]

Exemption from error. *Hammond.*

INNERRABLY. *ad.* [from *innerrable*.] With

security from error; infallibly.

INNERRINGLY. *ad.* [*in* and *erring*.] With-

out error. *Glenville.*

INERT. *a.* [*iners*, Latin.] Dull; sluggish;

motionless. *Blackmore.*

INERTLY. *ad.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly;

dully. *Pope.*

INESCATION. *f.* [*in* and *esca*, Lat.] The

act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE. *a.* [*inestimabilis*, Latin.]

Too valuable to be rated; transcending all

price. *Boyle.*

INEVIDENT. *a.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evi-*

dant.] Not plain; obscure. *Brown.*

INEVITABILITY. *f.* [from *inevitable*.]

Impossibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramhall.*

INEVITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin.]

Unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Dryden.*

INEVITABLY. *ad.* [from *inevitable*.]

Without possibility of escape. *Bentley.*

INEXCUSABLE. *a.* [*inexcusabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be excused; not to be palliated by

apology. *Swift.*

INEXCUSABLENESS. *f.* [from *inexcusa-*

ble.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or pal-

liation. *South.*

INEXCUSABLY. *ad.* [from *inexcusable*.]

To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE. *a.* [*in* and *exale*.] That

which cannot evaporate. *Brown.*

INEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*in* and *exhausted*.]

Unemptied; not possible to be emptied. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *a.* Not to be spent.

Locke.

INEXI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *existent*.] Not

having being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *f.* [*in* and *existence*.]

Want of being; want of existence. *Broome.*

INEXORABLE. *a.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexora-*

bilis, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to

be moved by intreaty. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *f.* [*in* and *expediency*.]

INEXPE'DIENCY. } Want of fitness;

want of propriety; unsuitableness to time

or place. *Sanderson.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*in* and *expedient*.] In-

convenient; unfit; improper. *Smalridge.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *f.* [*inexperience*, French.]

Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*

INEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.]

Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and

expert.] Unskilful; unskilled. *Milton.*

INEXPIABLE. *a.* [*inexpiabile*, French.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*

INEXPIABLY. *ad.* [from *inexpiabile*.] To

a degree beyond atonement. *Roscommon.*

INEXPLEABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.]

Insatiably.

INEXPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *explico*, Lat.]

Incapable of being explained. *Hooker.*

INEXPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *inexplicable*.]

In a manner not to be explained. *INEX-*

INF

INEXPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *express*.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable. *Milton. Stillness fleet.*

INEXPRESSIBLY. *ad.* [*from inexpressible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered. *Hammond.*

INEXPUGNABLE. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. *Ray.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *extinguo*, Latin.] Unquenchable. *Grew.*

INEXTRICABLE. *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared. *Blackmore.*

INEXTRICABLY. *ad.* [*from inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Bentley.*

To INEYE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock. *Phillips.*

INFALLIBILITY. *f.* [*infallibilit  *, Fr.] **INFALLIBleness.** } Inerrability; exemption from error. *Tillotson.*

INFALLIBLE. *a.* [*infallible*, French.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake. *Hooker.*

INFALLIBLY. *ad.* [*from infallible.*] 1. Without danger of deceit; with security from error. *Smalridge.*

2. Certainly. *Rogers.* **To INFAME.** *v. a.* [*infamo*, Latin.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly. *Bacon.*

INFAMOUS. *a.* [*infamis*, Latin.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured. *Ben. Johnson.*

INFAMOUSLY. *ad.* [*from infamous.*] 1. With open reproach; with public notoriety of reproach.

2. Shamefully; scandalously. *Dryden.* **INFAMOUSNESS.** *f.* [*infamia*, Latin.]

INFAMY. } Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *King Charles.*

INFANCY. *f.* [*infantia*, Latin.] 1. The first part of life. *Hooker.*

2. Civil infancy. *Arbutnot.* 3. First age of any thing; beginning; original.

INFANGTHEF. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Corwel.*

INFANT. *f.* [*infans*, Latin.] 1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Roscommon.*

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA. *f.* [*Spanish.*] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE. *f.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Latin.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INF

INFANTILE. *a.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derbam.*

INFANTRY. *f.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot soldiers of an army. *Milton.*

INFARCTION. *f.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; constipation. *Harvey.*

To INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatus*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *Clarendon.*

INFATUATION. *f.* [*from infatuate.*] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason. *South.*

INFAMUSTING. *f.* [*from infaustus*, Latin.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFASIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *feasible*.] Impracticable. *Gloverville.*

To INFECT. *v. a.* [*infec  *, Latin.] 1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion. *Milton.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shakespeare.*

INFECTION. *f.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication. *Shakespeare.*

INFECTIOUS. *a.* [*from infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Temple.*

INFECTIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from infectious.*] Contagiously. *Shakespeare.*

INFECTIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFECTIVE. *a.* [*from infect.*] Having the quality of contagion. *Sidney.*

INFECUND. [*infecundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derbam.*

INFECUNDITY. *f.* [*infecunditas*, Latin.] Want of fertility.

INFELICITY. *f.* [*infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Watts.*

To INFERR. *v. a.* [*infero*, Latin.] 1. To bring; to induce. *Harvey.*

2. To infer is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.*

3. To offer; to produce. *Shakespeare.*

INFERENCE. *f.* [*inference*, French; from *infer*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts.*

INFERRIBLE. *a.* [*from infer.*] Deducible from premised grounds. *Brown.*

INFERIORITY. *f.* [*from inferior.*] Lower state of dignity or value. *Dryden.*

INFERIOUR. *a.* [*inferior*, Latin.] 1. Lower in place. *South.*

2. Lower in station or rank of life. *Dryden.* 3. Lower in value or excellency. *Watts.* 4. Subordinate.

INFERIOUR. One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL. *a.* [*infernal*, French.] Hellish; tartarean. *Dryden.*

INFERNAL.

INFERNAL Stone. *f.* The lunar caustick, prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. *Hill.*

INFERTILE. *a.* [*infertile*, *Fr.*] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund.

Government of the Tongue.

INFERTILITY. *f.* [*infertilité*, *Fr.* from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

To INFEST. *v. a.* [*infesto*, *Latin.*] To harass; to disturb; to plague. *Hooker.*

INFESTIVITY. *f.* [*in* and *festivity*.] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTRED. *a.* [*in* and *fester*.] Rankling; inveterate. *Spenser.*

INFUDATION. *f.* [*in* and *feudum*, *Lat.*] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale's Common Law.*

INFIDEL. *f.* [*infidelis*, *Latin.*] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity. *Hooker.*

INFIDELITY. *f.* [*infidélité*, *French.*] 1. Want of faith. *Taylor.*

2. Disbelief of Christianity. *Addison.*

3. Treachery; deceit. *Spektor.*

INFINITE. *a.* [*infinitus*, *Latin.*] 1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *ad.* [*from infinite*.] Without limits; without bounds; immensely. *Bacon.*

INFINITENESS. *f.* [*from infinite*.] Immenity; boundlessness; infinity. *Taylor.*

INFINITE/SIMAL. *a.* [*from infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE. *a.* [*infinitif*, *Fr.* *infinitivus*, *Latin.*] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

INFINITUDE. *f.* [*from infinite*.] 1. Infinity; immensity. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number. *Addison.*

INFINITY. *f.* [*infinité*, *French.*] 1. Immenity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities. *Raleigh.*

2. Endless number. *Arbutnot.*

INFIRM. *a.* [*infirmus*, *Latin.*] 1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body. *Milton.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not stable; not solid. *South.*

To INFIRM. *v. a.* [*infirmus*, *Latin.*] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

INFIRMARY. *f.* [*infirmérie*, *French.*] Lodgings for the sick. *Bacon.*

INFIRMITY. *f.* [*infirmité*, *French.*] 1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault. *Clarendon.*

3. Disease; malady. *Hooker.*

Vol. I.

INFIRMNESS. *f.* [*from infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness. *Boyle.*

To INFIX. *v. a.* [*infixus*, *Latin.*] To drive in; to fasten. *Spenser.*

To INFLAME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, *Latin.*] 1. To kindle; to set on fire. *Sidney. Milton.*

2. To kindle desire. *Milton.*

3. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addison.*

4. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

5. To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To fire with passion. *Milton.*

To INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter. *Wiseman.*

INFLAMER. *f.* [*from inflame*.] The thing or person that inflames. *Addison.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *f.* [*from inflammabile*.] The quality of catching fire. *Harvey.*

INFLAMMABLE. *a.* [*French.*] Easy to be set on flame. *Newton.*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *f.* [*from inflammabile*.] The quality of easily catching fire. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, *Lat.*] 1. The act of setting on flame. *Wilkins.*

2. The state of being in flame. *Wilkins.*

3. [*In chirurgery.*] Inflammation is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLAMMATORY. *a.* [*from inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope.*

To INFLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, *Latin.*] 1. To swell with wind. *Ray.*

2. To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*

INFLATION. *f.* [*inflatio*, *Lat.* from *inflatus*.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence. *Arbutnot.*

To INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, *Latin.*] 1. To bend; to turn. *Newton.*

2. To change or vary.

3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *f.* [*inflectio*, *Latin.*] 1. The act of bending or turning. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood.*

INFLECTIVE. *a.* [*from inflect*.] Having the power of bending. *Derham.*

INFLEXIBILITY. *f.* [*inflexibilitas*, *French.*] 1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.

INFLEX-

INF

INFLE'XIBLE. *a.* [French; *inflexibilis*; Latin.]

1. Not to be bent or incurved. *Brown.*
2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable. *Addison.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *ad.* [from *inflexible*.] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infigo, inflicto*, Lat.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *f.* [from *inflicto*.] He who punishes. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *f.* [from *inflicto*.]

1. The act of using punishments. *South.*
2. The punishment imposed. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [*inflicto*, Fr. from *inflicto*.] That which is laid on as a punishment. *Temple.*

INFLUENCE. *f.* [*influence*, French.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. *Prior.*
2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney. Taylor. Atterbury.*

To INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose. *Newton.*

INFLUENT. *a.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in. *Arbutnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

INFLUX. *f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*
2. Infusion. *Hale.*
3. Influence; power. *Bacon.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *a.* [from *influx*.] Influential. *Howel.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [in and folium, Latin.] To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers. *Dryden.*
2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. *Clarendon.*
3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate. *Acts.*

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence. *Shakespeare.*

INFO'RMAL. *a.* [from *informo*.] Offering an information; accusing. *Shakespeare.*

INFO'RMANT. *f.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction. *Watts.*
2. One who exhibits an accusation. *South. Rogers.*

INFORMA'TION. *f.* [*informatio*, Latin.]

1. Intelligence given; instruction. *South. Rogers.*
2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or actuating.

INF

INFO'RMER. *f.* [from *informo*.]

1. One who gives intelligence. *Swift.*
2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate. *L'Estrange.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [in and formidabilis, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded. *Milnes.*

INFO'RMITY. *f.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapelessness. *Brown.*

INFO'RMIOUS. *a.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure. *Brown.*

INFORTUNATE. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infraeto*, Latin.] To break. *Thomson.*

INFRA'CTION. *f.* [*infraction*, Fr.] The act of breaking; breach; violation. *Waller.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [in and fraugibilis.] Not to be broken. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity. *Brown.*

INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [in and frigidus, Latin.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts. *Waller.*
2. To destroy; to hinder. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *f.* [from *infringo*.] Breach; violation. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *f.* [from *infringo*.] A breaker; a violator. *Aylmer.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *a.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFU'RIATE. *a.* [in and furia, Lat.] Enraged; raging. *Milnes.*

INFUSCA'TION. *f.* [*infuscatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFO'USE. *v. a.* [*infuso*, Fr. *infuso*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. *Davies.*

To INFO'USE. *v. a.* [*infuso*, Fr. *infuso*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. *Davies.*

To INFO'USE. *v. a.* [*infuso*, Fr. *infuso*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. *Davies.*

To INFO'USE. *v. a.* [*infuso*, Fr. *infuso*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. *Davies.*

To INFO'USE. *v. a.* [*infuso*, Fr. *infuso*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. *Davies.*

To INFO'USE. *v. a.* [*infuso*, Fr. *infuso*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. *Davies.*

To INFO'USE. *v. a.* [*infuso*, Fr. *infuso*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. *Davies.*

To INFO'USE. *v. a.* [*infuso*, Fr. *infuso*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. *Davies.*

ING

INH

3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infusion. *Bacon.*
INFUSIVE. *a.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. *Thomson.*

INGATE. *f.* [in and gate.] Entrance; passage in. *Spenser.*

INGANNA'TION. *f.* [*ingennare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *f.* [in and gathering.] The act of getting in the harvest. *Æneid.*

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow. *Gibson.*

TO INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINA'TION. *f.* [in and geminatio, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGENDERER. *f.* [from *ingender*.] He that generates. See **ENGENDER**.

INGENERABLE. *a.* [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*

INGENERATE. } *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]

INGENERATED. }
 1. Inborn; innate; inbred. *Wotton.*
 2. Unbegotten. *Brown.*

INGENIOUS. *a.* [*ingeniosus*, Latin.]
 1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. *Boyle.*

2. Mental; intellectual. *Shakespeare.*

INGENIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittily; subtly. *Temple.*

INGENIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittiness; subtilty. *Boyle.*

INGENITE. *a.* [*inginitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*

INGENUITY. *f.* [from *ingenuous*.]
 1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation. *Wotton. Donne.*

2. [From *ingenious*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness. *South.*

INGENUOUS. *a.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]
 1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *King Charles.*

INGENUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

INGENUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENY. *f.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use. *Boyle.*

TO INGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Latin.] To throw into the stomach. *Brown.*

INGESTION. *f.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Howell.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inglorious*.] With ignominy. *Pope.*

INGOT. *f.* [*ingot*, French.] A mass of metal. *Dryden.*

TO INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [in and graft.]
 1. To propagate trees by incision. *May.*
 2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.

3. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.*
 4. To fix deep; to settle. *Hooker.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *f.* [from *ingraft*.]
 1. The act of ingrafting.
 2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE. } *a.* [*ingratus*, Latin.]

INGRA'TE'FUL. }
 1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unpleasing to the sense. *Bacon.*

TO INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [in and gratia, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness.

INGRA'TITUDE. *f.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. in and gratitude.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *f.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. *Milton.*

INGRESS. *f.* [*ingres*, French; *ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arbutnot.*

INGRE'SSION. *f.* [*ingressio*, Lat.] The act of entering. *Digby.*

INGUINAL. *a.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Latin.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbutnot.*

TO INGU'LF. *v. a.* [in and gulf.]
 1. To swallow up in a vast profundity. *Milton.*

2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

TO INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To swallow. *Diſci.*

INGURGITA'TION. *f.* [from *ingurgitate*.] Voracity.

INGU'STABLE. *a.* [in and gusto, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown.*

INHA'BILE. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Latin.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

TO INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Hooker. Ifalab.*

TO INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milton.*

INHA'BITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit*.]
 1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke.*
 2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants: not habitable; uninhabitable. *Shakespeare.*

INHA'BITANCE. *f.* [from *inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers. *Carew.*

INHA'BITANT. *f.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place. *Abbot.*

INHABITA'TION. *f.* [from *inhabit*.]
 1. Habitation; place of dwelling. *Milton.*
 2. The

INH

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*
 3. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*
INHABITER. *f.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown.*
TO INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhaleo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire. *Arbutnot. Pope.*
INHARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [in and harmonious.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Felton.*
TO INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exist in something else. *Donna.*
INHE'RENT. *a.* [*inherent*, French; *inhærens*, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; in-born. *Swift.*
TO INHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*inheriter*, French.]
 1. To receive or possess by inheritance. *Addison.*
 2. To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shakespeare.*
INHE'RITABLE. *a.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession. *Carew.*
INHE'RITANCE. *f.* [from *inherit.*]
 1. Patrimony; hereditary possession. *Milton.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, possession.
 3. The reception of possession by hereditary right. *Locke.*
INHE'RITOR. *f.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession. *Bacon.*
INHE'RITRESS. *f.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. *Bacon.*
INHE'RITRIX. *f.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. *Shakespeare.*
TO INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in and herse*] To inclose in a funeral monument. *Shakespeare.*
INHE'SION. *f.* [*inhæsis*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.
TO INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Latin, *inhiber*, French.]
 1. To refrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. *Bentley.*
 2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon. Ayliffe.*
INHIBI'TION. *f.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]
 1. Prohibition; embargo. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. [In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Cowel.*
TO INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in and hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh.*
INHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*in and hospitable.*] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers. *Dryden.*

INJ

- INHO'SPITABLY.** *ad.* [from *inhospitable.*] Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*
INHO'SPITABLENESS. *f.* [*inhospitalitas*, Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.
INHOSPITA'LITY. *f.* [*inhospitalitas*, Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.
INHU'MAN. *a.* [*inbumain*, Fr. *inbumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate. *Aiterbury.*
INHUMA'NITY. *f.* [*inhumanité*, French.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity. *Sidney. King Charles.*
INHU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Swift.*
TO INHUMATE. *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr. *humo*, Lat.] To bury; to inter. *Pope.*
TO INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injecio*, Latin.]
 1. To throw in; to dart in. *Glaville.*
 2. To throw up; to cast up. *Pope.*
INJE'CTION. *f.* [*injecio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of casting in. *Boyle.*
 2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body.
 3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications. *Quincy.*
INIMITAB'ILITY. *f.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated. *North.*
INI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Milton. Denham.*
INI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*
TO INJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.]
 1. To command; to enforce by authority. *Milton.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, to join.
INI'QUITOUS. *a.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked.
INI'QUITY. *f.* [*iniquitas*, Latin.]
 1. Injustice; unreasonableness. *Smalridge.*
 2. Wickedness; crime. *Hooker.*
INITIAL. *a.* [*initial*, French; *initium*, Latin.]
 1. Placed at the beginning. *Pope.*
 2. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*
TO INITIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Latin.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art. *More.*
TO INITIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*
INI'TIATE. *a.* [*initié*, Fr. *initatus*, Lat.] Unpractised. *Shakespeare.*
INITIA'TION. *f.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiare*.] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state. *Hammond.*
INJUCUNDITY. *f.* [*in and jucundity.*] Unpleasantness.
INJU'DICABLE. *a.* [*in and judico*, Latin.] Not cognizable by a judge. *INJU.*

INL

INN

INJUDICIAL. *a.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgment; without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wisely.

INJUNCTION. *f.* [*from injoin; injunctus, injunctio, Latin.*] Command; order; precept.

1. [*In law.*] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

TO INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier, French.*] 1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to-wrong.

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER. *f.* [*from To injure.*] He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS. *a.* [*injurius, Latin.*] 1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

INJURIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from injurious.*] Quality of being injurious.

INJURY. *f.* [*injuria, Latin.*] 1. Hurt without justice.

2. Mischief; detriment.

3. Annoyance.

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE. *f.* [*injustice, French; injustitia, Latin.*] Iniquity; wrong.

INK. *f.* [*inchiostro, Italian.*] 1. The black liquor with which men write.

2. Ink is used for any liquor with which they write; as, red ink; green ink.

TO INK. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN. *f.* [*ink and horn.*] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE. *f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

INKLING. *f.* Hint; whisper; intimation.

INKMAKER. *f.* [*ink and maker.*] He who makes ink.

INKY. *a.* [*from ink.*] 1. Consisting of ink.

2. Resembling ink.

3. Black as ink.

INLAND. *a.* [*in and land.*] Interior; lying remote from the sea.

INLAND. *f.* Interior or midland parts.

INLANDER. *f.* [*from inland.*] Dweller remote from the sea.

TO INLA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*in and lapide, Lat.*] To make stony; to turn to stone.

TO INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in and lay.*] 1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.

INLA'Y. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

TO INLA'W. *v. a.* [*in and law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET. *f.* [*in and let.*] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

INLY. *a.* [*from in.*] Interior; internal; secret.

INLY. *ad.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

INMATE. *f.* [*in and mate.*] Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST. *a.* [*from in.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

INN. *f.* [*inn, Saxon, a chamber.*] 1. A house of entertainment for travellers.

2. A house where students are boarded and taught.

TO INN. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To take up temporary lodging.

TO INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.

INNA'TE. ? *a.* [*innat, Fr. innatus, Lat.*] INNA'TED. } Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscitious.

INNA'TENESS. *f.* [*from innat.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*innavigabilis, Lat.*] Not to be passed by sailing.

INNER. *a.* [*from in.*] Interior; not outward.

INNERMOST. *a.* [*from inner.*] Remotest from the outward part.

INNHO'LDER. *f.* [*inn and hold.*] A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS. *f.* Lands recovered from the sea.

INNKE'EPER. *f.* [*inn and keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE. ? *f.* [*innocentia, Latin.*] 1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

3. Harm-

INO

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness. *Burnet.*
 4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shakespeare.*
INNOCENT. *a.* [innocens, Latin.]
 1. Pure from mischief. *Milton.*
 2. Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden.*
 3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects. *Pope.*
INNOCENT. *f.*
 1. One free from guilt or harm. *Spenser.*
 2. A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*
INNOCENTLY. *ad.* [from innocent.]
 1. Without guilt. *South.*
 2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.
 3. Without hurt. *Cowley.*
INNOCUOUS. *a.* [innocuus, Latin.] Harmless in effects. *Græw.*
INNOCUOUSLY. *ad.* [from innocuus.] Without mischievous effects. *Brown.*
INNOCUOUSNESS. *f.* [from innocuus.] Harmlessness. *Digby.*
TO INNOVATE. *v. a.* [innovo, Latin.]
 1. To bring in something not known before. *Bacon.*
 2. To change by introducing novelties. *South.*
INNOVATION. *f.* [innovation, French.] Change by the introduction of novelty. *Swift.*
INNOVATOR. *f.* [innovateur, French.]
 1. An introduction of novelties. *Bacon.*
 2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*
INNOXIOUS. *a.* [innoxius, Latin.]
 1. Free from mischievous effects. *Digby.*
 2. Pure from crimes. *Pope.*
INNOXIOUSLY. *ad.* [from innoxious.] Harmlessly. *Brown.*
INNOXIOUSNESS. *f.* [from innoxious.] Harmlessness.
INNUE'NDO. *f.* [innuendo, from innuo, Latin.] An oblique hint. *Swift.*
INNUMERABLE. *a.* [innumerabilis, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton.*
INNUMERABLY. *ad.* [from innumerable.] Without number.
INNUMEROUS. *a.* [innumerus, Latin.] Too many to be counted. *Pope.*
TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* [inoculo, in and oculus, Latin.]
 1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock. *May.*
 2. To yield a bud to another stock. *Cleaveland.*

- INOCULATION.** *f.* [inoculatio, Latin.]
 1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines.
 2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

INQ

- INOCULA'TOR.** *f.* [from inoculate.]
 1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.
 2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation. *Friend.*
INO'DOROUS. *a.* [inodorus, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose. *Arbutin.*
INOFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [in and offensive.]
 1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.*
 2. Giving no pain; causing no terror. *Loche.*
 3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent. *Milton.*
 4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. *Milton.*
INOFFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from inoffensive.] Without appearance of harm; without harm. *Milton.*
INOFFE'NSIVENESS. *f.* [from inoffensive.] Harmlessness.
INOFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [in and officious.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.
INO'PINATE. *a.* [inopinatus, Lat. inopiné, French.] Not expected.
INOPPORTUNE. *a.* [inopportunus, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.
INO'RDINACY. *f.* [from inordinate.] Irregularity; disorder. *Gou. of the Tongue.*
INO'RDINATE. *a.* [in and ordinatus, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right. *Spenser.*
INO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from inordinate.] Irregularly; not rightly.
INO'RDINATENESS. *f.* [from inordinate.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.
INORDINATION. *f.* [from inordinate.] Irregularity; deviation from right. *South.*
INORGA'NICAL. *a.* [in and organical.] Void of organs or instrumental parts. *Lache.*
TO INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [in and osculum, Latin.] To unite by apposition or contact. *Dendæm.*
INOSULATION. *f.* [from inosculate.] Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray.*
INQUEST. *f.* [enquête, Fr. inquisitio, Lat.]
 1. Judicial enquiry or examination. *Atterbury.*
 2. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, and as they bring in their verdict, so judgment passes; for the judge saith, The jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For the *inquest* in criminal causes, see *JURY*. *3. Ea-*

3. Enquiry; search; study. *South.*
INQUIETUDE. *f.* [*inquietude*, French.]
 Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. *Wotton.*
TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.]
 To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*
INQUINATION. *f.* [*inquinatio*, Latin.]
 Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*
INQUIRABLE. *a.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.
TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*inquirō*, Latin.]
 1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. *Swift.*
 2. To make examination. *Dryden.*
TO INQUIRE. *v. a.*
 1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he inquired the way.
 2. To call; to name. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
INQUIRER. *f.* [from *inquire*.]
 1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. *Locke.*
 2. One who interrogates; one who questions.
INQUIRY. *f.* [from *inquire*.]
 1. Interrogation; search by question. *Aët.*
 2. Examination; search. *Locke.*
INQUISITION. *f.* [*inquisitio*, Latin.]
 1. Judicial inquiry. *Taylor. Southern.*
 2. Examination; discussion. *Esber.*
 3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Crovel.*
 4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy. *Corbet.*
INQUISITIVE. *a.* [*inquisitus*, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. *Watts.*
INQUISITIVELY. *ad.* [from *inquisitive*.]
 With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.
INQUISITIVENESS. *f.* [from *inquisitive*.]
 Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney. South.*
INQUISITOR. *f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin.]
 1. One who examines judicially. *Dryden.*
 2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.
TO INRA'IL. *v. a.* [in and rail.] To inclose with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*
INROAD. *f.* [in and road.] Incurſion; sudden and desultory invasion. *Clarendon.*
INSA'NABLE. *a.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.
INSA'NE. *a.* [*insanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad. *Shakespeare.*
INSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.
INSA'TIABLENESS. *f.* [from *insatiable*.]
 Greediness not to be appeased. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *ad.* [from *insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased. *South.*
INSA'TIATE. *a.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied. *Phillips.*
INSATISFA'CTION. *f.* [in and satisfaction.] Want; unsatisfied state. *Bacon.*
INSA'TURABLE. *a.* [*insaturabilis*, Latin.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.
TO INSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin.]
 1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument. *Pope.*
 2. To mark any thing with writing.
 3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden.*
 4. To draw a figure within another. *Cresch.*
INSCRIPTION. *f.* [*inscription*, French.]
 1. Something written or engraved. *Dryden.*
 2. Title. *Brown.*
 3. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
INSCRU'TABLE. *a.* [*inscrutabilis*, Latin.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study. *Sandys.*
TO INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakespeare.*
INSCU'LPTURE. *f.* [from in and sculpture.] Any thing engraved. *Brown.*
TO INSE'AM. *v. a.* [in and seam.] To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix. *Pope.*
I'NSECT. *f.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]
 1. *Inſects* are ſo called from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.*
 2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible. *Thomſon.*
INSECTA'TOR. *f.* [from *inſector*, Latin.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit.
INSE'CTILE. *a.* [from *inſect*.] Having the nature of inſects. *Bacon.*
INSECTO'LOGER. *f.* [*inſect* and *logos*.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects. *Derby.*
INSECU'RE. *a.* [in and ſecure.]
 1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety. *Tilloſon.*
 2. Not ſafe.
INSECU'RITY. *f.* [in and ſecurity.]
 1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable confidence. *Brown.*
 2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard. *Hammond.*
INSEMINA'TION. *f.* [*inſemination*, Fr.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.
INSECUTION. *f.* [*inſecution*, French.] Purſuit. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*
INSE'NSATE. *a.* [*inſenſato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility. *Hammond.*
INSEN-

INSENSIBILITY. *f.* [*insensibilité*, French.]

1. Inability to perceive. *Glanville.*
2. Stupidity; dulness of mental preception.
3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses. *Newton.*
2. Slowly gradual. *Dryden.*
3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal. *Milton.*
4. Void of emotion or affection. *Temple. Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *insensible*.]

Absence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses. *Addison.*
2. By slow degrees. *Swift.*
3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY. *f.* [from *inseparable*.]

INSEPARABLENESS. *f.* [from *inseparable*.] The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *a.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSEPARABLY. *ad.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union. *Bentley.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, French; *infero*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things. *Stillington.*

INSE'RTION. *f.* [*insertion*, French.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or amongst other matter. *Arbutnot.*
2. The thing inserted. *Broome.*

To INSE'RV. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*inserviens*, Lat.] Conducive; of use to an end.

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell*.] To hide in a shell. *Shakespeare.*

To INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. *Shakespeare.*

To INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or precious case. *Milton.*

INSIDE. *f.* [*in* and *side*.] Interior part; part within. *Addison.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS. *a.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *f.* [*insicht*, Dutch.] Inspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts. *Sidney.*

INSIGNIFICANCE. *f.* [*insignificancia*, French.]

INSIGNIFICANCY. *f.* [French.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. *Glanville.*

2. Unimportance. *Addison.*

INSIGNIFICANT. *a.* [*in* and *significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification. *Blackmore.*
2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. *South.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY. *ad.* [from *insignificant*.]

1. Without meaning. *Hale.*
2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. *a.* [*insincerus*, Latin.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissimbling; unfaithful.
2. Not found; corrupted. *Pope.*

INSINCERITY. *f.* [from *insincere*.] Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity. *Broome.*

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakespeare.*

INSINUANT. *a.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, French; *insinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward.*

2. To push gently into favour or regard; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift.*

4. To infill; to infuse gently. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shakespeare.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. *Harvey.*

3. To enfold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton.*

INSINUATION. *f.* [*insinuatio*, Latin.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections. *Clarendon.*

INSINUATIVE. *a.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSINUATOR. *f.* [*insinuator*, Latin.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*

INSIPID. *a.* [*insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of gust. *Floyer.*

2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden.*

INSIPIDITY. *f.* [*insipidité*, French.]

INSIPIDNESS. *f.* [*insipidité*, French.]

1. Want of taste.
2. Want of life or spirit. *Pope.*

INSIPIDLY. *ad.* [from *insipid*.] Without taste; dully. *Locke.*

INSIPIENCE. *f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

To INSI'ST. *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon. *Ray.*
2. Not

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in. *Shakespeare.*
3. To dwell upon in discourse. *Decay of Piety.*

INSISTENT. *a.* [*insistent*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing. *Wotton.*

INSISTENCY. *f.* [*in* and *sistio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst. *Grew.*

INSITUATION. *f.* [*insisto*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. *Ray.*

INSISTURE. *f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity.

TO INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare*.]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle. *Fenton.*
2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities. *Hooker.*

INSNARE. *f.* [from *insnare*.] He that insnares.

INSOCIABLE. *a.* [*insociable*, French.]

1. Averse from conversation. *Shakespeare.*
2. Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*

INSOBRIETY. *f.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INSOLATE. *v. a.* [*insolo*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION. *f.* [*insolation*, French.] Exposition to the sun. *Brown.*

INSOLENCE. *f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolence*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Tillotson.*

INSOLENCY. *f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolence*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Tillotson.*

TO INSOLENCIE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult. *King Charles.*

INSOLENT. *a.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolent*, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Atterbury.*

INSOLENTLY. *ad.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Addison.*

INSOLVABLE. *a.* [*insolvable*, French.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; unextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication. *Watts.*
2. That cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE. *a.* [*insoluble*, French.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved. *Hooker.*
2. Not to be dissolved or separated. *Arbutnot.*

INSOLVENT. *a.* [*in* and *solvo*, Lat.] Unable to pay. *Smart.*

INSOLVENCY. *f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH. *conj.* [*in so much*.] So that; To such a degree that. *Addison.*

Vol. I.

TO INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *f.* [*inspection*, French, *inspectio*, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey. *South.*
2. Superintendence; presiding care. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner. *Denham.*
2. A superintendent. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *f.* [*inspersio*, Latin.] A sprinkling. *Ainsworth.*

TO INSPE'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *f.* [from *inspire*.]

1. The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbutnot.*
2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power. *Denham.*

TO INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Latin.] To draw in the breath. *Walton.*

TO INSPI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind. *Shakespeare.*
2. To animate by supernatural infusion. *Addison.*

3. To draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPI'RER. *f.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires. *Derham.*

TO INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour. *Pope.*

TO INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Latin.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbutnot.*

INSPISSA'TION. *f.* [from *inspissare*.] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbutnot.*

INSTAB'ILITY. *f.* [*instabilité*, French; *instabilis*, Latin.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addison.*

INSTA'BLE. *a.* [*instabilis*, Latin.] Inconstant; changing.

TO INSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*installer*, French; *in* and *stall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *f.* [*installation*, Fr.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat. *Ayliffe.*

INSTA'LEMENT. *f.* [from *install*.]

1. The act of installing. *Shakespeare.*
2. The seat in which one is installed. *Shakespeare.*

INSTANCE. *f.* [*instance*, French.]

INSTANCY. *f.* [*instance*, French.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation. *Hooker.*
2. Motion. *Milton.*

INS

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Prosecution or process of a suit. *Ayliffe.*
 4. Example; document. *Addison.*
 5. State of any thing. *Hale.*
 6. Occasion; act. *Rogers.*
TO I'NSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 To give or offer an example. *Tillotson.*
I'NSTANT. *a.* [*instant*, Latin.]
 1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. *Luke.*
 2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present. *Prior.*
 3. Quick; without delay. *Pope.*
I'NSTANT. *f.* [*instant*, French.]
 1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*
 2. The present or current month. *Addison.*
INSTANTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession. *Burnet.*
INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *instantaneus*.] In an indivisible point of time. *Derham.*
I'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [*instante*, Latin.]
 1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Baron.*
 2. With urgent opportunity.
TO INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *state*.]
 1. To place in a certain rank or condition. *Hale.*
 2. To invest. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
INSTAURA'TION. *f.* [*instauratio*, Latin.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.
INSTE'AD *of.* prep. [of *in* and *stead*, place.]
 1. In room of; in place of. *Swift.*
 2. Equal to. *Tillotson.*
TO INSTE'EP. *v. a.* [*in* and *steep*.]
 1. To soak; to macerate in moisture. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Lying under water. *Shakespeare.*
I'NSTEP. *f.* [*in* and *step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbutnot.*
TO I'NSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Latin.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.
INSTIGA'TION. *f.* [*instigation*, French.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill. *South.*
INSTIGA'TOR. *f.* [*instigateur*, French.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety.*
TO INSTI'LL. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Latin.]
 1. To infuse by drops. *Milton.*
 2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse. *Calamy.*
INSTILLA'TION. *f.* [*instillatio*, Latin. from *instill*.]
 1. The act of pouring in by drops.
 2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
 3. The thing infused. *Rambler.*
INSTI'NCT. *a.* [*instinctus*, Latin.] Moved; animated. *Milton.*

INS

- I'NSTINCT.** *f.* [*instinctus*, Latin.] Desire or aversion. *Prior.*
INSTI'NCTED. *a.* [*instinctus*, Latin.] Impressed as an animating power. *Bentley.*
INSTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice of reason. *Broome.*
INSTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *instinctive*.] By instinct; by the call of nature. *Shakespeare.*
TO I'NSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*instituo*, Latin.]
 1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle. *Hale.*
 2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction. *Decay of Piety.*
I'NSTITUTE. *f.* [*institutum*, Latin.]
 1. Established law; settled order. *Dryden.*
 2. Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden.*
INSTITUTION. *f.* [*institutio*, Latin.]
 1. Act of establishing.
 2. Establishment; settlement. *Swift.*
 3. Positive law. *Atterbury.*
 4. Education. *Hammond.*
INSTITUTIONARY. *a.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*
I'NSTITUTOR. *f.* [*institutor*, Latin.]
 1. An establisher; one who settles. *Holder.*
 2. Instructor; educator. *Walker.*
I'NSTITUTIST. *f.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions. *Harvey.*
TO INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop*.] To close up; to stop. *Dryden.*
TO INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*instruo*, Latin.]
 1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively. *Milton.*
 2. To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*
INSTRUC'TER. *f.* [from *instruere*.] A teacher; an institutor. *Addison.*
INSTRU'CTION. *f.* [from *instruere*.]
 1. The act of teaching; information. *Locke.*
 2. Precepts conveying knowledge. *Young.*
 3. Authoritative information; mandate. *Shakespeare.*
INSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *instruere*.] Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*
I'NSTRUMENT. *f.* [*instrumentum*, Latin.]
 1. A tool used for any work or purpose. *Blackmore.*
 2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds. *Dryden.*
 3. A writing containing any contract or order. *Tob.*
 4. The agent or mean of any thing. *Sidney. Locke.*
 5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.
INSTRUME'NTAL. *a.* [*instrumental*, French.]
 1. Conducive as means to some end; organical. *Smalbridge.*
 2. Acting

INS

INT

2. Aiding to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. *Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments. *Hooker.*

4. Produced by instruments; not vocal. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *f.* [from *instrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*

INSTRUMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *instrumental*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *Digby.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS. *f.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end. *Hammond.*

INSUFFERABLE. *a.* [in and *sufferable*.] 1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible. *Dryden.*

INSUFFERABLY. *ad.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance. *South.*

INSUFFICIENCE. *f.* [from *insufficient*, *Fr.*] **INSUFFICIENCY.** *f.* Inadequateness to any end or purpose. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

INSUFFICIENT. *a.* [from *insufficient*, *Fr.*] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities. *Rogers.*

INSUFFICIENTLY. *ad.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION. *f.* [in and *sufflo*, *Latin*.] The act of breathing upon. *Hammond.*

INSULAR. *a.* [from *insulaire*, *Fr.*] **INSULARY.** *f.* long to an island. *Howel.*

INSULATED. *a.* [from *insula*, *Latin*.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE. *a.* [from *insulsus*, *Latin*.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *DiS.*

INSULT. *f.* [from *insultus*, *Latin*.] 1. The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryden.*

2. Act of insolence or contempt. *Broome.*

To **INSULT.** *v. a.* [from *insulto*, *Latin*.] 1. To treat with insolence or contempt. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shakespeare.*

INSULTER. *f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Rowe.*

INSULTINGLY. *ad.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABILITY. *f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *a.* [from *insuperabilis*, *Latin*.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope.*

INSUPERABLENESS. *f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *ad.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably. *Grew.*

INSUPPORTABLE. *a.* [from *insupportable*, *Fr.*

Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. *Bentley.*

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

INSUPPORTABLY. *ad.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance. *Dryden.*

INSURMOUNTABLE. *a.* [from *insurmountable*, *Fr.*] Insuperable; unconquerable. *Locke.*

INSURMOUNTABLY. *ad.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *f.* [from *insurgo*, *Latin*.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion. *Arbutnot.*

INSUSURRA'TION. *f.* [from *insusurro*, *Latin*.] The act of whispering.

INTA'CTIBLE. *a.* [in and *ta'ctum*, *Latin*.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTA'GLIO. *f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it. *Addison.*

INTA'STABLE. *ad.* [in and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. *Grew.*

INTE'GER. *f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

INTE'GRAL. *a.* [from *integral*, *Fr.*] 1. Whole; applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bocon.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective. *Holden.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTE'GRAL. *f.* The whole made up of parts. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY. *f.* [from *integritas*, *Latin*.] 1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state. *Hale.*

3. Intireness; unbroken whole. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT. *f.* [from *integumentum*, *Latin*.] Any thing that covers or envelops another. *Addison.*

INTE'LECT. *f.* [from *intellectus*, *Latin*.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding. *South.*

INTE'LECTIO. *f.* [from *intellectio*, *Latin*.] The act of understanding. *Bentley.*

INTE'LECTIVE. *a.* [from *intellectif*, *Fr.*] Having power to understand. *Glanville.*

INTE'LECTUAL. *a.* [from *intellectuel*, *Fr.*] 1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Cowley.*

4. Having the power of understanding. *Milt.*

INTE'LECTUAL. *f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*

INTE'LECTUAL. *f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*

INT

INTELLIGENCE. } *f.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.]
INTELLIGENCY. }

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayward.*
2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. *Bacon.*
3. Spirit; unbodied mind. *Collier.*
4. Understanding; skill. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER. *f.* [from *intelligence*.]
 One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions. *Howel.*

INTELLIGENT. *a.* [*intelligens*, Latin.]
 1. Knowing; instructed; skilful. *Milton.*
 2. Giving information. *Shakespeare.*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *a.* [from *intelligence*.]
 1. Consisting of unbodied mind. *Milton.*
 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBILITY. *f.* [from *intelligible*.]
 1. Possibility to be understood.
 2. The power of understanding; intellection. *Glanville.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Latin.]
 To be conceived by the understanding. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *intelligible*.]
 Possibility to be understood; peripicuity. *Lacke.*

INTELLIGIBLY. *ad.* [from *intelligible*.]
 So as to be understood; clearly; plainly. *Woodward.*

INTEMERATE. *a.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.]
 Undefined; unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT. *f.* [*in* and *temperament*.]
 Bad constitution. *Harvey.*

INTEMPERANCE. } *f.* [*intemperantia*, Latin.]
INTEMPERANCY. } Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink. *Hakewill.*

INTEMPERATE. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.]
 1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink. *South.*
 2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule. *Shakespeare.*

INTEMPERATELY. *ad.* [from *intemperatus*.]
 1. With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively. *Spratt.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *f.* [from *intemperatus*.]
 1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*

INTEMPERATURE. *f.* [from *intemperatus*.]
 Excess of some quality.

TO INTE'ND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]
 1. To stretch out. *Obsolete.* *Spenser.*

2. To enforce; to make intense. *Newton.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of. *Hooker.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon.*

5. To mean; to design. *Dryden.*

INT

INTE'NDANT. *f.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *f.* Attention; patient hearing. *Spenser.*

INTE'NDMENT. *f.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; design. *L'Estrange.*

TO INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to soften. *Phillips.*

INTENERA'TION. *f.* [from *intenerare*.]
 The act of softening or making tender. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tenible*.] That cannot hold. *Shakespeare.*

INTE'NSE. *a.* [*intensus*, Latin.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. *Boyle.*
2. Vehement; ardent. *Addison.*
3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive. *Milton.*

INTE'NSELY. *ad.* [from *intense*.] To a great degree. *Addison.*

INTE'NSENESS. *f.* [from *intense*.] The state of being affected to a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remission. *Woodward.*

INTE'NSION. *f.* [*intensio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing. *Taylor.*

INTE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *intense*.]
 1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself. *Hale.*
 2. Intent; full of care. *Watson.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* To a greater degree. *Bramhall.*

INTE'NT. *a.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application. *Watts.*

INTE'NT. *f.* [from *intend*.] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*

INTE'NTION. *f.* [*intentio*, Latin.]
 1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South.*

2. Design; purpose. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL. *a.* [*intentional*, French.] Designed; done by design. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *intentional*.]
 1. By design; with fixed choice. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*

INTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *intent*.] Diligently applied; busily attentive. *Brown.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *intention*.]
 With application; closely.

INTE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. *Hammond.*

INTE'NTNESS. *f.* [from *intent*.] The state of being intent; anxious application. *Swift.*

To

INT

INT

To **INTE'R**. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCALAR. } *a.* [*intercalaris*, Lat.]

INTERCALARY. } Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an intercalary day.

To **INTE'RCALATE**. *v. a.* [*intercalo*, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALA'TION. *f.* [*intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown.*

To **INTERCE'DE**. *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Latin.]

1. To pass between. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*

INTERCE'DER. *f.* [from *intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To **INTERCE'PT**. *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Lat.]

1. To stop and seize in the way. *Shakespeare.*

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Newton.*

INTERCE'PTION. *f.* [*interceptio*, Latin.] Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction. *Wotton.*

INTERCE'SSION. *f.* [*intercessio*, Latin.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another. *Romans.*

INTERCE'SSOR. *f.* [*intercessor*, Latin.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South.*

To **INTERCHA'IN**. *v. a.* [*inter and chain*.] To chain; to link together. *Shakespeare.*

To **INTERCHA'NGE**. *v. a.* [*inter and change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other. *Shakespeare.*

2. To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Houzel.*

2. Alternate succession. *Holder.*

3. Mutual donation and reception. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *f.* [*inter and change*.] Exchange; mutual transference. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCI'PIENT. *f.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage. *Wiseman.*

INTERCI'SION. *f.* [*inter and cado*, Latin.] Interruption. *Brown.*

To **INTERCLU'DE**. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.]

To shot from a place or course by something intervening. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *f.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION. *f.* [*inter and columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars. *Wotton.*

To **INTERCO'MMON**. *v. n.* [*inter and common*.] To feed at the same table. *Bacon.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *f.* [*inter and community*.] A mutual communication or community.

INTERCO'STAL. *a.* [*inter and costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. *Morse.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *f.* [*entrecours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton.*

2. Communication. *Bacon.*

INTERCU'RRE'NCE. *f.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Passage between. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRE'NT. *a.* [*intercurrent*, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *f.* [*inter and deal*.] Traffick; intercourse. *Spenser.*

To **INTERDI'CT**. *v. a.* [*interdico*, Lat.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree. *Dryden.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Watson.*

INTERDI'CTION. *f.* [*interdictio*, Lat.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton.*

2. Curse: from the papal interdict. *Shakespeare.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*

To **INTERE'SS**. } *v. a.* [*interesser*, Fr.]

To **INTERE'ST**. } To concern; to affect; to give share in. *Dryden.*

To **INTERE'ST**. *v. n.* To affect; to move.

I'NTEREST. *f.* [*interest*, Lat. *interet*, Fr.]

1. Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.*

2. Influence over others. *Clarendon.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation.

4. Regard to private profit. *Swift.*

5. Money paid for use; usury. *Arbutnot.*

6. Any surplus of advantage. *Shakespeare.*

To **INTERFE'RE**. *v. n.* [*inter and ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other. *Smalridge.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTER-

INT

INTERFLUENT. *a.* [*interfluens*, Latin.]
Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFULGENT. *a.* [*inter and fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFUSED. *a.* [*interfusus*, Latin.]
Poured or scattered between. *Milton.*

INTERJACENCY. *f.* [*from interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

Hale.

2. The thing lying between.

Brown.

INTERJACENT. *a.* [*interjacens*, Latin.]
Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

INTERJECTION. *f.* [*interjectio*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!*

Clarke.

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between.

Bacon.

INTERIM. *f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*

TO INTERJOIN. *v. a.* [*inter and join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakespeare.*

INTERIOUR. *a.* [*interior*, Lat.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

Burnet.

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *f.* [*inter and knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

TO INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hayward.*

INTERLAPSE. *f.* [*inter and lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events.

Harvey.

TO INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Carew.

3. To diversify by mixture.

Hale.

TO INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* [*inter and leave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

TO INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter and line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines.

Locke.

2. To correct by something written between the lines. *Dryden.*

INTERLINEATION. *f.* [*inter and lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*

TO INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter and link*.]

To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION. *f.* [*interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

Hooker.

2. Preparatory proceeding in law.

Ayliffe.

INTERLOCUTOR. *f.* [*inter and loquor*.] Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another. *Boyle.*

INTERLOCUTORY. *a.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr.]

1. Consisting of a dialogue.

Fiddes.

2. Preparatory to decision.

TO INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter and loopen*, Dutch.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other. *Tatler.*

INTERLOPER. *f.* [*from interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right. *L'Estrange.*

INTERLUCENT. *a.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE. *f.* [*inter and ludus*, Latin.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce. *Bacon.*

INTERLUENCY. *f.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Hale.

INTERLUNAR. *?* *a.* [*inter and luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. *Milton.*

INTERMARRIAGE. *f.* [*inter and marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Addison.

TO INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter and marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other. *Swift.*

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter and meddle*.] To interpose officiously.

Hayward.

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. *Speiser.*

INTERMEDDLER. *f.* [*from intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right. *L'Estrange.*

INTERMEDIACY. *f.* [*from intermediat*.] Interposition; intervention. *Derham.*

INTERMEDIAL. *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

INTERMEDIATE. *a.* [*intermediat*, Fr.] Intervening; interposed. *Newton.*

INTERMEDIATELY. *ad.* [*from intermediat*.] By way of intervention.

TO INTERMELL. *v. a.* [*entremeller*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser.*

INTERMENT. *f.* [*enterrement*, French.] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION. *f.* [*intermigration*, Fr.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

Hale.

INTERMINABLE. *a.* [*in and termin*, Latin.] Immense; admitting no boundary. *Milton.*

INTERMINATE. *a.* [*interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*

INTERMINATION. *f.* [*intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter and mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

To

INT

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. *f.* [*intermissio*, Fr. *intermissio*, Lat.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop. *Wilkins.*

2. Intervening time. *Shakespeare.*

3. State of being intermitted. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever. *Milton.*

INTERMISSIVE. *a.* [*from intermit*,] Coming by fits; not continual. *Brown.*

TO INTERMIT. *v. n.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. *Rogers.*

TO INTERMIT. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.

INTERMITTENT. *a.* [*intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits. *Harvey.*

TO INTERMIX. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*,] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others. *Hayward.*

TO INTERMIX. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE. *f.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass. *Bacon.*

INTERMUNDANE. *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke.*

INTERMURAL. *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

INTERMUTUAL. *a.* [*inter* and *mutual*,] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel.*

INTERN. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.] Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Howell.*

INTERNAL. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *ad.* [*from internal*,]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor.*

INTERNECINE. *a.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras.*

INTERNECION. *f.* [*internecio*, Latin.] Massacre; slaughter. *Hale.*

INTERNUNCIO. *f.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *f.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.] A summons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*

TO INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Lat.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again. *Hale.*

INTERPOLATION. *f.* [*interpolation*, Fr.] Something added or put into the original matter. *Cromwell.*

INT

INTERPOLATOR. *f.* [*Latin*,] One that foists in counterfeit passages. *Swift.*

INTERPOSAL. *f.* [*from interpose*,]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons. *South.*

2. Intervention. *Glanville.*

TO INTERPOSE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin.]

1. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift.*

2. To offer as a succour or relief. *Woodward.*

3. To place between; to make intervening. *Bacon.*

TO INTERPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSER. *f.* [*from interpose*,]

1. One that comes between others. *Shakespeare.*

2. An intervening agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *f.* [*interpositio*, Lat.]

1. Intervening agency. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two. *Raleigh.*

4. Any thing interposed. *Milton.*

TO INTERPRET. *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.]

To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution. *Daniel.*

INTERPRETABLE. *a.* [*from interpret*,]

Capable of being expounded. *Collier.*

INTERPRETATION. *f.* [*interpretatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation. *Shakespeare.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. *Hooker.*

3. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

INTERPRETATIVE. *a.* [*from interpret*,]

Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *ad.* [*from interpretative*,] As may be collected by interpretation. *Roy.*

INTERPRETER. *f.* [*interpretes*, Latin.]

1. An expositor; an expounder. *Burnet.*

2. A translator. *Fanshawe.*

INTERPU'NCTION. *f.* [*interpunctio*, Lat.]

Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERRE'GNUM. *f.* [*Lat*,] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another. *Cowley.*

INTERRE'IGN. *f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

TO INTERROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; to question. *Hammond.*

TO INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions. *INTER-*

INT

INTERROGA'TION. *f.* [interrogation, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]

1. A question put; an enquiry. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. A note that marks a question: thus?

INTERROGATIVE. *a.* [interrogativus, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. *f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY. *ad.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGA'TOR. *f.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *f.* [interrogatoire, French.] A question; an enquiry. *Shakespeare.*

INTERROGATORY. *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT. *v. a.* [interruptus, Lat.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Hale.*
2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition. *Ecclus.*
3. To divide; to separate. *Milton.*

INTERRUPTEDLY. *ad.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages. *Boyle.*

INTERRUPTER. *f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. *f.* [interruptio, Latin.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity. *Hale.*
2. Intervention; interposition. *Dryden.*
3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction. *Shakespeare.*

INTERSCA'PULAR. *a.* [inter and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND. *v. a.* [inter and *scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [inter and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between.

INTERSE'CANT. *a.* [intersecans, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT. *v. a.* [interseco, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually. *Brown.*

To INTERSECT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other. *Wise man.*

INTERSECTION. *f.* [intersectio, Latin.] Point where lines cross each other. *Bentley.*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [interfere, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION. *f.* [from *interfert*.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [interspersus, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things. *Swift.*

INTERSPERSION. *f.* [from *intersperse*.]

INT

The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTE'LLAR. *a.* Intervening between the stars. *Watts.*

I'NTERSTICE. *f.* [interstitium, Lat.] *Bacon.*

1. Space between one thing and another. *Newton.*
2. Time between one act and another. *Ayliffe.*

INTERSTI'TIAL. *a.* [from *interstice*.] Containing interstices. *Brown.*

INTERTEXTURE. *f.* [intertexto, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE. *v. a.* [inter and *twine*, or *twist*.] To unite by twisting one in another. *Milton.*

I'NTERVAL. *f.* [intervallum, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity. *Newton.*
2. Time passing between two assignable points. *Swift.*
3. Remission of a delirium or distemper. *Asterbury.*

To INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [intervenio, Lat.] To come between things or persons. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE. *f.* [from the verb.] Opposition. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *a.* [interveniens, Lat.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between. *Bacon.*

INTERVENTION. *f.* [interventio, Latin.]

1. Agency between persons. *Asterbury.*
2. Agency between antecedents and consequences. *L'Estrange.*
3. Interposition; the state of being interposed. *Holder.*

To INTERVE'RT. *v. a.* [interverto, Lat.] To turn to another course. *Wotton.*

INTERV'EW. *f.* [entrevue, French.] Mutual fight; fight of each other. *Hooker.*

To INTERVO'LV. *v. a.* [intervolvoo, Latin.] To involve one within another. *Milton.*

To INTERWE'AVE. *v. a.* preter. interwove, part. pass. interwoven, interwove, or interwaved. [inter and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*

To INTERWISH. *v. a.* [inter and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other. *Donk.*

INTE'STABLE. *a.* [intestabilis, Lat.] Disqualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*

INTE'STATE. *a.* [intestatus, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without will. *Dryden.*

INTE'STINAL. *a.* [intestinal, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts. *Arbutn.*

INTE'STINE. *a.* [intestin, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.*
2. Con-

INT

1. Contained in the body. *Milton.*
 2. Domestick, not foreign. *Pope.*
INTESTINE. *f.* [*intestinum*, Lat.] The gut; the bowel. *Arbutnot.*
To INTHRA'LL. *v. a.* [*in and thrall*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. *Prior.*
INTHRA'LEMENT. *f.* [*from inthrall*.] Servitude; slavery. *Milton.*
To INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in and throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne. *Thomson.*
INTIMACY. *f.* [*from intimate*.] Close familiarity. *Rogers.*
INTIMATE. *a.* [*intimus*, Latin.]
 1. Inmost; inward; intestine. *Tillotson.*
 2. Near; not kept at distance. *South.*
 3. Familiar; closely acquainted. *Roscom.*
INTIMATE. *f.* [*intimado*, Spanish.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts. *Government of the Tongue.*
To INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Locke.*
INTIMATELY. *ad.* [*from intimate*.]
 1. Closely; with intermixture of parts. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Nearly; inseparably. *Addison.*
 3. Familiarly; with close friendship.
INTIMATION. *f.* [*from intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction. *South.*
INTIME. *a.* Inward; being within the mass; internal. *Digby.*
To INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly. *Irene.*
INTY'RE. *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken. *Hooker.*
INTY'RENESS. *f.* [*from intire*.] Wholeness; integrity. *Donne.*
INTO. *prep.* [*in and to*.]
 1. Noting entrance with regard to place. *Wotton.*
 2. Noting penetration beyond the outside. *Pope.*
 3. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause. *Boyle.*
INTOLERABLE. *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne. *Taylor.*
 2. Bad beyond sufferance.
INTOLERABLENESS. *f.* [*from intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.
INTOLERABLY. *ad.* [*from intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.
INTOLERANT. *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbutnot.*
To INTO'MB. *v. a.* [*in and tomb*.] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury. *Dryden.*

Vol. I,

INT

To INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder.
INTONA'TION. *f.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering.
To INTO'NE. *v. n.* [*from tone*.] To make a slow protracted noise. *Pope.*
To INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Latin.] To twist; to wreath; to wring. *Pope.*
To INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in and toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*
INTOXICA'TION. *f.* [*from intoxicata*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. *South.*
INTRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate. *Rogers.*
 2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*
INTRA'CTABLENESS. *f.* [*from intractable*.] Obstinacy; perverseness.
INTRA'CTABLY. *ad.* [*from intractable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.
INTRANQUILLITY. *f.* [*in and tranquillity*.] Unquietness; want of rest. *Temple.*
INTRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*in and transmutable*.] Unchangeable to any other substance. *Roy.*
To INTRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [*in and treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury. *Shakespeare.*
To INTRE'NCH. *v. n.* [*in and trencher*, French.]
 1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden.*
 2. To break with hollows. *Milton.*
 3. To fortify with a trench.
INTRE'NCHANT. *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible. *Shakespeare.*
INTRE'NCHMENT. *f.* [*from intranch*.] Fortification with a trench.
INTRE'PID. *a.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave. *Thomson.*
INTREPI'DITY. *f.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness. *Gulliver's Travels.*
INTRE'PIDLY. *ad.* [*from intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly. *Pope.*
INTRICACY. *f.* [*from intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution. *Addison.*
INTRICATE. *a.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure. *Addison.*
To IN'TRICATE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use. *Camden.*
INTRICATELY. *ad.* [*from intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift.*
INTRICATENESS. *f.* [*from intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity. *Sidney.*

INT

INV

INTRIGUE. *f.* [*intrigue*, Fr.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged. *Addison.*
2. Intricacy; complication. *Hale.*
3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem. *Pope.*

To INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.

INTRIGUER. *f.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women. *Addison.*

INTRIGUINGLY. *ad.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL. *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental. *Bentley.*
2. Intimate; closely familiar. *Wotton.*

INTRINSECALLY. *ad.* [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really. *South.*
2. Within; at the inside. *Wotton.*

INTRINSICK. *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Hamm.*
2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers.*

INTRINSECATE. *a.* Perplexed. *Shakespeare.*

To INTRODUCÉ. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. *Locke.*
2. To bring something into notice or practice. *Brown.*
3. To produce; to give occasion. *Locke.*
4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER. *f.* [from *introduco*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*

INTRODUCTION. *f.* [*introductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Clarendon.*
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE. *a.* [*introdutif*, Fr.]

- Serving as the means to something else. *South.*

INTRODUCTORY. *a.* [from *introducus*, Lat.]

- Previous; serving as a means to something further. *Boyle.*

INTROGRESSION. *f.* [*introgressio*, Lat.]

- Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *f.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMISSION. *f.* [*intromissio*, Latin.]

- The act of sending in. *Peacbam.*

To INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

- To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter. *Holder. Newton.*

To INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION. *f.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside. *Dryden.*

INTROVE'NIENT. *a.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*

To INTRUDE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission. *Watts.*
2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. *Colossian.*

To INTRUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome. *Pope.*

INTRUDER. *f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right. *Davies. Addison.*

INTRUSION. *f.* [*intrusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state. *Locke.*
2. Encroachment upon any person or place. *Walt.*
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Wotton.*

To INTRUST. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret.

INTUITION. *f.* [*intuitus*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason. *Glanville.*

INTUITIVE. *a.* [*intuitivus*, Latin.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately. *Locke.*
2. Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker.*
3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker.*

INTUITIVELY. *ad.* [*intuitivem*, Fr.]

- Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception. *Hooker.*

INTUMESCENCE. *f.* [*intumescence*, Fr.]

INTUMESCENCY. *f.* [*intumesco*, Latin.]

- Swell; tumour. *Brown.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *f.* [*in* and *turgesco*, Latin.]

- Swelling; the act or state of swelling. *Brown.*

INTU'SE. *f.* [*intusus*, Lat.] Bruise. *Spenser.*

To INTWINE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twist, or wreath together. *Hooker.*
2. To encompass by circling round it. *Dryden.*

To INVADE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance. *Knollen.*
2. To attack; to assail; to assault. *Shel.*
3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack. *Dryden.*

INVADER. *f.* [from *invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. *Bacon.*
2. An assailant. *Hammond.*
3. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *f.* [*invalesco*, Latin.]

- Strength; health. *DiB.*

INVA'

IN V

IN V

INVA'LID. *a.* [*invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy. *Boyle. Locke.*

INVA'LID. *f.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts. *Prior.*

INVA'LIDITY. *f.* [*invalidité*, French.] 1. Weakness; want of cogency. 2. Want of bodily strength. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *a.* [in and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable. *Asterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE. *a.* [invariable, French.] Unchangeable; constant. *Brown.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *f.* [from *invariable*.] Immutability; constancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *invariable*.] Unchangeably; constantly. *Asterbury.*

INVA'SION. *f.* [*invasio*, Latin.] 1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachments. *Samuel. Locke.*

2. Attack of an epidemical disease. *Arbutnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other mens possessions. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVE. *f.* [*invektive*, French.] A censure in speech or writing. *Hooker.*

INVE'CTIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Satirically; abusively. *Shakespeare.*

To INVE'IGH. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach. *Arbutnot.*

INVE'IGHER. *f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer. *Wifeman.*

To INVE'IGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure. *Hudibras.*

INVE'IGLER. *f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French.] 1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate. *Amos. Arbutnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination. *Addison.*

4. To light on; to meet with. *Spenser.*

INVE'NTER. *f.* [from *inventeur*, French.] 1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before. *Gartb.*

2. A forger.

INVE'NTION. *f.* [*invention*, French.] 1. Fiction. *Roscommon.*

2. Discovery. *Ray.*

3. Excogitation; act of producing something new. *Dryden.*

4. Forgery. *Shakespeare.*

5. The thing invented. *Milton.*

INVE'NTIVE. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Acham. Dryden.*

INVE'NTOR. *f.* [*inventor*, Latin.] 1. A finder out of something new. *Milton.*

2. A contriver; a framer. *Shakespeare.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *ad.* In manner of an inventory. *Shakespeare.*

I'NVENTORY. *f.* [*inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Spectator.*

To I'NVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS. *f.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor*.] A female that invents. *Burnet.*

INVE'ERSE. *a.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inversus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct. *Gartb.*

INVE'RSION. *f.* [*inversion*, Fr. *inversio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.] 1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Waller. Dryden. Watts.*

2. To place the last first. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzele. *Knolles.*

INVE'RTEDLY. *ad.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*investio*, Latin.] 1. To dress; to clothe; to array. *Milton.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

3. To adorn; to grace. *Shakespeare.*

4. To confer; to give. *Bacon.*

5. To inclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVE'STIENT. *a.* [*investiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *a.* [from *investigate*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGATION. *f.* [*investigatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. *Watts.*

2. Examination. *Pope.*

INVE'STITURE. *f.* [French.] 1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.*

2. The act of giving possession.

INVE'STMENT. *f.* [in and *vestment*.] Dress; clothes; garment; habit. *Shakespeare.*

INVE'TERACY. *f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] 1. Long continuance of any thing bad. *Addison.*

2. [In

IN V

2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.
- INVE'TERATE.** *a.* [inveteratus, Lat.]
1. Old ; long established. *Bacon.*
 2. Obstinate by long continuance. *Swift.*
- To INVE'TERATE.** *v. a.* [invetero, Lat.]
- To harden or make obstinate by long continuance. *Bentley.*
- INVE'TERATENESS.** *f.* [from inveterate.]
- Long continuance of any thing bad ; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*
- INVETERA'TION.** *f.* [inveteratio, Latin.]
- The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
- INVI'DIOUS.** *a.* [invidiosus, Latin.]
1. Envious ; malignant. *Evelyn.*
 2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift.*
- INVI'DIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from invidious.]
1. Malignantly ; enviously. *Spratt.*
 2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
- INVI'DIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from invidious.]
- Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
- To INVI'GORATE.** *v. a.* [in and vigour.]
- To endue with vigour ; to strengthen ; to animate ; to enforce. *Addison.*
- INVIGORA'TION.** *f.* [from invigorate.]
1. The act of invigorating.
 2. The state of being invigorated. *Norris.*
- INVI'NCIBLE.** *a.* [invincibilis, Latin.]
- Insuperable ; unconquerable ; not to be subdued. *Knolles, Bentley.*
- INVI'NCIBLENESS.** *f.* [from invincible.]
- Unconquerableness ; insuperableness.
- INVI'NCIBLY.** *ad.* [from invincible.]
- Insuperably ; unconquerably. *Milton.*
- INVI'OLABLE.** *a.* [inviolabilis, Latin.]
1. Not to be profaned ; not to be injured. *Locke.*
 2. Not to be broken. *Hooker.*
 3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*
- INVI'OLABLY.** *ad.* [from inviolable.]
- Without breach ; without failure. *Spratt.*
- INVI'OLATE.** *a.* [inviolatus, Latin.]
- Unhurt ; uninjured ; unprofaned ; unpolluted ; unbroken. *Dryden.*
- INVIOUS.** *a.* [invius, Latin.]
- Impassable ; untrodden. *Hudibras.*
- INVISI'BILITY.** *f.* [from invisible.]
- The state of being invisible ; imperceptibleness to sight. *Ray.*
- INVI'SIBLE.** *a.* [invisibilis, Latin.]
- Not perceptible by the sight ; not to be seen. *Sidney.*
- INVI'SIBLY.** *ad.* [from invisible.]
- Imperceptibly to the sight. *Denham.*
- To INVI'SCATE.** *v. a.* [in and viscus, Lat.]
- To lime ; to entangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*
- INVITA'TION.** *f.* [invitatio, Latin.]
- The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*
- To INVITE.** *v. a.* [invito, Latin.]

IN U

1. To bid ; to ask to any place. *Swift.*
 2. To allure ; to persuade. *Bacon.*
- To INVITE.** *v. n.* [invito, Latin.]
- To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*
- INVI'TER.** *f.* [from invite.]
- He who invites. *Smalridge.*
- INVI'TINGLY.** *ad.* [from inviting.]
- In such a manner as invites or allures. *Deay of Piny.*
- To INU'MBRATE.** *v. a.* [inumbro, Lat.]
- To shade ; to cover with shades. *Diſ.*
- INU'NCTION.** *f.* [inunctus, Latin.]
- The act of smearing or anointing. *Ray.*
- INUNDA'TION.** *f.* [inundatio, Latin.]
1. The overflow of waters ; flood ; deluge. *Blackmore.*
 2. A confluence of any kind. *Spenser.*
- To INVO'CATÉ.** *v. a.* [invoco, Latin.]
- To invoke ; to implore ; to call upon ; to pray to. *Milton.*
- INVOCA'TION.** *f.* [invocatio, Latin.]
1. The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.*
 2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. *Wilem.*
- INVOICE.** *f.*
- A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.
- To INVO'KE.** *v. a.* [invoco, Latin.]
- To call upon ; to implore ; to pray to. *Sidney.*
- To INVO'LVÉ.** *v. a.* [involve, Lat.]
1. To inwrap ; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Dryden.*
 2. To imply ; to comprise. *Tillotson.*
 3. To entwine ; to join. *Milton.*
 4. To take in ; to catch. *Spratt.*
 5. To entangle. *Locke.*
 6. To complicate ; to make intricate. *Locke.*
 7. To blend ; to mingle together confusedly. *Milton.*
- INVO'LUNTARILY.** *ad.* [from involuntary.]
- Not by choice ; not spontaneously.
- INVO'LUNTARY.** *a.* [involontaire, Fr.]
1. Not having the power of choice. *Pope.*
 2. Not chosen ; not done willingly. *Locke.*
- INVOLU'TION.** *f.* [involutio, Latin.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
 2. The state of being entangled ; complication. *Glasville.*
 3. That which is wrapped round any thing. *Brown.*
- To INU'RE.** *v. a.* [in and ure.]
1. To habituate ; to make ready or willing by practise and custom ; to accustom. *David.*
 2. To bring into use ; to practise again. *Spenser.*
- INU'REMENT.** *f.* [from inure.]
- Practise ; habit ; use ; custom ; frequency. *Warton.*
- To INU'RN.** *v. a.*
- To intomb ; to bury. *Dryden.*
- INV'USTION.**

INU'STION. *f.* [*inuffio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *a.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Latin.] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUTI'LITY. *f.* [*inutilitas*, Latin.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound. *Swift.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* To inclose with a wall. *Spenser.*

INWARD. } *ad.* [*inweard*, Saxon.]

INWARDS. } 1. Toward the internal parts; within. *Milton.*

2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely. *Dryden.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts. *Hooker.*

INWARD. *a.* 1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within. *Milton.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domestick. *Job.*

4. Seated in the mind. *Shakespeare.*

INWARD. *f.* 1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. *Mortimer.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakespeare.*

INWARDLY. *ad.* [from *inward*.] 1. In the heart; privately. *Shakespeare.*

2. In the parts within; internally. *Arbutnot.*

3. With inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *f.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shakespeare.*

To INWE'AVE. *preter. inwove or inweaved,* part. pass. *inwove or inwoven*, [in and weave.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture. *Pope.*

2. To entwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [in and wood.] To hide in woods. *Sidney.*

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [in and wrap.] 1. To cover by involution; to involve. *Donne.*

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity. *Bacon.*

3. To ravish or transport. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *a.* [in and wrought.] Adorned with work. *Milton.*

To INWRE'ATH. *v. a.* [in and wreath.] To surround as with a wreath. *Milton.*

JOB. *f.* 1. A low mean lucrative busy affair.

2. Petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work. *Pope.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB. *v. a.* 1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument. *Mason.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB's tears. *f.* An herb.

JO'BBER. *f.* [from *job*.] 1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds. *Swift.*

2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL. *f.* [*jobbe*, Flemish, dull; hnd, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *f.* [from *Jack*.] 1. A fellow that rides horses in the race. *Addison.*

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To juggle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *a.* [*jocosus*, Latin.] Merry; waggish; given to jest. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *ad.* [from *jocose*.] Waggishly; in jest; in game. *Broom.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *f.* [from *jocose*.] Wag-

JOCO'SITY. } gery; merriment. *Brown.*

JO'ULAR. *a.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish.

Government of the Tongue.

JOCULA'RITY. *f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest. *Brown.*

JOCU'ND. *a.* [*jocundus*, Latin.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*

JOCU'NDLY. *ad.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily. *South.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse. *Norris.*

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by succussion. *Milton.*

JOG. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake. *Arbutnot.*

2. A rub; a small stop. *Glanville.*

JO'GGER. *f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To shake. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *f.* A sharp apple. *Mortimer.*

To JOIN. *v. n.* [*joindre*, French.] 1. To add one to another in continuity. *Isaiah.*

2. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden.*

3. To dash together; to collide; to encounter. *Knelles.*

4. To associate. *Atti.*

5. To unite in one act. *Dryden.*

6. To unite in concord. *1 Corinthians.*

7. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. *v. n.* 1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous. *Atti.*

2. To close; to clasp. *Shakespeare.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ensa.*

4. To

JOL

JOU

4. To become confederate. *1 Mac.*
JO'INDER. *f.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. *Shakespeare.*
- JO'INER.** *f.* [from *join.*] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined. *Moxon.*
- JO'INERY.** *f.* [from *join.*] An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*
- JOINT.** *f.* [*jointure*, French.]
 1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Temple.*
 2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*
 3. [In joinery.] Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot. *Moxon.*
 4. A knot or commissure in a plant.
 5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*
 6. *Out of JOINT.* Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*
 7. *Out of JOINT.* Thrown into confusion and disorder. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINT.** *a.*
 1. Shared among many. *Shakespeare.*
 2. United in the same possession. *Donne.*
 3. Combined; acting together in consort. *Addison.*
- To JOINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To join together in confederacy. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To form many parts into one. *Dryden.*
 3. To form in articulations. *Ray.*
 4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*
- JO'INFED.** *a.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commissures. *Phillips.*
- JO'INTER.** *f.* [from *joint.*] A sort of plane. *Moxon.*
- JO'INTLY.** *ad.* [from *joint.*]
 1. Together; not separately. *Hooker.*
 2. In a state of union or co-operation. *Dryden.*
- JO'INTRESS.** *f.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINTSTO'OL.** *f.* [*joint* and *stool.*] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet. *Arbutnot.*
- JO'INTURE.** *f.* [*jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Pope.*
- JOIST.** *f.* [from *joindre*, French.] The secondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*
- To JOIST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.
- JOKE.** *f.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jest; something not serious. *Watts.*
- To JOKE.** *v. n.* [*jocor*, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay.*
- JO'KER.** *f.* [from *joke.*] A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*
- JOLE.** *f.* [*guele*, French.]
1. The face or cheek. *Collier.*
 2. The head of a fish. *Pope.*
- To JOLL.** *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.
- JO'LLILY.** *ad.* [from *jolly.*] In a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*
- JO'LLIMENT.** *f.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. *Spenser.*
- JO'LLINESS.** *f.* [from *jolly.*]
- JO'LLITY.** *f.* [from *jolly.*]
 1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit. *Sidney.*
 2. Merriment; festivity. *Addison.*
- JOLLY.** *a.* [*joli*, French.]
 1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively. *Burton.*
 2. Plump; like one in high health. *South.*
- To JOLT.** *v. n.* To shake as a carriage on rough ground. *Swift.*
- To JOLT.** *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.
- JOLT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- JO'LTHEAD.** *f.* A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *Grew.*
- JONQUILLE.** *f.* [*jonquille*, French.] A species of daffodil. *Thomson.*
- JO'RDEN.** *f.* [*zōr*, *stercus*, *den*, *receptaculum.*] A pot. *Pope.*
- To JO'STLE.** *v. a.* [*jouster*, French.] To juggle; to rush against.
- JOT.** *f.* [*lōta*.] A point; a tittle. *Spenser.*
- JO'VIAL.** *a.* [*jovial*, French.]
 1. Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.*
 2. Gay; airy; merry. *Bacon.*
- JO'VIALLY.** *ad.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gaily.
- JO'VIALNESS.** *f.* [from *jovial.*] Gaiety; merriment.
- JO'UISANCE.** *f.* [*raisonissance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. *Spenser.*
- JO'URNAL.** *a.* [*journal*, French; *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. *Shakespeare.*
- JO'URNAL.** *f.* [*journal*, French.]
 1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Any paper published daily.
- JO'URNALIST.** *f.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.
- JO'URNEY.** *f.* [*journée*, French.]
 1. The travel of a day. *Milton.*
 2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea. *Rogers.*
 3. Passage from place to place. *Burnet.*
- To JO'URNEY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place. *Numbers.*
- JO'URNEYMAN.** *f.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and man.] A hired workman. *Arbutnot.*
- JO'URNEYWORK.** *f.* [*journée*, French, and work.] Work performed for hire. *Arbutnot.*
- JOUST.**

IRK

JOUST. *f.* [*jouſt*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *juſt*. *Milton.*

To JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.] To run in the tilt. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *f.* A kind of hunting dog. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *f.* A fiſh-driver. *Carew.*

JOY. *f.* [*joye*, French.]

1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs. *South.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; feſtivity. *Dryden.*

3. Happineſs; ſelicity. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A term of fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Wolton.*

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*

3. [*Jouirde*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

JOY'ANCE. *f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; feſtivity. *Spencer.*

JOY'FUL. *a.* [*joy and full*.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting. *Kings.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cauſe of joy. *Pope.*

JOY'FULLY. *ad.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly. *Wake.*

JOY'FULNESS. *f.* [from *joyful*.] Gladneſs; joy. *Deuteronomy.*

JOY'LESS. *a.* [from *joy*.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Giving no pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

JOYOUS. *a.* [*joyeux*, French.]

1. Glad; gay; merry. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy. *Spencer.*

3. It has *of* ſometimes before the cauſe of joy. *Dryden.*

IPECACUA'NHA. *f.* An Indian plant. *Hill.*

IRA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*iracibilis*, low Lat. *irascible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby.*

IRE. *f.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred. *Dryden.*

IREFUL. *a.* [*ire and full*.] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden.*

IREFULLY. *ad.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow. *Newton.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye. *Milton.*

4. The ſhower-de-luce. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Iſlandick.] It irks me; I am weary of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

IRON

IRKSOME. *a.* [from *irk*.] Weariſome; tedious; troubleſome. *Swift.*

IRKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *irksome*.] Weariſomely; tediouſly.

IRKSOMENESS. *f.* [from *irksome*.] Tediouſneſs; wearifomeſs.

I'RON. *f.* [*inen*, Saxon.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in moſt, and of a ſmall price. Though the lighteſt of all metals, except tin, it is conſiderably the hardeſt; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into ſteel, or when in the impure ſtate from its firſt fuſion, in which it is called caſt iron, it is ſcarce malleable. Iron is more capable of ruſt than any other metal, is very ſonorous, and requires the ſtrongeſt fire of all the metals to melt it. The ſpecifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

2. Any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron. *Pope.*

I'RON. *a.*

1. Made of iron. *Mortimer.*

2. Reſembling iron in colour. *Woodward.*

3. Harſh; ſevere; rigid; miſerable. *Craſhaw.*

4. Indiffoluble; unbroken. *Phillips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakeſpeare.*

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmooth with an iron.

2. To ſhackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL. *a.* [from *irony*.] Expreſſing one thing and meaning another. *Brown. Swift.*

IRO'NICALY. *ad.* [from *ironical*.] By the uſe of irony. *Bacon.*

IRONMO'NGER. *f.* [*iron and monger*.] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD. *f.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water.

I'RONWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY. *a.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond.*

I'RONY. *f.* [*ironie*, French.] A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. *f.* [*irradiance*, Fr.]

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellecually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments. *Pope.*

IRRA'DIANCY. *f.* [*irradiance*, Fr.]

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellecually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments. *Pope.*

IRRA'DIANCY. *f.* [*irradiance*, Fr.]

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellecually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments. *Pope.*

IRRA'DIANCY. *f.* [*irradiance*, Fr.]

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellecually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*

IRR

IRRADIA'TION. *f.* [*irradiation*, French.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *a.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding. *Milton.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *f.* [from *irrational*.]

Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *irrational*.]

Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *a.* [in and *reclaimable*.]

Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Addison.*

IRRECONCI'ABLE. *a.* [*irreconcilable*, French.]

1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeased. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made consistent. *Rogers.*

IRRECONCI'ABLENESS. *f.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *ad.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *a.* [in and *reconciled*.] Not atoned. *Shakespeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *a.* [in and *recoverable*.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *ad.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milt.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *a.* [in and *reducible*.] Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *f.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *ad.* [from *irrefragable*.] With force above confutation. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *a.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom or nature. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton. Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULA'RITY. *f.* [*irregularité*, Fr.]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order. *Brown.*

3. Inordinate practice. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *irregular*.] Without observation of rule or method. *Locke.*

TO IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* To make irregular; to disorder. *Brown.*

IRB

IRRE'LATIVE. *a.* [in and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

IRRELI'GION. *f.* [*irreligion*, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*irreligieux*, French.]

1. Contemning religion; impious. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion. *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *irreligious*.]

With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE. *a.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.]

Admitting no return. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *a.* [*irremediable*, Fr.]

Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. *Bacon.*

IRREME'DIABLY. *ad.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure. *Taylor.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*irremissible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS. *f.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond.*

IRREMO'VEABLE. *a.* [in and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shakespeare.*

IRRENO'WNED. *a.* [in and *renown*.] Void of honour. *Spenser.*

IRRE'PARABLE. *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired. *Addison.*

IRRE'PARABLY. *ad.* Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [in and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [in and *represent*.] Not to be figured by any representation. *Stillingfleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *a.* [in and *reproachable*.] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *ad.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *a.* [in and *reprovable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *irresistibilis*.] Power or force above opposition. *Hammond.*

IRRESI'STIBLE. *a.* [*irresistibilis*, French.] Superiour to opposition. *Hooker.*

IRRESI'STIBLY. *ad.* [from *irresistibilis*.] In a manner not to be opposed. *Rogers.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE. *a.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *f.* [from *irresolubilis*.] Resistance to separation in the parts. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [in and *resolved*.] Without settled determination. *Boyle.*

IRRE-

IRRESOLUTE. *a.* [in and resolute.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY. *ad.* [from irresolute.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION. *f.* [irresolution, Fr.] Want of firmness of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE. *a.* [in and respective.] Having no regard to any circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY. *ad.* [from irrespectiv.] Without regard to circumstances.

IRRETRIEVABLE. *a.* [in and retrieve.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE. *f.* [irreverentia, Lat.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration.

2. State of being disregarded.

IRREVERENT. *a.* [irreverent, French.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

IRREVERENTLY. *ad.* [from irreverent.] Without due respect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE. *a.* Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY. *ad.* [from irreversible.] Without change.

IRREVOCABLE. *a.* [irrevocabilis, Lat.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back.

IRREVOCABLY. *ad.* [from irrevocable.] Without recall.

To IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [irrigo, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

IRRIGATION. *f.* [from irrigate.] The act of watering or moistening.

IRRIGUOUS. *a.* [from irrigate.]

1. Watery; watered.

2. Dewy; moist.

IRRIS'ION. *f.* [irrisio, Latin.] The act of laughing at another.

To IRRITATE. *v. a.* [irrito, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact.

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

IRRITATION. *f.* [irritatio, Latin.]

1. Provocation; exasperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication.

IRRUPTION. *f.* [irruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

IS. [is, Saxon.]

1. The third person singular of *to be*. I am, thou art, he is.

2. Sometimes expressed by *is*.

ISCHIA'DICK. *a.* [ischia'dick, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural.

ISCHURY. *f.* [ischury, Fr.] A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURE TICK. *f.* [ischure tick, French.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH. [is, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution: as, *bluish*, tending to blue.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Denish*.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive: as, *manish*.

I'SICLE. *f.* [from ice.] A pendent hood of ice.

ISINGLA'SS. *f.* [from ice, or isle, and glass, that is, matter congealed into glass.]

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, but cleaner and sweeter. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a species of surgeon. It is frequent in many of the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling.

I'SINGLASS Stone. *f.* This is a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses composed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and pellucid. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, Cyprus, the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass.

I'SLAND. *f.* [insula, Latin.] It is pronounced *island*.

A tract of land surrounded by water.

I'SLANDER. *f.* [from island.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

ISLE. *f.* [isle, French. Pronounced *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

2. A long walk in a church, or public building.

ISOPERIMETRICAL. *a.* [isoperimetric, and metron.] In geometry, are such figures as

Have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISO'SCELES. *s.* That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *s.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out. *Prov.*
2. Exit; egress; or passage out. *Fairfax.*
3. Event; consequence. *Broome.*
4. Termination; conclusion. *Shakesp.*
5. Sequel deduced from premises. *Wise.*
6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. *Matthew.*
7. Evacuation. *Dryden.*
8. Progeny; offspring.
9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Cowley.*

TO ISSUE. *v. n.* [*uscire*, Italian.]

1. To send out; to send forth. *Bacon.*
2. To come out; to pass out of any place. *Pope.*
3. To make an eruption. *Dryden.*
4. To proceed as an offspring. *2 Kings.*
5. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*
6. To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

TO ISSUE. *v. a.* To send out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

ISSUELESS. *a.* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants. *Carew.*

ISTHMUS. *s.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent. *Sandys.*

IT. *pronoun.* [hr, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. *Cowley.*
2. It is sometimes expressed by *t*. *Hudibras.*
3. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. *Locke.*
4. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons. *Shakespeare.*

ITCH. *s.* [*zicha*, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. *Hudibras.*
2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing. *Pope.*
3. A constant teasing desire.

TO ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. *Dryden.*
2. To long; to have continual desire. *Shakespeare.*

ITCHY. *a.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. *ad.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. *s.*

1. A new article. *Glasville.*
2. An hint; an innuendo.

TO ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*
2. To do over again. *Milton.*

ITERANT. *a.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating. *Bacon.*

ITERATION. *s.* [*iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again. *Hammond.*

ITINERANT. *a.* [*itinerant*, French.] Wandering; not settled. *Addison.*

ITINERARY. *s.* [*itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels. *Addison.*

ITINERARY. *a.* [*itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things. *Locke.*

JUBILANT. *a.* [*jubilans*, Latin.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*

JUBILATION. *s.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Latin.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE. *s.* [*jubilum*, low Latin.] A public festivity. *Dryden.*

JUCUNDITY. *s.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. *Brown.*

JUDAS-Tree. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

TO JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaizo*, low Latin.] To conform to the Jews. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *s.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. *Dryden.*
2. One who presides in a court of judicature. *Shakespeare.*
3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*

TO JUDGE. *v. a.* [*juger*, French.]

1. To pass sentence. *Genesis.*
2. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*
3. To discern; to distinguish. *Addison.*

TO JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively. *Dryden.*
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. *Matthew.*

JUDGER. *s.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment or passes sentence. *Digby.*

JUDGMENT. *s.* [*jugement*, French.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another. *Locke.*
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment. *Shakespeare.*
3. The act of exercising judicature. *Addison.*
4. Determination; decision. *Burnet.*
5. The quality of distinguishing property and impropriety. *Dennis.*
6. Opinion;

JUL

JUN

6. Opinion; notion. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Sentence against a criminal. *Milton.*
 8. Condemnation. *Tillotson.*
 9. Punishment inflicted by providence. *Addison.*
 10. Distribution of justice. *Arbutnot.*
 11. Judiciary laws; statutes. *Deuter.*
 12. The last doom. *Shakespeare.*
JUDICATORY. *f.* [*judico*, Latin.]
 1. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*
 2. Court of justice. *Atterbury.*
JUDICATURE. *f.* [*judicature*, French.]
 Power of distributing justice. *Bacon. South.*
JUDICIAL. *a.* [*judicium*, Latin.]
 1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice. *Bentley.*
 2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*
JUDICIALLY. *ad.* [*from judicial.*] In the forms of legal justice. *Grew.*
JUDICIARY. *a.* [*judiciaire*, French.] Passing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*
JUDICIOUS. *a.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful. *Locke.*
JUDICIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from judicious.*] Skilfully; wisely. *Dryden.*
JUG. *f.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Swift.*
TO JUGGLE. *v. n.* [*jouger*, Fr.]
 1. To play tricks by slight of hand. *Digby.*
 2. To practise artifice or imposture. *Shakespeare.*
JUGGLE. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. A trick by legerdemain. *Tillotson.*
JUGGLER. *f.* [*from juggle.*]
 1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance. *Sandys.*
 2. A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Donne.*
JUGGLINGLY. *ad.* [*from juggle.*] In a deceptive manner.
JUGULAR. *a.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiseman.*
JUICE. *f.* [*jus*, French.]
 1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*
 2. The fluid in animal bodies. *Ben. Johnson.*
JUICELESS. *a.* [*from juice.*] Dry; without moisture. *More.*
JUICINESS. *f.* [*from juice.*] Plenty of juice; succulence.
JUICY. *a.* [*from juice.*] Moist; full of juice. *Milton.*
TO JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.] To perch upon any thing: as birds.
JUJUB. } *f.* A plant. The fruit is like a
JUJUBES. } small plum, but it has little flesh. *Miller.*
JULAP. *f.* [*Arabic*; *julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine,

- made of simple and compound water sweetened. *Quincy.*
JULUS. *f.*
 1. July flower.
 2. Those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular. *Miller.*
JULY. *f.* [*Julius*, Lat.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January. *Peacbam.*
JU'MART. *f.* [*French.*] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*
TO JU'MBLE. *v. a.* To mix violently and confusedly together. *Locke.*
TO JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*
JU'MBLE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation. *Swift.*
JU'MENT. *f.* [*jument*, Fr.] Beast of burthen. *Brown.*
TO JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
 1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding. *Gulliver's Travels.*
 2. To leap suddenly. *Collier.*
 3. To jolt. *Nab. iii.*
 4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakerwill. Hudibras. Pope.*
JUMP. *ad.* Exactly; nicely. *Shakespeare.*
JUMP. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip. *Locke.*
 2. A lucky chance. *Shakespeare.*
 3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; lumber stays worn by sickly ladies. *Cleveland.*
JU'NCATE. *f.* [*juncade*, Fr.]
 1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.
 2. Any delicacy. *Milton.*
 3. A furtive or private entertainment.
JU'NCOUS. *a.* [*juncus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.
JU'NCTION. *f.* [*jonction*, French.] Union; coalition. *Addison.*
JU'NCTURE. *f.* [*junctura*, Latin.]
 1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.*
 2. Joint; articulation. *Hale.*
 3. Union; amity. *King Charles.*
 4. A critical point or article of time. *Addison.*
JUNE. *f.* [*Juin*, Fr.] The sixth month from January.
JU'NIOR. *a.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another. *Swift.*
JU'NIPER. *f.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretics, and carminative. *Hill.*
JUNK. *f.* [probably an Indian word.]
 1. A small ship of China. *Bacon.*
 2. Pieces of old cable.

JUR

JUS

JU'NKET. *f.* [properly *juncate.*]

1. A sweetmeat. *Shakespeare.*
2. A stolen entertainment.

To **JU'NKET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth. *Swift.*
2. To feast. *South.*

JU'NTO. *f.* [Italian.] A cabal. *South.*

IVORY. *f.* [*ivoire*, French.]

Ivory is a hard substance, of a white colour: the elephant carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length, of the thickness of a man's thigh at the base, and almost entirely solid; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance. *Hill.*

JUPPON. *f.* [*jupon*, French.] A short close coat. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT. *f.* [*juratus*, Lat.] A magistrate in some corporations.

JU'RATORY. *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] Giving oath. *Ayliffe.*

JURIDICAL. *a.* [*juridicus*, Lat.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.
2. Used in courts of justice. *Hale.*

JURIDICALLY. *ad.* [from *juridical.*] With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT. *f.* [*juris consultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in law. *Arbutnot.*

JURISDICTION. *f.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power. *Hayward.*
2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE. *f.* [*jurisprudence*, Fr. *jurisprudentia*, Lat.] The science of law.

JU'RIST. *f.* [*juriste*, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a civilian.

JU'ROR. *f.* [*ju'ro*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury. *Spenser. Dryden.*

JURY. *f.* [*jurati*, Lat. *juré*, French.]

A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. Trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them chosen, chosen indifferently out of the

whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *billa vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least. *Cowel.*

JU'RYMAN. *f.* [*jury and man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury. *Swift.*

JU'RYMAST. *f.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm. *Harri.*

JUST. *a.* [*juste*, Fr.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable. *Dryden.*
2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotson.*
3. Exact; proper; accurate. *Graville.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Matibeu.*
5. True; not forged; not falsely imputed. *Milton.*
6. Equally retributed. *Romans.*
7. Completely without superfluity or defect. *Bacon.*
8. Regular; orderly. *Addison.*
9. Exactly proportioned. *Shakespeare.*
10. Full; of full dimensions. *Kneller.*
11. Exact of retribution. *Vanity of human Wishes.*

JUST. *ad.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.*
2. Merely; barely. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly. *Temple.*

JUST. *f.* [*juste*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback. *Dryden.*

To **JUST.** *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To push; to drive; to juggle.

JU'STICE. *f.* [*justice*, French.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.*
2. Vindicative retribution; punishment. *Bacon.*
3. Right; assertion of right. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*Jusficiarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowel.*

5. **JU'STICE of the King's Bench.** [*justiciarius de Banco Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and a chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Anglie*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the king, as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like.

6. **JU'STICE of the Common Pleas.** Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius*

vicarius communium placitorum. He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown.

7. *Ju'stices of Assise.* Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that county to take assise.

8. *Ju'stices in Eyre.* Are so termed of the French *eyre, iter.* The use in ancient times was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the king's bench.

9. *Ju'stices of Gaol Delivery.* Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes pertaining to such as for any offence are cast into a gaol.

10. *Ju'stices of Nisi Prius.* Are all one now-a-days with justices of assise.

11. *Ju'stices of Peace.* [*justicarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some are made of the quorum, because business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of one of them.

To *Ju'stice.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any.

Ju'sticeMENT. *f.* [from *justice.*] Procedure in courts.

Ju'sticer. *f.* [from *To justice.*] Administrator of justice. An old word.

Ju'sticesHIP. *f.* [from *justice.*] Rank or office of justice.

Ju'sticiaBLE. *a.* [from *justice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

Ju'stifiABLE. *a.* [from *justify.*] Defensible by law or reason; conformable to justice.

Ju'stifiABLENESS. *f.* [from *justifiab.*]

Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Ju'stifiABLY. *ad.* [from *justifiable.*] Rightly; so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICA'TION. *f.* [*justification, Fr.*]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

2. Deliverance by pardon from sins past.

JUSTIFICA'TOR. *f.* [from *justify.*] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

Ju'stifier. *f.* [from *justify.*] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves.

To *Ju'stify.* *v. a.* [*justifier, Fr.*]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

To *Ju'stle.* *v. n.* [*jouster, French.*] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

To *Ju'stle.* *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it.

Ju'stly. *ad.* [from *just.*]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Ju'stNESS. *f.* [from *just.*]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity.

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety.

To *Jut.* *v. n.* To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

To *Ju'tty.* *v. a.* [from *just.*] To shoot out beyond.

Ju'veNILE. *a.* [*juvenilis, Latin.*] Young; youthful.

Ju'veNILITY. *f.* [from *juvenile.*] Youthfulness.

Ju'xtaPOSITION. *f.* [*juxta and positio, Latin.*] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

I'vy. *f.* [*ivy, Saxon.*] A plant.

K.

K E E

K E E

K, A letter borrowed by the English, It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell*.

KA'LENDAR. *f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time; *Shakespeare*.

KALI. *f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word *alkali*. *Bacon*.

KAM. *a.* Crooked. *Shakespeare*.

TO KAW. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow or rook. *Locke*.

KAW. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden*.

KAYLE. *f.* [guille, French.]

1. Ninepins; kettlepins. *Sidney*.

2. Nine holes.

TO KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting. *Bacon*.

TO KE'CKLE a cable. To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth*.

KE'CKSY. *f.* [commonly *kex*; *cigue*, Fr. *sicuta*, Latin.] It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. *Shakespeare*.

KE'CKY. *a.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a *kex*. *Grew*.

KE'DGER. *f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*. *Gay*.

KE'DLACK. *f.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tusser*.

KEEL. *f.* [ceale, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of a ship. *Swift*.

TO KEEL. *v. a.* [cealan, Saxon.] To cool. *Shakespeare*.

KE'ELFAT. *f.* [cealan, Saxon, to cool.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel. *Harris*.

TO KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [keel and hale.] To punish in the seamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN. *a.* [cene, Saxon.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. *Dryden*.

2. Severe; piercing. *Ellis*.

3. Eager; vehement. *Tatler*.

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift*.

TO KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. *Thomson*.

KE'ENLY. *ad.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently.

KE'ENNESS. *f.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpness; edge. *Shakespeare*.

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind. *Clarendon*.

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

TO KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lose. *Temple*.

2. To have in custody. *Knollet*.

3. To preserve; not to let go. *Chron.*

4. To preserve in a state of security. *Addison*.

5. To protect; to guard. *Genesis*.

6. To guard from flight. *Act.*

7. To detain. *Dryden*.

8. To hold for another. *Milton*.

9. To reserve; to conceal. *Bacon*.

10. To tend. *Carew*.

11. To preserve in the same tenour or state. *Bacon*, *Addison*.

12. To regard; to attend. *Dryden*.

13. To not suffer to fail. *Psal.*, *Milton*.

14. To hold in any state. *Locke*.

15. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. *Sidney*.

16. To continue any state or action. *Knollet*.

17. To practise; to use habitually. *Pope*.

18. To copy carefully. *Dryden*.

19. To observe any time. *Milton*.

20. To observe; not to violate. *Shakesp.*

21. To maintain; to support with necessities of life. *Milton*.

22. To have in the house. *Shakesp.*

23. Not to intermit. *Ecclus.*

24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward*.

25. To remain in; not to leave a place. *Shakespeare*.

26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tilston*.

27. To refrain; to with-hold. *Shakespeare*, *Boyle*.

28. To debar from any place. *Milton*.

29. To KEEP back. To reserve; to with-hold. *Jeremiah*.

30. To KEEP back. To with-hold; to refrain. *Psalms*.

31. To KEEP company. To frequent any one; to accompany. *Donne*.

32. To KEEP company with. To have familiar intercourse. *Broom*.

33. To KEEP in. To conceal; not to tell. *Shakespeare*, *Addison*.

34. To KEEP in. To restrain; to curb. *Locke*.

35. To KEEP off. To bear to distance. *Locke*.

36. To KEEP off. To hinder. *Locke*.

37. To

KEN

KET

37. To **KEEP** up. To maintain without abatement. *Addison.*

38. To **KEEP** up. To continue; to hinder from ceasing. *Taylor.*

39. To **KEEP** under. To oppress; to subdue. *Atterbury.*

To **KEEP**. *v. n.*

1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state. *Pope.*

2. To continue in any place or state; to stay. *Sidney.*

3. To remain unhurt; to last, *Sidney.*

4. To dwell; to live constantly. *Shakespeare.*

5. To adhere strictly. *Addison.*

6. To **KEEP** on. To go forward. *Dryden.*

7. To **KEEP** up. To continue undismayed. *Dryden.*

KEEP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Custody; guard. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. Guardianship; restraint. *Ascham.*

KEEPER. *f.* [from *keep*.]

1. One who holds any thing for the use of another. *Sidney.*

2. One who has prisoners in custody. *Dryden.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase. *Shakespeare.*

4. One who has the superintendence or care of any thing. *2 Kings.*

KEEPER of the great seal. Is a lord by his

office, called lord *keeper* of the great seal of

England, &c. and is of the king's privy-

council, under whose hands pass all charters,

commissions, and grants of the king,

strengthened by the great or broad seal,

without which seal all such instruments by

law are of no force. This lord *keeper*, by

the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like

jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as

hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KEEPERSHIP. *f.* [from *keeper*.] Office of

a *keeper*. *Carew.*

KEG. *f.* [*caque*, French.] A small barrel,

commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL. *f.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsworth.*

KELL. *f.* The omentum; that which in-

wraps the guts. *Wiseman.*

KELP. *f.* A salt produced from calcined sea-

weed. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *f.* [more properly *keelson*.] The

wood next the keel, *Raleigh.*

To **KEMB**. *v. a.* [*comban*, Saxon.] To

separate or disentangle by an instrument. *Ben. Johnson.*

To **KEN**. *v. a.* [*cennan*, Saxon.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry. *Addison.*

2. To know. *Gay.*

KEN. *f.* [from the verb.] View; reach of

fight. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *f.* [*abail*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [*Kennel*, Dutch.] The water-course of

a street. *Arbutnot.*

To **KE'NNEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

lie; to dwell; used of beasts, and of man

in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

KEPT. pret. and part. pass. of *keep*.

KERCHIE'F. *f.*

1. A head dress. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any cloth used in dress. *Hayward.*

KERCHIE'FED. *2 a.* [from *kerchief*.] Dress-

KERCHIE'FT. *3 ed*; hooded. *Milton.*

KERF. *f.* [*ceorfan*, Saxon, to cut.] The

sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff

is called a *kerf*. *Mosses.*

KERMES. *f.* *Kermes* is a roundish body,

of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish

red colour, covered when most perfect

with a purplish grey dust. It contains a

multitude of little distinct granules, soft,

and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It

is found adhering to a kind of holm oak. *Hill.*

KERN. *f.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot sol-

dier. *Spenser.*

KERN. *f.* A hand-mill consisting of two

pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.

To **KERN**. *v. a.*

1. To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granu-

late. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *f.* [*cynnel*, a gland, Saxon.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell. *Mare.*

2. Any thing included in a husk or inte-

gument. *Denham.*

3. The seeds of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.*

4. The central part of any thing upon

which the ambient strata are concentered. *Arbutnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in childrens flesh.

To **KE'RNEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

ripen as kernels. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY. *a.* [from *kernel*.] Full of

kernels; having the quality or resemblance

of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KE'RSEY. *f.* [*karsaye*, Dut.] Coarse stuff. *Hale.*

KEST. The preter tense of *cast*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *f.* A little kind of baiting

hawk. *Spenser.*

KETCH. *f.* [from *caicebio*, Italian, a barrel.]

A heavy ship. *Shakespeare.*

KE'TTLE. *f.* [*cer*, Saxon.] A vessel in

which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDUM. *f.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A

drum of which the head is spread over a

body of brass. *Shakespeare.*

KEY.

KEY. *f.* [*cog*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock.

Shakespeare.

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.

Swift.

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

Burnet.

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.

Pamela.

5. [In music.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.

Harris.

6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

Dryden.

KEYAGE. *f.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the key.

Ainsworth.

KEYHOLE. *f.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Prior.

KEYSTONE. *f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an arch.

Moxon.

KIBE. *f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel.

Wiseman.

KIBED. *a.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes.

To **KICK.** *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German.] To strike with the foot.

Swift.

To **KICK.** *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Tillotson.

KICK. *f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

Dryden.

KICKER. *f.* [from *kick*.] One who strikes with his foot.

KICKSHAW. *f.* [a corruption of *quelque chose*, Fr. something.]

1. Something uncommon, or fantastical; something ridiculous.

Milton.

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Fenton.

KICKSEY-WICKSEY. *f.* A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife.

Shakespeare.

KID. *f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Spenser.

2. [From *cidulen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To **KID.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KIDDER. *f.* An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.

Ainsworth.

To **KIDNAP.** *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER. *f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings.

Spektor.

KIDNEY. *f.*

1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness

two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood.

Quincy.

2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.

L'Estrange.

KIDNEYBEAN. *f.* An herb.

Miller.

KIDNEYVETCH. *f.* Plants.

Ainsworth.

KIDNEYWORT. *f.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dut.]

A small barrel.

Dryden.

To **KILL.** *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.

2 Mac.

2. To destroy animals for food.

Shakespeare.

3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument.

Bacon.

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Fleyer.

KILLER. *f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

Sidney. Waller.

KILLOW. *f.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

Woodward.

KILN. *f.* [*cylu*, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.

Bacon.

To **KILNDRY.** *v. n.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.

Morimer.

KILT, for killed.

Spenser.

KIMBO. *a.* [*a schembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.

Arbutnot.

KIN. *f.* [*cynne*, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

Bacon.

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Dryden.

3. A relation; one related.

Davis.

4. The same generical class.

Boyle.

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch.

KIND. *a.* [from *cynne*, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good will.

South.

2. Favourable; beneficent.

Luke.

KIND. *f.* [*cynne*, Saxon.]

1. Race; general class.

Hooker.

2. Particular nature.

Baker.

3. Natural state.

Bacon. Arbutnot.

4. Nature; natural determination.

Shakespeare.

5. Manner; way.

Bacon.

6. Sort.

Bacon.

To **KINDLE.** *v.*

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

King Charles.

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate.

Daniel.

To **KINDLE.** *v. a.* [*cinnu*, Welsh; *cyn*, Saxon.]

1. To catch fire.

Isaiah.

2. [From *ceannan*, Saxon.] To bring forth.

KIND.

K I N

K N A

KINDLER. *f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay.*

KINDLY. *ad.* [from *kind*.] Benevolently; favourably; with good will. *Shakespeare.*

KINDLY. *a.* [from *kind*.]

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred. *Hammond.*

2. Bland; mild; softening. *Dryden.*

KINDNESS. *f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love. *Collier.*

KINDRED. *f.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; sort. *Shakespeare.*

3. Relatives. *Denham.*

KINDRED. *a.* Congenial; related; cognate. *Dryden.*

KINE. *f.* plur. from *cow*. *Ben. Johnson.*

KING. *f.* [cuning, or cyning, Teut.]

1. Monarch; supreme governor. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is.

3. A card with the picture of a king. *Pope.*

4. **KING at Arms**, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, *viz.* Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. *Phillips.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shakespeare.*

KINGAPPLE. *f.* A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT. *f.* [king and craft.] The act of governing.

KINGCUP. *f.* [king and cup.] A flower. *Peacocks.*

KINGDOM. *f.* [from *king*.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch. *Shakespeare.*

2. A different class or order of beings. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract. *Shakespeare.*

KINGFISHER. *f.* A species of bird. *May.*

KINGLIKE. } *a.* [from *king*.]

KINGLY. }

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical. *Shakespeare.*

2. Belonging to a king. *Shakespeare.*

3. Noble; august. *Sidney.*

KINGLY. *ad.* With an air of royalty; with superior dignity. *Dunciad.*

KINGSEVIL. *f.* [king and evil.] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wifeman.*

KINGSHIP. *f.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles.*

KINGSPEAR. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

KINGSTONE. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KINGSFOLK. *f.* [kin and folk.] Relations; *Vol. I.*

those who are of the same family. *Speck.*

KINSMAN. *f.* [kin and man.] A man of the same race or family.

KINSWOMAN. *f.* [kin and woman.] A female relation. *Denham.*

KIRK. *f.* [cyrce, Saxon.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Cleaveland.*

KIRTLE. *f.* [cyrrel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shakespeare.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [cusan, Welsh; *now*.]

1. To touch with the lips. *Sidney.*

2. To treat with fondness. *Shakespeare.*

3. To touch gently. *Shakespeare.*

KISS. *f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden.*

KISSER. *f.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST. *f.* [kissing and crust.]

Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *f.* [kitte, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small diminutive fiddle. *Grew.*

3. A small wooden vessel.

KITCHEN. *f.* [kegin, Welsh; *cuisine*, Fr.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Hooker.*

KITCHENGARDEN. *f.* [kitchen and garden.] Garden in which esculent plants are produced. *Spektor.*

KITCHENMAID. *f.* [kitchen and maid.] A cookmaid.

KITCHENSTUFF. *f.* [kitchen and stuff.] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KITCHENWENCH. *f.* [kitchen and wench.] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shakespeare.*

KITCHENWORK. *f.* [kitchen and work.] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *f.* [cyta, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *Government of the Tongue.*

KITESFOOT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITTEN. *f.* [katteken, Dutch.] A young cat. *Prior.*

To KITTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shakespeare.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack*.] To make a small sharp noise.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [knappen, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Estrange.*

KNACK. *f.* [cnec, Welsh; *cnajung*, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakespeare.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. A nice trick. *Pope.*

KNE

To **KNACK**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNACKER. *f.* [from *knack*.]

1. A maker of small work. *Mortimer.*

2. [*restio*, Latin.] A ropemaker. *Ainsw.*

KNAG. *f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *a.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence. *Bacon.*

To **KNAP**. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.

Common Prayer.

2. [*knaap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. *Bacon.*

To **KNAP**. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise. *Wifeman.*

To **KNA'PPLE**. *v. n.* [from *knap*.] To break off with a sharp quick noise. *Ainsworth.*

KNA'PSACK. *f.* [from *knappen*, Dutch, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *King Charles.*

KNA'PWEED. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *f.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot. *Dryden.*

KNAVE. *f.* [*cnapa*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.

2. A servant. Both these are obsolete. *Sidney.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *South.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *f.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. *Shakespeare.*

KNA'VISH. *a.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.*

2. Waggish; mischievous. *Shakesp.*

KNA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *knaveish*.]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

To **KNEAD**. *v. a.* [*cnædan*, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Donne.*

KNEADING TROUGH. *f.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *f.* [*cnæp*, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon.*

2. A knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Bacon.*

To **KNEE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling. *Shakespeare.*

KNEED. *a.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*.

KNI

2. Having joints: as, *kneed grafts*.

KNE'EDEEP. *a.* [*knee* and *deep*.]

1. Rising to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees. *Dryden.*

KNE'EHOLM. *f.* An herb.

KNE'EPAN. *f.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side. *Quincy.*

To **KNEEL**. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee. *Taylor.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *f.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worship or obedience shown by kneeling. *Milton.*

KNEL. *f.* [*cnil*, Welsh; *cnyllan*, Sax.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Donne. Cowley.*

KNEW. The preterite of *know*.

KNIFE. *f.* plur. *knives*. [*cnif*, Saxon.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *f.* [*cnicht*, Saxon.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir Thomas*, *sir Richard*. When the name was not known, it was usual to say, *sir knight*. *Daniel.*

2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets. *Addison.*

3. A champion. *Dryden.*

KNIGHT Errant. A wandering knight. *Denham. Hudibras.*

KNIGHT Errantry. [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris.*

KNIGHT of the Post. A hireling evidence. *South.*

KNIGHT of the Shire. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To **KNIGHT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Wotton.*

KNIGHTLY. *a.* [from *knight*.] Becoming a knight; befitting a knight. *Sidney.*

KNIGHTHOOD. *f.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight. *Ben. Johnson.*

KNIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To **KNIT**. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted*. [*cnittan*, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Wallis.*

2. To tye. *Shakespeare.*

3. To join; to unite. *Shakespeare.*

4. To contract. *Addison.*

5. To

KNO

KNO

3. To tie up.
To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

Sidney. Dryden.

2. To join; to close; to unite. *Shakesp.*

KNIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Shakespeare.

KNITTER. *f.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits.

Shakespeare.

KNITTINGNEEDLE. *f.* [knit and needle.]

A wire which women use in knitting.

Arbutnot.

KNITTLE. *f.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers a purse round.

Ainsworth.

KNOB. *f.* [*knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.

Ray.

KNOBBED. *a.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

Grew.

KNOBBINESS. *f.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs.

KNOBBY. *a.* [from *knob*.]

1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; stubborn.

Howel.

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnuctan, Saxon.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together.

Bentley.

2. To beat as at a door for admittance.

Dryden.

3. To KNOCK under. A common expression, that denotes when a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows.

Dryden.

2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise.

Dryden. Rowe.

3. To KNOCK down. To fell by a blow.

Addison.

4. To KNOCK on the head. To kill by a blow; to destroy.

South.

KNOCK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Brown.

2. A loud stroke at the door for admission.

Dryden.

KNOCKER. *f.* [from *knock*.]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

Pope.

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Shakespeare.

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To sound as a bell.

Shakespeare.

KNOLL. *f.* A little hill.

Ainsworth.

KNOP. *f.* [A corruption of *knop*.] Any tufty top.

Ainsworth.

KNOT. *f.* [*cnotta*, Saxon.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.

Addison.

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Prior.

3. Any bond of association or union.

Cowley.

AEs.

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres.

Wisdum.

5. A confederacy; an association; a small band.

Ben. Johnson.

6. Difficulty; intricacy.

South.

7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

Dryden.

8. A cluster; a collection.

Dryden.

To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

Bacon.

To KNOT. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Mortimer.

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *f.* A plant.

Ains.

KNO'TGRASS. *f.* [*knot* and *grass*.] A plant.

KNO'TTED. *a.* [from *knot*.] Full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS. *f.* [from *knotty*.] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy.

Peacbam.

KNO'TTY. *a.* [from *knot*.]

1. Full of knots.

Shakespeare.

2. Hard; rugged.

Rowe.

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

Bacon.

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

Locke.

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Milton.

3. To distinguish.

Locke.

4. To recognise.

Shakespeare.

5. To be no stranger to.

Shakespeare.

6. To converse with another sex.

Genesis.

7. To see with approbation.

Hosea.

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

AEs.

2. Not to be ignorant.

Bacon.

3. To be informed.

Shakespeare.

4. To KNOW for. To have knowledge of.

Shakespeare.

5. To KNOW of. To take cognisance of.

Shakespeare.

KNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

Glanville.

KNO'WER. *f.* [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge.

Glanville.

KNO'WING. *a.* [from *know*.]

1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

Boyle.

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Blackmore.

KNO'WING. *f.* [from *know*.] Knowledge.

Shakespeare.

KNO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge.

Atterbury.

KNO'W-

KNU

KYD

KNOWLEDGE. *f.* [from *know.*]

1. Certain perception. *Locke.*
2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
3. Skill in any thing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. *Sidney.*
5. Cognisance; notice. *Ben. Johnson.*
6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

To KNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] *To*
acknowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*

To KNUBBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Danish.]
To beat. *Skinner.*

KNUCKLE. *f.* [*cnucle*, Saxon.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close. *Greville.*
2. The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*
3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

To KNUCKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] *To*
submit.

KNUCKLED. *a.* [from *knuckle.*] *Jointed.* *Bacon.*

KNUFF. *f.* A lout. An old word. *Hagen.*

KNUR. } *f.* [*knor*, German.] A knot.

KNURLE. } a hard substance. *Woodward.*

KONED, for *knew.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [*cuß*, Saxon.] *To know.* *Skinner.*

